Leadership Conf on CR

January 26, 1968

Mr. Arnold Aronson
National Community Relations
Advisory Council
55 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear Arnold:

As I indicated on the phone yesterday evening, I am enclosing a Background Information sheet on SEDFRE. This will give you some feeling for the scope of our activities. The first paragraph of the sheet defines the organization in these terms fairly well. I am also enclosing a copy of a listing of workshops we conducted during the last fiscal year, a copy of our auditor's report for that period, and a copy of our pamphlet "Political Strength" and another of the welfare rights guide which we prepared for Newark.

If you would like other information, I would be glad to send it to you.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosures as stated

cc: Marvin Caplan

NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU
To maintain sound standards in national philanthropy . . . To advise and protect contributors

*Non-Profit Service
for Contributors
Founded in 1918*

NIB

*305 East 45th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017
LExington 2-8595*

DIRECTORS

ALEXANDER LINDEY
President

BURTON M. STRAUSS
Vice President

MISS ADELE W. MORRISON
Secretary

ELLIS RUSSELL
Treasurer

EARL M. ANNEN
GERALD W. BURKE
FRANK CHURLEY
LYMAN S. FORD
A. A. HECKMAN
MRS. JOHN B. HENNEMAN
VALENTINE E. MACY, JR.
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
LAWRENCE MORRIS
ADRIAN A. PARADIS
MRS. ETHEL C. PHILLIPS
IRA A. SCHUR
W. M. UPCHURCH, JR.

. . .

D. PAUL REED
Executive Director

MELVIN C. VAN DE WORKEEN
Associate Director

MISS REBECCA BROMLEY
MRS. DAVID A. INGIS
MISS MARGERY WAGENER
Research & Advisory

January 26, 1968

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

Thank you for sending a copy of your audit report for the year ended August 31, 1967. We are pleased to have this information and will study it with interest.

It would be helpful to bring our files up to date if we might have the following:

✓ 1. An up-to-date program report, brochure or any publications containing information which you believe might be of help to a prospective contributor.

✓ 2. The names of your Board and Executive Committee members.

✓ 3. The dates of meetings during the fiscal year ended August 31, 1967 of the Board and Executive Committee indicating the number of Directors present in person at each.

4. Copies of current fund raising letters and enclosures, which are readily available.

5. A copy of your approved budget for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1968.

1/31/68 [illegible]

Also, if it is available, might we have a copy of any "Supplementary Financial Report" for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1967, such as the report issued for the prior year. If this is not available, might we have a Treasurer's statement covering the same information? [Would you please indicate, where there may have been a distribution of funds under specific projects or programs, the names of the recipient organizations.]

Thank you for your offer to supply additional information. We appreciate your cooperation.

optional
[illegible]

Sincerely yours,

Melvin C. Van de Workeen

Melvin C. Van de Workeen

MCV:mh

February 6, 1968

Mr. Melvin C. Van de Workeen
Associate Director
National Information Bureau
305 East 45th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Van de Workeen:

Enclosed is a program report, not completely up-to-date, but of some use to you. Also enclosed is an evaluation of a recent workshop we ran on Suffolk County for police officers. A similar workshop in Los Angeles will be held theWashington birthday weekend.

The names of our Board and Executive Committee members are on the attached list. Executive Committee members are asterisked. The dates of Board and Executive Committee meetings and number of Directors present at each is also attached. A copy of our most recent fund raising letter along with a copy of our approved budget for the fiscal year ending 8/31/68 is enclosed. Also enclosed is a financial report for fiscal year ending 8/31/67.

With regard to the approved 1967-68 budget the optimum budget (Schedule B - $522,700) will be used if we get Ford Foundation support. However, much of the fiscal year is already over and it would be impossible to make some of the expenditures indicated. Thus, scholarships for the year have already been granted and the budget for them under the best of circumstances must be around the $60,000 figure. On the other hand, Voter Registration and Leadership Training activity could be stepped up fairly quickly.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosures as stated

February 6,1968

Marvin Caplan, Director
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
2027 Mass. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Marvin:

Thanks so much for your letter. I will try to fulfill all of the obligations of membership. I cannot make the meeting on February 7th, since I am already committed. The same is true for the 14th, but after that I will try to be more regular.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure: (1)

TO: THE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS
2027 Massachusetts Av., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

February 6, 1968
Date

We wish to participate in the Leadership Conference in accordance with the principles and procedures set forth in the Statement of Purpose and Bylaws.

Our representative to the National Board will be:

Name Marvin Rich
Address SEDFRE 150 Nassau Street - Room 1030 N.Y.C. 10038
Phone: 212-964-8210

Our Washington representative will be:

Name
Address
Phone:

Signed
Name of Officer
Executive Director

Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
Organization

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

ROY WILKINS, Chairman
ARNOLD ARONSON, Secretary
JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR., Counsel
CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, Legislative Chairman
MARVIN CAPLAN, Director Washington Office
J. FRANCIS POHLHAUS, Special Consultant
YVONNE PRICE, Executive Assistant

2027 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 phone 667-1780 • New York address: 20 West 40th St., New York 10018, phone BRyant 9-1400

February 2, 1968

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense
  Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
150 Nassau St.
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Marvin:

You will be glad to know that the National Board of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights unanimously approved your application for membership at its Annual Meeting on January 30, 1968.

We will be glad to add SEDFRE to our list of participating organizations. The name will appear on our new stationery.

As you know, each organization is expected to make an annual contribution and we look forward to receiving yours for 1968 as soon as you can make it.

I assume you will be the Washington Representative. Our next meeting will be Wednesday, February 7, 1968, First Floor Conference Room, 2027 Massachusetts Av., N. W., Washington, D. C., at 2:00 p.m. I hope you can come - please let us know. Also please let us know who will represent your organization on the National Board. We are enclosing a form to be used for this information and will appreciate your returning it as quickly as you can.

I am delighted you are back in the Conference and I will look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Marvin

Marvin Caplan, Director

SOUTH CAROLINA

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

President
DR. CHARLES H. THOMAS, JR.
Box 1778, S. C. State College
Orangeburg, South Carolina 29115

Vice-President
J. T. W. MIMS
P. O. Box 35
Clinton, South Carolina 29325

Secretary
MRS. FREIDA MITCHELL
Penn Community Center
Frogmore, South Carolina 29920

Treasurer
R. J. PALMER
304 South Main Street
Sumter, South Carolina 29150

Chaplain
REV. J. A. CURRY
620 Chestnut Street
Camden, South Carolina 29020

Legal Advisor
MATTHEW J. PERRY
1107½ Washington Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Field Director
JAMES L. FELDER
1125½ Washington Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

1125½ WASHINGTON STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201
TELEPHONE 254-4231

file

March 19, 1968

RECEIVED
MAR 25 196

The Reporter
660 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Dear Sir:

Three cheers for Marvin Rich! His article on "Civil-Rights Progress Out of the Spotlight," was most timely. It is no longer enough to march and sing or to chant black power slogans. Negroes must become involved in political action at all levels. The power of the ballot cannot be over emphazised. Mr. Rich did an excellent job of spotlighting significant political gains by Negroes in the South.

As this letter is being written, Negroes are filing for offices in unprecedented numbers throughout South Carolina for the June Primary. In the recent precinct organization and re-organization, more than eight hundred (800) Negroes took part in the various county conventions. A record number of Negroes will be attending the State Democratic Convention. So, we are making a beginning and we might be tricked a few more times, but begin, we must.

Sincerely,

James L. Felder

James L. Felder
Field Director

JLF/ers

SCHOLARSHIP,
EDUCATION AND
DEFENSE
FUND FOR
RACIAL EQUALITY inc.
164 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016
(212) 532-8216

March 23, 1968

DEAR FELLOW COOPERATOR:

Earlier this week the House Rules Committee refused to consider the Civil Rights Bill of 1968. This Bill, which provides protection for civil rights workers, and carries with it the first meaningful national open housing provisions, was recently passed by the Senate by a vote of 71 to 20. Delay in considering the Bill in the House can only result in weakening it.

Congressman James Delaney, our Congressman, voted against considering the Bill at this time. Since the vote was 8 to 7 in the Rules Committee, his vote was crucial.

I feel strongly about this Bill. As you know. several of my friends have died in the effort to make this nation a little closer to the promise.

This Bill is important. I would urge you to communicate with Congressman Delaney, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. and suggest that he support a rule and that he vote for the Bill as passed by the Senate.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich

Marvin Rich
33-60 21st Street

Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes

■ *president;* Andrew E. Norman ■ *vice presidents;* William S. Ellis, Nannette Sachs ■ *secretary;* Ezra Levin ■ *treasurer;* Shelley Appleton ■ *executive director;* Marvin Rich ■ *leadership development director;* Ronnie M. Moore ■ *legal director;* Carl Rachlin ■ *BOARD OF DIRECTORS;* Nils R. Douglas, *chairman* ■ Robert Ausnit ■ James Baldwin ■ Katrina McCormick Barnes ■ Canon James P. Breeden ■ Robert Curvin ■ Charlotte Devree ■ Robert F. Drinan, S. J. ■ John Henry Faulk ■ Michael O. Finkelstein ■ Doris Freedman ■ Dr. Edward L. Gibson ■ James T. Harris ■ Claude Heckscher ■ Norman Hill ■ Clarence B. Jones ■ Dr. Archie Lacey ■ Joann List Levinson ■ Leon Modeste ■ Henry Morgenthau, III ■ Dr. William Stuart Nelson ■ Richard J. Schwartz ■ Elaine Slater ■ Norman Thomas ■ Rowland Watts ■ Pearl L. Willen

PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS

March 26, 1968

Mr. Marvin Caplan, Director
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
2027 Mass. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Marvin:

I thought you would like to know that I distributed 364 of these over the weekend. I know that at least two letters as well as my own telegram went to Delaney. We have not gotten any reply yet, but we will keep pushing him. Please let me know if there is anything we can do immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure as stated

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

TELEGRAM

NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

1968 MAY 28

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

MWA052 (16)CDV061
(CT RBY088 RBZ1) PDB RB WASH NGTON DC MAY 27 NFT [1968]
MARVIN RICH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SCHOLARSHIP
EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY INC 164 MADISON
AVE NYK

THE PROPOSED 6 BILLION DOLLAR BUDGET CUT COULD WRECK THE WAR ON POVERTY WHEN IT NEEDS TO BE EXPANDED. OUR MAJOR HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE, AND ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS WILL ALL SUFFER. REPRESENTATIVE JAMES BURKE D. MASS) WILL TRY THIS WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, TO AT LEAST SAVE THE PRESENT PROGRAMS. HE WILL OFFER A RESOLUTION INSTRUCTING HOUSE CONFEREES TO NEGOTIATE A 4 BILLION DOLLAR CUT IN THE HOUSE-SENATE CONFERENCE. WE ASK YOU TO ACT IN YOUR OWN NAME AND MOBILIZE YOUR CONSTITUENTS AND FLOOD HOUSE MEMBERS WITH WIRES URGING THEM TO VOTE FOR THE BURKE RESOLUTION, INSTRUCTING HOUSE CONFEREES TO INSIST ON THE SMALLER CUT. PLEASE ACT AT ONCE. THE VOTE COMES WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. PLEASE ADVISE US OF ANY ACTION HOU TAKE

ROY WILKINS CHAIRMAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

ROY WILKINS, Chairman
ARNOLD ARONSON, Secretary
JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR., Counsel
CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, Legislative Chairman
MARVIN CAPLAN, Director Washington Office
J. FRANCIS POHLHAUS, Special Consultant
YVONNE PRICE, Executive Assistant

2027 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 phone 667-1780 • New York address: 55 West 42nd St., New York 10036, phone 564-3450

June 17, 1968

Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
164 Madison Av.
New York, N.Y. 10016

Dear Mr. Rich:

Now, when the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 and the "Truth In-Lending" Bill permits us to chalk up new victories for the Leadership Conference, is the time to reflect on how much we have been able to accomplish with very little and how much more we could do if only our resources were greater.

The financial needs of the Conference were never greater than they are today when we face the huge legislative tasks ahead of us. For several years now we have emphasized the inter connection of the fight for full equality and the war on poverty. The interrelatedness is fully evident as we move now to the task of obtaining the enactment of economic measures that will permit millions to enjoy the rights assured by law through decent jobs, adequate housing, and good education.

Many of us have already issued statements calling upon the government to undertake the massive funding required for these economic programs. It is time we made the same demands upon ourselves. The Conference simply cannot do the job that is required and of which it is capable if it must continue to operate on its present meager level. The legislative bills on housing, jobs, and education are numerous and complex. The task of enforcing the new law and others already enacted becomes more difficult.

Now that the time has come to make your annual dues payment to the Conference for 1968, we ask you to consider this and at least double the contribution you made in 1967. Open housing is but another step toward the open society. We can all get there faster if we are ready to meet the costs.

Sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Roy Wilkins, Chairman

"Cooperation in the Common Cause of Civil Rights for All"

July 12, 1968

Mr. Marvin Caplan
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
2027 Mass. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Marvin:

The Rev. John Wynn of 1025 Michigan Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017 will be our Washington representative to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. Would you see that he is placed on the mailing list and receives all notices.

I am sorry that I was unable to attend the emergency meeting of the Legislative Committee. See you soon.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

cc: Rev. John Wynn

Dear John:

I am enclosing a number of copies of the newsletter of the Leadership Conference. This should give you some feeling for the kind of work they do. I would suggest that you introduce yourself to Dave Cohen, the Industrial Union's Department representative. He is a good friend.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosures as stated
bcc: Dave Cohen

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

ROY WILKINS, Chairman
ARNOLD ARONSON, Secretary
JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR., Counsel
BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Committee Chairman
CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, Legislative Chairman
JAMES HAMILTON, Compliance & Enforcement Chairman
MARVIN CAPLAN, Director Washington Office
J. FRANCIS POHLHAUS, Special Consultant
YVONNE PRICE, Executive Assistant

2027 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 phone 667-1780 • New York address: 55 West 42nd St., New York 10036, phone 564-3450

9 December 1970

Mr. Andrew E. Norman
President
Scholarship, Education and Defense
Fund for Racial Equality
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Norman:

Many thanks for your $100. check in payment of the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality's dues for 1970.

The lame duck session of Congress, which started November 16, gives us one more chance to win Congressional approval of some of the Leadership Conference's vital legislative goals. Greater enforcement power for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, a program of public service employment to help curb rising unemployment, reforms in the national welfare program are some of the matters that will concern us in the final weeks of this Congress.

Your financial support and the active support of your members will help us win these needed victories.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Aronson

Arnold Aronson
Secretary

AA/sw

cc: Marvin Rich

Returned 11/27/68

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

ROY WILKINS, Chairman
ARNOLD ARONSON, Secretary
JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR., Counsel
BAYARD RUSTIN, Chairman Executive Committee
CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, Legislative Chairman
MARVIN CAPLAN, Director Washington Office
J. FRANCIS POHLHAUS, Special Consultant
YVONNE PRICE, Executive Assistant

2027 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 phone 667-1780 • New York address: 20 West 40th St., New York 10018, phone BRyant 9-1400

November 14, 1968

TO: National Officers and Washington Representatives

In order to bring our mailing list up to date for the coming year, we would appreciate the following information. Please fill out this sheet and return it to the above Washington, D. C. address.

Name of Organization: Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality

National President: Andrew E. Norman

Address (include zip code): 164 Madison Avenue - New York, N.Y. 10016

Phone (include area code): (212) 532-8216

Representative to LCCR National Board: Marvin Rich, Executive Director

Address (include zip code): SEDFRE - 164 Madison Avenue - New York, N.Y. 10016

Phone (include area code): (212) 532-8216

Washington Representative: ______

Address (include zip code): ______

Phone (include area code): ______

Other officers who should receive our mailings: (name, address, zip code):

Andrew E. Norman
Palisades, New York

Please indicate if the persons listed above are already on our mailing list, or if this is an addition. Thank you.

Yvonne Price, Executive Assistant

P. S. Although there is no subscription rate, we ask each person to contribute at least $5.00 per year to defray the cost of mailings.

PROPOSAL TO TRAIN NEIGHBORHOOD RESOURCE WORKERS
FOR THE
CONNECTICUT COMMUNITY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Prepared and submitted by:

Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, Inc.
164 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y.10016

April 1970

INTRODUCTION

The Community Affairs Department is essentially directed toward assisting poor people in organizing and improving the quality of services in their community that affect such crucial areas in their lives as housing, health, welfare, day care facilities, recreation, employment, education, etc. The Department services five geographical areas of the state which are organized into five Community Affairs Districts.

Much of the Department's effort has been quite successful. However, a major impediment has been the lack of effective communication, mutual understanding and trust between the professional and technical staff of the Community Affairs Department and the grantees (community agencies) who receive the human resource development monies.

All previous efforts or attempts to bridge the "communication gap" have been only partially successful. The professional and technical staff have gained some insight into the community but, there is, understandably, still much resentment to their presence by community and neighborhood groups.

Thought has been given to this problem and the general consensus is that a liaison group of Neighborhood Resource Workers would offer the best approach to solving the problem. They would serve a dual function - a.) they would be trained and assigned to the five districts to perform the outreach functions of a regular Neighborhood Resource Worker, b.)they would receive specialized training in the areas of communication, human relations and team work in the context of organizational development.

Participants

The participants will be 15 Neighborhood Resource Workers - mainly Black and Puerto Rican. They will be both male and female, all of whom are required to have a high school diploma plus experience, or two years paid or volunteer experience. Because of the experience requirement, it is anticipated that each participant will bring not only some knowledge of the community but background work experience gained from his own past involvement. Also, the professional and technical staff are included in the training design for a two-day weekend communication's workshop with the Neighborhood Resource Workers. As persons who must carry some of the responsibility for the success or failure of the Department's programmatic efforts their involvement in the training becomes essential.

Objectives

There are two sets of training objectives:

Measurable - those that can be validated statistically by existing evaluation tools.

Immeasurable - those that cannot be easily evaluated by objective statistical measurement but which bear heavily upon the trainees growth and learning. The achievement of the latter will be measured by subjective and descriptive methods during and at the conclusion of the program.

Measurable

- --To list the responsibilities of a Neighborhood Resource Worker
- --To identify the strengths and weaknesses of each Neighborhood Resource Worker
- --To list norms for giving and receiving helpful feedback as an aid to the communication's process
- --To identify skills that help and/or hinder cohesive group functioning
- --To provide basic knowledge of the steps involved in decision-making and problem solution.

Immeasurable

- --To maximize the ability of participants to function productively around community needs
- --To increase staff awareness and understanding of each other and their

collective roles as these relate to the community and the Department

--To communicate more effectively with the community to promote the best possible delivery of services

--To increase the range and scope of each participants' community work skills

--To effectuate substantive change for those living in the districts served by the Community Affairs Department

TRAINING APPROACH

SEDFRE's response to the training need is a two phased training program.

Phase I

The program will consist of six (6) days of training plus two weekend sessions. The first weekend program will be geared specifically for the Neighborhood Resource Workers. The second weekend will include training for both the Neighborhood Resource Workers and the professional and technical staff. This will provide a total of ten (10) days (60 hours) of training.

The training focus will be directed toward self-awareness, role identification, communications, teamwork, group building and outreach skills training.

The program will begin with the participants defining their job function as these relate to - a.) each other, b.) the agency, and c.) the community.

The two weekend sessions will include special workshops in human relations, communications and techniques of community organization. The second weekend session will include both Neighborhood Resource Workers and professional and technical staff.

As part of the entire learning process, the trainees will participate in role plays, dyads, case studies, brainstorming, task groups, and problem-solving situations. Efforts will constantly be made to help each trainee become more perceptive of his own functioning in day by day situations in relationship to other staff members, the Department, and the community.

Training aids to be used during the training sessions will include newsprint, magic markers, tapes, films, pads, pencils, etc. Printed materials and take-home booklets will be provided for the use of the trainees while in training and in their ongoing work with the community.

Phase II

Following Phase I, a Trainer-Director will be stationed on site for two days a week for one month, then once a month for five months. This will enable a complete evaluation of the program and an opportunity to chart the progress of each participant.

During the first month of Phase II each participant will have help from the Trainer-Director working directly with him on his field assignments. The Trainer-Director will function in a consultant relationship to the Department and the staff involved in this program. It will be the Trainer-Director's responsibility to share his insights and perceptions with the Department staff and the trainees, and to make recommendations for future in-service and developmental training.

Special Assignment

As part of the field work aspect of the training program, the participants will visit community-based agencies in their respective districts to collect data on services rendered, areas services, staff resources, capability, etc. These visits should include those delegate agencies affiliated with the Community Affairs Department. In this way a complete resource file of every agency in the Community Affairs Department's geographical area can be built or updated. Data collection around community services will assist the trainees in developing referral guides which can become useful community work tools.

Evaluation

Phase I

1. Oral evaluation at the end of each session by participants

2. Observation provided by the training staff
3. After both weekends, trainees will answer the following:
    a. Did you learn anything about yourself?
    b. Did you learn anything about staff groups?
    c. Did you learn anything you can apply to job?
4. Questionnaire at the end of program.

Phase II

1. Reports, oral and written, from participants
2. Observations provided by the Trainer-Director
3. Written report from the Trainer-Director.

Curriculum

Responsibilities of Neighborhood Resource Workers (6 hours)

Each participant will be requested to prepare a description of the duties and responsibilities of a Neighborhood Resource Worker, as he understands it. Work groups, comprising three Neighborhood Resource Workers will compare and contrast each other's outlines, and develop a common outline of: 1)how they perceive their role, responsibilities, and functions, 2) how they think the community perceives them, and 3) how they think the Community Affairs Department views their function in relation to the Department's overall goals.

Reports from each group will be compared and contrasted with the job description. In addition, trainees will decide on those areas they can realistically deal with on their jobs and those areas requiring specialized training to achieve a greater impact.

Problem Solving (6 hours)

The trainees, in a discussion period, will identify the basic steps in problem-solving.

The trainer will make use of the force field analyses technique to help participants clarify and analyze problems.

The trainees will choose a problem, break into groups, and conduct their own force field analysis. They will then present this to the rest of the trainees for discussion and feedback.

Team Building (Weekend)

Since the data for this session will come from some of the previous sessions, the design here, is left open. However, use of the following techniques is suggested: micro-lab, exercises, task groups, inner group - outer-group "fishbowl", etc.

Outreach Skills (12 hours)

Prior to coming to the training session each trainee will receive materials on outreach skills and community organization. They will be requested to read all of the materials before the session. They will need the information to fully participate in the group learning exercise.

The trainees will participate in an exercise designed to simulate a "typical" poor ghetto community needing assistance on a priority basis. In order to produce some realistic pressures present in the on-the-job situation, the exercise will include a case study with a stress factor built into the design.

Two trainees will be selected from the training group to serve as judges. Their tasks will be to analyze the case study, develop criteria for what they consider an effective approach to the solution of the problem, and to determine which group had the most realistic and effective approach.

The trainees will work in task groups all day. Each group will make its presentation to the trainees serving as judges. The judges will make their decision and the group will have an opportunity to justify their design. In a total group the participants will discuss the practice of effective community outreach as they understand it.

Interviewing (4 hours)

The trainees will be divided into dyads. Each trainee will be given a slip of paper which instructs him to elicit certain information from his partner without the partner knowing exactly what information he is after.

Each trainee will report back to the group which will decide on the trainees' ability to gather information in an unstructured interview situation.

The group will then participate in two prepared case studies and role play situations on a community door-to-door interview and an office interview. All non-participants will act as observers and report to the total group. This will be followed by a lecturette on interviewing.

Communications (Weekend)

Note: First evening 1½ hours (Friday

Trainers will explain why we are here and the format of the weekend. Each participant will tell the group what name he prefers for the weekend.

Five Minute Exercise - Nonverbal - Touching, shaking hands, moving around the room and looking each person in the eye as you pass them.

Eight Minutes - The group will divide into pairs. Either with someone they don't know very well or with someone they know to be very different from themselves.

Fifteen Minutes - Each pair will connect with another and each participant will fantacize about what he considers other people in the group would do in their spare time.

Fifteen to Twenty Minutes - The total group will divide into two groups (A and B). Groups will "fishbowl" what they expect to get out of the weekend.

Note: Second day (Saturday)

Intergroup Conflict Resolution Design

Group A. Neighborhood Resource Workers

Group B. Professional and Technical staff

Groups A and B in separate rooms are to develop two lists each on - a) what is the other group doing that prohibits your working together harmoniously? and b) predict what the other group will say about you.

Joint Session

Group B starts with one list. Group A listens with empathy and asks only for clarification to help him understand. Group A puts up prediction lists, etc. until both groups have finished. Issues are categorized and then priorities and key issues are determined.

Groups A and B are interspersed and divided into task groups. They must devise a plan for cutting across lines to work on issues, commitment for action, and work out a plan for follow-up on the job.

Note: Sunday will be used for an evaluation session.

SEDFRE believes that the greatest amount of learning for the trainees will come from their actual work experiences. However, disastrous results have often been produced in other situations where new workers have been sent out without benefit of training related to the building of self-confidence through awareness and skills training.

The design submitted herewith allows for flexibility, monitoring, and constant self-evaluation factors which are necessary for the success of any community-oriented program. The design in its follow-up aspects, provides the kinds of support new workers need even as they begin to perform their job functions. By attempting to effectively equip new staff with the tools for change, we believe that the Community Affairs Department will substantially increase its' opportunities to live up to the expectations of the people it must serve.

BUDGET

PHASE I

Number of Trainees:	15 Neighborhood Resource Workers 10-15 Professional & Technical Staff	
Number of Training Days:	Ten (10)	
Training Staff:	Two (2) @ $125.00 per trainer/per day Total for 6 days, 1 two-day weekend	$2,000.00
	Three (3) @ $125.00 per trainer/per day (Joint staff two-day weekend)	$ 750.00
Planning Days:	Three @ $125.00 per day	$ 375.00
Training Staff Expenses:	Travel	$ 160.00
	Room and Board @ $16.00 per trainer/per day	$ 350.00
Program Expenses:	Supplies, films, tapes, charts, printed materials, etc.	$ 150.00
		$3,785.00
Administrative Fee:	15%	$ 568.00
	Phase I Sub-total:	$4,353.00

PHASE II

Number of Trainees:	15 Neighborhood Resource Workers	
No. of Training/Consultation Days:	Thirteen (13)	
Trainer-Director:	One (1) @ $125.00 per day	$1,625.00
Trainer-Director Expenses:	Travel	$ 300.00
	Room and Board	$ 210.00
Evaluation Report:	Two (2) Trainers for 3 days @ $125.00 per trainer/per day	$ 750.00
Administrative Fee:	15%	$ 434.00
	Phase II Sub-total:	$3,319.00
	Phase I Sub-total:	$4,353.00
	Phase I & II Total:	$7,672.00

SEDFRE Correspondence on

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT – CORRESPONDENCE,
PLANS, REFERENCE MATERIALS, 1963-1966, N.D.

Box 7
Folder 16

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Please Retain Original Order

Marvin:
Please consider and
let me know what
to do. GRC

42-91 Saull St.
Flushing 55, L.I., N.Y.
Oct. 7, 1963

Mr. Gordon Carey, Program Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Carey:

A few weeks ago, I volunteered to work with CORE, using my writing skills. I was told that your greatest problems were in reaching college students and in finding ways and appeals to increase contributions.

I have read your excellent pamphlets, thought a great deal about avenues to the public for the CORE story, and have come up with some suggestions, as attached.

I know how it is when someone comes into my working specialty -- food publicity -- and makes proposals for action without knowledge of the springs of policy, or the wisdom of the experienced. Usually, their suggestions have to be rejected or modified. But once ina while, a new bull in the china shop sorts things out in such a way that it points up fresh possibilities. I hope this may be the case with my first contributions here. When you have read them, and if you like any of them, I want to work further with you on them.

If none of these approaches are feasible, but you do have a project that needs writing and organizing help, let's see if I can do it.

I'll phone you when you have had some time to consider the enclosed.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Fay Reynolds
(Mrs. Roger Reynolds)

office phone: MU 2-0071, Ext. 751

25,000
05
125000

1500
12

From: Kay Reynolds
42-91 Saull St.
Flushing 55, N.Y.
Office: MU 2-0071
Ext. 751

Approaches

The College Student and CORE

My merchandising and agency training has taught me never to direct a message to a group without first understanding the group's way of speaking, thinking, acting.

How can we "talk" CORE to college students in language they will listen to, respect, and act upon?

After consideration, I have two convictions:

1. What CORE is doing is indispensable to the survival of American society.
2. Only young people can guarantee that the work of the spirit will be a strong part in our society. Young people want the best of the spirit, if only we can show them what it is and how to achieve it, through projects such as those executed by CORE.

My feeling is that we must be cameo-clear about CORE goals and techniques. I suggest the *L&B Bulletin (outline enclosed) as a simple way to make what CORE has to offer crystal-clear to young people. It is urgent to give examples of non-violent techniques in action -- examples so vividly related that a young person can feel himself into the action, and long to be a part of it.

This is the one missing element for me in your very excellent literature. In "Cracking the Color Line," Page 18, you relate: "In such a locale it was big news on April 29 when 20 Negro and white CORE members sat down at Grant's lunch counter and remained there though they were refused service." Now, don't leave me cliff-hanging like that! How did those Negro and white people feel? This college professor and that bootblack, and this cab driver?

From: Kay Reynolds
42-91 Saull St.
Flushing 55, N.Y.
Office: MU 2-0071
Ext. 751

Approaches

The College Student and CORE

My merchandising and agency training has taught me never to direct a message to a group without first understanding the group's way of speaking, thinking, acting.

How can we "talk" CORE to college students in language they will listen to, respect, and act upon?

After consideration, I have two convictions:

1. What CORE is doing is indispensable to the survival of American society.
2. Only young people can guarantee that the work of the spirit will be a strong part in our society. Young people want the best of the spirit, if only we can show them what it is and how to achieve it, through projects such as those executed by CORE.

My feeling is that we must be cameo-clear about CORE goals and techniques. I suggest the *L&B Bulletin (outline enclosed) as a simple way to make what CORE has to offer crystal-clear to young people. It is urgent to give examples of non-violent techniques in action -- examples so vividly related that a young person can feel himself into the action, and long to be a part of it.

This is the one missing element for me in your very excellent literature. In "Cracking the Color Line," Page 18, you relate: "In such a locale it was big news on April 29 when 20 Negro and white CORE members sat down at Grant's lunch counter and remained there though they were refused service." Now, don't leave me cliff-hanging like that! How did those Negro and white people feel? This college professor and that bootblack, and this cab driver?

What moment of conviction came to each one -- to decide to be the first to do such a thing in that town? Was he frightened, exalted, happier than ever before in his life? I want to know. I think young people want to know, too, and have to, to feel their way into a new and untried situation.

I think you at CORE have such an expertness of the spirit that you may have overlooked us outsiders who have to begin somewhere to imagine what it is like to do what you do. Then we can relate to it, imagine ourselves doing it, wanting to do it, and finally becoming convinced we can. I would like to see more of that in your pamphlets and newsletters. I don't mean maudlin exhortation. I mean simply to convey the quality of an experience by describing it vividly and accurately.

But to return to my own impressions of the world one goes into on campus today, and how it would condition the way CORE is presented to enlist both personal and fund-raising activity. I think we have to remember that many students today come from materially-centered, competition-driven homes. One has to find a way to get through their posture of "What's in it for me?" to convey almost a sense of revelation. Commitment and service, as practiced by CORE, are the only lasting satisfactions life offers. That is the message that must be implicit in every piece of CORE literature to young people.

Of course, young adults have to train to earn for themselves and their coming families. But a man who serves no cause bigger than himself is doomed to spiritual starvation -- and a long, slow, tortuous dying it is, as many a middle-aged executive can testify.

Too much of college life today is a joining of every organization useful to proving to the corporation employment scouts what a fine executive one would make. In this atmosphere, people become "products." The traits called forth are the very opposite of those required for the practice of non-violence. I think CORE action can be presented to these young people as infinitely more exciting and satisfying than the synthetic excitement of material competition. I believe CORE's worlds for the young to live and thrive in today. Naturally, this would not be stated outright but it is a conviction out of which one should write and speak to college groups.

CORE benefits to those denied their rights are obvious. But there are more subtle benefits to those participating in this struggle with a helping hand. Young people feel the shoddy, bargain basement atmosphere of our era as a desolate deprivation of purpose in life; a denial of the joy that wells up from a spirit that can forget its self-concern in concern for others. I think that what CORE has to offer to young people is spiritual champagne, and the caviar of life, a strong character, supple with self-control.

Besides the outline of the *L&B Bulletin, I enclose a few other approaches to pamphlets or bulletins to the college group.

* * * * * * *

About the Older Citizen And His Gifts to CORE

I had a few thoughts about fund-raising appeals to the older "solid" citizens.

Again, I think CORE offers the deep satisfaction of spiritual fulfillment for each financial contribution. I don't think enough has been made of this aspect.

The middle class is deeply involved in earning income, in the very competitive job struggle, and, usually, in oversized ambitions for their children. Smothered in quilts of "comfort," the exhilaration of spiritual adventure is snuffed out. This mal-ease crosses all color lines. It is a universal dilemma of our country and our time. "Over-security" leaves the individual spiritually destitute.

I believe that if you made your work real to these people in the form of thrilling accounts of spiritual achievement -- just the everyday stories of your experiences -- you would touch a hunger of the spirit that would release more and larger contributions for CORE.

Older Citizens

Under the heading: "Appeals to the Solvent... with a Spiritual Deficit" I attach a few approaches to this group. They are very sketchy, not sufficiently subtle, but with more work, they could be effective.

** * * * * *

From: Kay Reynolds
42-91 Saull St.
Flushing, N.Y.
office MU 2-0071
Ext. 751

Suggested Feature Release Series to College Students

Title: *L&B Bulletin

from CORE

PROPOSAL: Each brief bulletin presents dramatically in episode style an incident that demonstrates CORE's non-violent techniques.

We see, feel, the qualities of love, patience, imagination, in play as CORE's workers encounter the prejudiced and the indifferent. We feel the thrill of keen brains and creative spirits devising solutions devoid of violence.

There are several incidents in "Cracking the Color Line" that are excellent material. "Story of a Barbarshop" at State College, Pa, would fascinate any young adult, trying to master life's practical problems. The CORE pamphlet describes this achievement. The bulletin would interpret it, to let us live it and feel the personalities of the participants; to be there when the situation yielded to spiritual force.

The idea is to make each report so vivid in detail, so intrinsically exciting in its new approaches to prejudice, that no bright, red-blooded youngster could resist joining the action.

If this plan is considered effective by CORE, I would be glad to volunteer to interview designated CORE workers who have had successful experiences, and write them up to demonstrate the play of love and brains in a new kind of struggle for men's minds.

---

*L&B -- Love and Brains -- the only arms used by CORE in the fight for equal rights.

Force does not change minds. CORE's goal is to win the mind of the prejudiced person at the same time that it defends the victims of prejudice. This is a subtle struggle. It calls for control, courage and keen minds. Living stories from the L&B front lines are brought to you in this bulletin... an adventure you may want to join.

Kay Reynolds
42-91 Saull St.
Flushing 55, N. Y.

An Approach to Young People

Americans love out-smarting the other fellow.

Many of us feel this is not the best of the human spirit. It is a plague among young and old today. The "smart cookie," the "real sharp guy," are admired and emulated.

It might be possible, however, to raise the sights of those who fall heir to this outlook. CORE is "out-smarting" violence -- man's greatest problem. The "out-smarting" is done by highly ingenious thinking and imaginative use of spiritual energy. This is the peak of "smartness." It took a spiritual genius, Jesus, to see this solution to violence, and it took a second spiritual genius, Gandhi, to show that non-violence is practicable for our time.

We might approach young people from this stance, putting these great principles into the realm of reality for them. This can be done by "actualizing" the principles, demonstrating them in stories of non-violent action in the streets, at the registry board, in businessmeetings with unfair employers, etc. The point should be made clear that CORE techniques work to "de-violence" a situation before it comes to a head, besides refusing to return violence for violence when physical conflict results despite all steps to avoid it.

The young people in college today will not survive to inherit their world unless non-violent solutions can be found to all the world's problems, including equal rights. So it is of life and death importance that young people learn to use these principles and add their ingenuity to the perfecting of them. A very good place to start to learn these world-saving techniques is with CORE.

* * * * * *

Kay Reynolds
42-91 Saull St.
Flushing 55, N.Y.

An Approach to Young People

THE FINEST FRONTIER

IS NOW!

It took one kind of courage to win the west.

Today it takes another kind, and the fight is on another frontier. In fact, it will be the final frontier. Guns never were any good for winning men's minds. Now that we have atomic weapons, if we can't learn to fight with the force of t he spirit --and win the fight -- there will be no men left. Hence, the final frontier.

We must learn to lure back the lost men who deny other men's rightS-- lure them back into the warm circle of brotherhood. Are you willing to learn a new way to fight? To stand firm with no arms but the spirit? If you are, then your frontier will be more thrilling than any that has gone before.

* * * * * *

From: Kay Reynolds

APPEALS TO THE SOLVENT.... WITH A SPIRITUAL DEFICIT

Theme: Live deeply!

BE for something!

(how to "get with" the great issues of your time through CORE)

****

Theme: The Curtain Comes Down

When the curtain is coming down, will you wish you had lived another way? Were you in the thick of the great happenings of your time? Or too "busy?" Or dabbling at the edges while those drowning in injustice held out a hand for your support?

Before it is too late, join in the great work CORE has in hand.

(description)

Then, whether the curtain comes down slowly or suddenly, you can look back on your life, content. You were there!

* * * * * *

Theme: Freedom Sings!

Come out of the paper-shuffling shadows of the workaday world, and sing again!

(words of some of CORE's freedom songs)

Add your voice --and your contribution -- to make freedom sing!

*** * * *

Theme: Your Finest Hour

Will you pledge and donate just one hour's pay -- this month and every month? It will be your finest hour because the money goes for (describe activities)

* * * * *

Theme: BORED?

Life still runs rich and strong where the freedom fight is being fought without fists!

(incident illustrating quality of action)

Join your hands and dollars to strengthen the struggle. Instant cure for boredom!

* * * * * * * * * *

From: Kay Reynolds
42-91 Saull St.
Flushing 55, N. Y.

Themes for Depicting Non-Violent Techniques

(to young people or general audience)

1. Freedom without Fists

simple statement of non-violence; dramatic incident of how it works

* * * * * *

2. The Callers Who Sat On the Floor

an account of the young people who "sat in" on the floor outside the Mayor's office, New York City Hall

I saw these young adults briefly when I was passing through that neighborhood. I would like to convey the feeling of how much was happening that was invisible as these youngsters propped themselves up on the floor in the exquisite architectural setting of City Hall

Question: how did these young people find so much time to invest in this action, when other young people complain they don't have time for the worthwhile things?

How does a young person come by such a degree of conviction?

Where does he learn how to carry it out?

* * * * * *

NEW YORK FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED 1909
4 WEST 58TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

PL 2-8440

Note:
appointment with
Markoff at his
office - made for
Andy Norman and
Marvin Rich -
September 23, Wednesday
2:30 PM

June 22, 1964

Mr. Andrew Norman, Chairman
Mr. Shelley Appleton, Treasurer
CORE Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
1 Union Square ROOM 902
New York, 3, N.Y.

Dear Messrs. Norman and Appleton:

I have your letter of June 19 requesting a grant for CORE SEDF, Inc.

I should like to learn more about your program and your needs and suggest you phone me for an appointment so that we can arrange to meet.

Sincerely,

Sol Markoff
Sol Markoff
Executive Director

7/6/64
Ann Singer notes -
reached Mr Markoff by phone - he has been ill (I heard from someone else he had had a heart attack) and because of that and other appointments he prefers not to see us in the next couple of weeks. Their next Board meeting is not until October 22nd and therefore there is no rush. They are interested and he suggested I call in late July or early August for an appointment, which I will do. (Their last meeting was 6/24). They have had a request for funds from the

(over)

7-23 - update appeal - include $ amounts
concrete terms - training?
Next board mtg 10-22 - may not be on agenda
Magazine?
4X yr

SNCC Scholarship Committee, and he is wondering about all the groups springing up in the Civil rights field and whether they are not duplicating effort and overlapping. He would like to know more about this when he meets with our people. He seemed friendly and interested, but noted that it is up to the total board whether or not they can aid us financially.

3167 Sacramento Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94115
November 5, 1964

Dear Marvin,

Our executive board finally got around to passing a motion that we send national its 10% as soon as each fund raising venture is concluded. That's how you got the $69.00 which I understand is being considered as a partial payment on back associate membership rather than as a tax payment. Whatever, at least national did get some money from us. Hopefully, we will continue to send in our 10% as we get it and maybe even keep up to date on our associate memberships, but please don't count on it. I have absolutely no idea when we will begin to pay our back debt to national.

I am an "inactive" member of the fund raising committee these days; so I haven't seen any of your fund raising memos to comment on them. I would not necessarily see them if I were active in the committee since so much of the information we receive from national seems to get lost in our office and never makes it to the appropriate committee. I promised Shirley Mesher to help her type some reports tonight; she undoubtedly has copies of all the memos and will let me read them.... then I'll comment.

While Jimmie McDonald was here he really chewed out our P.R. chairman for talking about resigning instead of sticking it out and fighting. What he said really got next to me because I had become an "inactive" part of fund raising two weeks before. I know I should be active, but it is so damn hard. There are two people who do all the work in fund raising: June and R.B.---get Jimmie to tell you about them---both of whom are extremely difficult if not impossible to work with. June is hellbent on playing the role of the "true bitch" and "great emasculator" and does a good job of it. R.B. is, in a word, paranoid; wow! They have succeeded in chasing away the whole fund raising committee. Damn Jimmie had to go and make me feel guilty; so I'm going back to the committee. Wish me well.

Am I still interested in coming to work for you? HELL YES!!! Are you talking about some vague, future time or something definite? My mom just moved out here last week and is now job hunting. I'd hate to have her get all settled and then cut out for New York; so if there are any job openings at national please let me know as soon as you can what kind of jobs are available and when they have to be filled. I had just about made up my mind to start saving my pennies; so I could quit work nextspring and go on the Northern California task force.

Say hello to everyone for me, and tell Jimmie and Mimi they both owe me letters. Also, I am no longer on any national mailing list, and my room mate and I are interested in Christmas cards but haven't heard anything.

As always,

Mary Lu

REPORT ON SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED OFFSET MACHINES

TO: MARVIN RICH, DIRECTOR, DEP'T OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS
FROM: CHAS. CURRIER

A.B.DICK & COMPANY
485 LEXINGTON AVE.
OX 7-4567

"320"... Takes 3"x 5" to 11"x 14" paper. Image area: 9½"x 13"
($1395 +84= $ 1479)

14½"
"330 " ...Takes 3"x5" to 19¼"x paper. Image area: 17¼x13"
($ 2195 + 131.50 = $2326.50) X

ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH CO.
50 CHURCH STREET
WO 4- 1300

x14"
"85"... Takes 3"x5" to 9 3/4" paper. Image Area: 9½x13"
($1250-1700) Friction feed. Floor Area: 20 1/8"x 34".

"1000"...Takes 3"x5" to 9 3/4"x 14" paper. Image Area: 9½"x13".
($ 1750.00) Vacuum Feed. Floor Area: 53"x 22¼".

VACUUM FEED PERMITS THE LOADING OF TWO REAMS INSTEAD OF ONE.

"1250 MULTILITH" ... Takes 3"x 5" to 11"x 15" paper. Image Area:?
($4000 new ; $2100 RE-MANUFACTURED) VACUUMFEED 110 Voltage.
Floor Area: 6'x 30"x 48"high. Paper, Metal Plates (Masters).

On the "1250" Park(see Yellow Pages) will give lyr. parts and 90da. guarantee. Will Train Operator... Fairly simple to use(S. Max, SDS) Name of salesman at Park: Harold Roszenweig (CORRECT).

New York CORE Called them yesterday... maybe we could work out some sort of quantity deal.

Leadership Development.

Marvin:

Here is what I have done based on your outline. I admit it isn't a finished product and somebne--perhaps you or Nanette or Ann--will have to hone the edges and refine it, but I think it is just about the kind of thing which we want. Unfortunately, (or maybe not so unfortunately) it doesn't really get into details. But I wonder, at this point, whether or not the persons whom you will be talking with are really interested in an ad seriatum discussion of the program.

As sooh as I return from Chicago (Wednesday) I'll get together with you on further details. Meanwhile, let's start thinking about getting back down with NTL so we can begin to develop a real cirriculum.

Hope they didn't do too much damage to your face (Wow!!, according to the papers you're a Negro!!!)

Lastly, please--whoever makes these kind of decisions--think seriously about the application for work with SEDF of one Diane Horwitz. She would probably be an excellent person for the assistant slot--possibly even the exec. But having worked with her in Meridian, I know she's pretty capable in administering an organizaing in an office situation as well as in a field situation. End of commercial. --see you Wed.

rbg

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In the past few years, CORE has experienced tremendous growth both in our staff and in our chapter membership. We now have ____ field secretaries, compared with only ___ two years ago. Our membership has grown from ________ in 1962 to _______ in 1964. Perhaps even more phenomenal, our chapters numbered ____ in 1962, and now we have a total of _____ chapters dedicated to erasing the color line through nonviolent means.

Numbers, of course, do not mean too much when they are isolated as statistics. We must consider the nature of our membership at present. Years ago we had an elite within CORE; a group of persons who understood rather well just what was meant by phrases like "nonviolence", "community development", "grass roots", etc. This situation does not obtain today.

As our National Director, James Farmer, has said, "We have truly become a mass movement." Because of this, it is essential that we begin a stepped-up program of training. It is not enough to hppe that our staff will develop the skills which are necessary without training; it is not enough to hope that persons unfamiliar with our outlook will assimilate the CORE ethos without a firm program of leadership development without training.

There must be a serious effort on our part to develpp a program which will offer responsible civil rights leadership within our own ranks and within the community at large. While we want--and need--the drama which has pervaded the movement, we also need hard-hitting community action oriented programs which will bring meaningful social change to those who have lived in deprivation for so long.

Webster's Dictionary defines training as (1) the act, process, or method of one who trains (2) the state of being trained. And this is precisely what we are all about in our Leadership Development Program.

¶ The program we envision is both short- and long-range. It will involve numbers of people on various levels. First of all, we must have a training program for our own field staff. These are the people who will have to interpret our total program to the chapters as well as to the communities. In addition, if our aspirations come to fruition, we will have an executive with each chapter. These persons must have, on the local level, a clear understanding about what our program is, and they must know how to translate this program to the people with whom they must work. Our local chapter leaders must also be oriented specifically so that they can mold viable units to carry on the necessary work of the chapters. # Last, but far from least, we want those persons on the national staff to have the opportunity to further develop those skills which they already possess to an even keener degree. The national leaders, after all, must be able to implement old strategies, devise new ones, and yet keep the movement on an even keel.

¶ The program itself will be composed of many things. The training referred to above will be intensive. It would be impossible to consider a program such as we envision which would last less than one week. This week would be spent in circumstances similar to an accelerated college course.

¶ There would, of necessity, be workshops and institutes dealing with the various problem areas with which CORE will concern itself. In addition, faculty members will teach local groups how to ~~and the necessity of~~ publish--and the necessity of doing so--various kinds of literature which will be suited to their particular needs. They will be concerned with teaching groups how to ferret out local resources for producing visual aids such as films and film strips.

In terms of subject matter and cirriculum, we plan to call on a number of professional and social agencies. While we know our own subject matter regarding CORE, we feel that it would be advisable to call in specialists, such as the National Training Laboratory, to aid us in developing a viable cirriculum.

Some of the major areas of concern will be things such as negotiation. This is of paramount importance to our whole operation. If we are unable to understand how to negotiate, when to negotiate and when not to, then we are lost. We must also understand as fully as possible the whole concept of communication. This does not mean simply "how to write a press release." It means knowing how to communicate with the numerous publics with whom a staff member or a local group must learn to deal.

Since we are not--nor have we ever been--a dictatorial organization, there should be within the cirriculum a place for discussion of decision making. While it may be good to have a strong leader who will make all decisions in some cases, we tend to think that our leaders should understand fully the process of consensus.

Methods and tactics of registering people to vote must be examined very fully. Those persons within and without CORE who have worked on these projects both North and South can be of invaluable aid in this area. Not to be left out, however, are those agencies and organizations who have had, perhaps, even more experience than we in this vital concern.

One of our most difficult tasks in the whole of the program will be to present cogently the concept of "community organization." As most of us know, this is the unglamorous, but very necessary work which must be done if change is to occur. As Nicholas Von Hoffman said in his paper "Finding and Making Leaders,"

> The good organizer is the self-effacing mentor who judges his work a success when he can leave the organization without even being missed. He is rare, rarer than first-rate leadership, but he exists and he comes in a variety of colors and he can work in almost any situation.

Mr. Von Hoffman may be more idealistic than we ought to be, but he makes a point. The leadership we hope to develop must have the qualities Von Hoffman asks, but he must also be able to remain with the organization; he must be willing to build, build and rebuild until we have, in fact, achieved the Great Society.

Finally, we must speak about the urgency of the situation. In the beginning, we talked about the changes which are occurring within CORE and the rest of the movement. There is a great deal of unrest in the movement now. Many people are becoming frustrated--and for good reason. We have defeated Goldwaterism; we have a President who appears comitted to human decency; we have one of the most sweeping civil rights bills in the nation's history.

What, then, can the impoverished do to change his lowly state? Must we simply get into the streets and demonstrate? Must we rest on the laurels which we have achieved? Many people are frustrated because of the rising tide of Black Nationalism--whatever that means.

What must be done, and done immediately, to fill what appears to be a vacuum, is to develop a cadre--nationwide--of persons comitted to social change through nonviolent means. We in CORE feel that we cannot be fooled, like King Canute, into thinking we can roll back the sea. The tide of change is inexorable and we have to take the lead now.

James Baldwin, in his foreword to Freedom Ride, by James Peck, said

> If we cannot reorganize our society on a more human and equitable basis, we will soon, as citizens, have lost any ability to reorganize it at all. This is why the Negro's struggle in America today is of the greatest importance for all Americans, whether they know it or not. Countless people, both white and black, are now undergoing the most brutal hardships in order to drive this fact deep into the public consciousness.

This is why CORE feels the urgency of promoting a leadership development program now--without delay. If we do not, ~~an~~ the awesome responsiblity for the future of the movement and for the future of America will rest on those less responsible than we.

Ann Singer

call andy Norman Singer the ann

Leadership Development Program

Ann Singer MA 4-7729 30 CYS

1. Need
   - a. > size - locals + staff
   - b. changing character from elite to mass

2. For Whom
   - a. Nat'l staff
   - b. local staff
   - c. local leaderships
   - d. nat'l leadership

Community Development #III.

3. Committee to develop plans — confidence
   - a. CORE
   - b. SEDF
   - c. N.S.M. ? ?
   - d. Academic
   - e N.T.L.

4. Include
   - a. intensive staff training
   - b workshops + institutes
   - c. publications (local)
   - d films (local)

~~5. Urgency~~

5 Subject areas (emphasis on tool areas guided by philosophical understanding)
- a. Negotiating methods
- b. Communications
- c. formation of consensus
- d. voter registration methods
- e. community organization

6. Urgency

MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
November 18, 1964

TO: James Farmer, Marvin Rich, James McCain, Clora Coleman

FROM: Gordon Carey

RE: Retrenchment

Below I simply want to state the decisions made at our staff meeting of November 16th in regard to retrenchment. I would like to be certain that we all understand correctly the decisions that were made. Furthermore, I will indicate who is to implement each decision and give an approximate estimate of the monthly savings.

TELEPHONE BILL

done We agreed to keep a closer check on credit card calls and to cancel credit cards of Jerome Smith and Spiver Gordon. (Haley - McCain)

We agreed that we should instruct the switchboard that we will no longer accept any collect calls at this office. (Coleman)

✓ We agreed to implement the recording of all long distance calls made from this office. (Coleman)

By tighter controls over long distance telephone calling we should be able to save between $500 and $1,000 monthly.

PRESS INFORMATION

~~written but not~~ agreed It was agreed to cancel our contract for the AP ticker. (Rich - Rachlin).

$120 permmonth.

MEMBERSHIP DIVISION

✓ We agreed to begin implementation immediately of the transfer of the functions of this division to Ralph Rojas' jurisdiction. (Rich)

We should eliminate two clericalsemployees with a savings of approximately $480 per month.

③ Akesson
Webb } ?
Weaver }

PROGRAM CURTAILMENT

2 McCain is going to Chicago shortly to investigate and evaluate the Chicago project. On his return Farmer will decide what action, if any, is to be taken relevant to the continuance of the project. Elimination of the project would probably save somewhere between $1,500 and $2,000 per month.

Taylor Jones

STAFF

1) Cox - McCain is to discuss the problem of Cox further with Haley. The instructions to Haley are to be that Cox may no longer continue on the staff in a full-time capacity.

2) New York area staff - Lou Smith will be instructed to retrench one of his three probationary field secretaries. done

SEMI-PROFESSIONAL

done Jo Adler and Charlie Currier are to be given notice immediately. (Rich)

TASK FORCE

7 off

Haley is to be instructed to retrench twelve task force members. We will suggest that two be released from the Florida staff, seven from Mississippi and four from Louisiana, but Haley will retain the discretion to release the most appropriate personnel in areas in which he believes we can reduce staff with the least effect on program. (McCain - Carey)

We will save over $1,000 in task force salaries alone. Savings on other staff retrenchment will be in excess of $1,000.

AIRETRAVEL

A memorandum is to be sent out to staff indicating that except in real emergencies air travel shall be only with the prior approval of McCain. (Carey)

We will cancel our accounts with the airline agencies in New Orleans and Durham following consultations with Haley and McKissick. (Carey)

STAFF EXPANSION

Ray Brown and Don Wendell will be informed that we are not in a position to add to the staff until after January 1st. (Carey - Farmer)

SEDF

Marvin is to prepare a memo to Farmer outlining the functions carried out by CORE which might conceivable be transferred to SEDF. Staff discussions will follow and we will decide which functions we should recommend that the SEDF take over. Farmer would then appoint a staff committee to meet with a committeeefrom SEDF for implementation.

FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION

1) Ben Brown's position with CORE is to be further evaluated;if he is to
b be retained then we must five more thought to his assignments.

2) Depending upon McCain's rgport on Chicago, we must consider Tournour's role in CORE.

3) We will consider transferring Isaac REynolds or another field secretary to the west coast to replace Chet Duncan.

4) We will refer to George Wiley the question of whether or not to centralize air travel arrangements.

nm

Institute--Development of Urban Staff

1. Emphasis--Community organizers & chapter leaders.

2. Will jobs be offered those who attend?
    a. Some openings as field secretaries.
    b. Chapters be asked whether they are willing to hire executive secretaries or whether they would pay a person for a one or two month period or longer.
    c. No guarantees of jobs for those who come. Some risk but there are openings.

3. Selection processes
    a. Tell chapters to send people who if possible are: male, Negro, mature (21 and over), works well with people--can listen and relate to all kinds of people, has leadership qualities--consistent, sense of responsibility, not necessarily a CORE person, might try recruiting from colleges and universities.
    b. Written application
        1. What would you expect to get out of institute?
        2. Why do you want to come? Will you work in civil rights for a year?
        3. References:
            a) Example of creativity and leadership ability
            b) Can he be relied upon?
            c) Do you think he should attend such an institute?
            d) Who writes them?
                One person within CORE, CORE chairman, and one person without CORE.

4. Preparation
    a. Reading suggestions
        1. "Reorganization of the Casbah", Nicholas Von Hoffman
        2. SDS materials - 119 5th Ave., on community organization
        3. Crisis in Black and White
        4. Ask research people for additional recommendations
    b. Bring analysis of your chapter problems.

5. The Institute
    a. Strictly disciplines, two week long assignments, classes start on time, no "cutting" work.
    b. Recommendation of Chicago as location with Cleveland as second choice.
    c. Certain few sessions are open to general public.
    d. Involvement in local action is a necessary ingredient.

6. Content - Community Organization
    1. Problem Areas
        a. How to get into a community, how to find out what problems bother the community, the use of the survey.
        b. How to design programs around problems, taking into account overall broad goals and the people's present needs.
        c. The analysis of the community
            1) The broader community--overall considerations, the power structure.
            2) The Negro community--how to prepare a profile,
        d. who is the real power structure there?
        d. Style of organization in the ghetto
            1) How do people come together?
            2) How do you best get people together, from lowest (e.g., building) to highest (association of tenant council)
        e. Why organize the community?
        f. The relationship of CORE to the organized community.
        g. The role of the organizer - how to distinguish service from task functions, determining when one is more appropriate than the other.
        h. Hard to organize
            1) Youth
            2) Unemployed
            3) Underemphasized
        i. The community center as a vehicle for community organization.
    2. Suggested resource people
        a. William Strickland, National Director of NSM
        b. Sol Alinsky, TWO, Chicago
        c. Nicholas von Hoffman
        d. Cathy Wilkerson, Jack Einis, & Steve Max, SDS
        e. Winston Lockett, Field Staff, Chicago
        f. Herb Callender
        g. Alex Eframo, Community Mobilization for Youth, N.Y.
        h. Detroit - TULS people
            1) Brindon Sexton, Community Action Section, Poverty Program (has set these up).
            2) Willoughby Abner (Negro), National Mediation Service, Wash., teacher
        i. Don Randell
        j. Major Owen, Brooklyn CORE
        k. Someone from Syracuse CORE
        l. Bayard Rustin
        m. Roland Warren and Ed Moe (NTL), Don Klein
        n. Gene Tournour, Chicago
        o. Dave Dennis, Ronnie Moore
        p. Stan Aronowitz, organizer of Communiyt Unions

3. Suggest the use of the local community where appropriate to provide action component for discussions in the institute.

7. Content - Program Areas - 4 days
   1. Housing
      a. Urban renewal and public housing
         1) Mechanics of Urban Renewal and public housing -- Walter Thabitt
         2) How to agitate for "good" urban renewal-- Shirley Lacey
      b. Rent Strike
         1) Legal implications--June Dolnick (Mrs. Norman Dolnick), Chicago, organizing tenants
         2) Extent of slum housing rehabilitation, codes, Dept. of Real Estate
      c. The potential of co-ops
         1) David Borden (Union Settlement) - Catholic Worker
      d. The place and need for research, how to go about it, what to look for.
   2. Schools
      a. The need for research - Cohen
      b. What are the real goals for the civil rights movement in education--Kenneth Clarke, Art Pearl, Howard U.
      c. What local school boards can do--Edyth Parson, New School lecturer on N. Harlem Bd.--Mike Miller,Syracuse
      d. Organizing in the PTA's--Church McDowell, Union Settlement.
      e. Freedom Schools--A. Perot, Noel Day, Boston
   3. Jobs
      a. The present trends--N. Hill, Tom Kahn Ray Brown
      b. Unemployment councils--someone fro Chicago--Gene Dennis, U. of Wisconsin.
      c. Negotiations procedures--Detroit, Bill Goode (wife is Chairman of Employment Committee
      d. Unionizing of marginal industries--Retail Wholesale Workers, Moe Foner, Local 1199, NYC
      e. Research
   4. Political Action
      a. Organization for insurgent political action--Al Raby
      b. The significance of the Mississippi FDP--organizing techniques, etc., A. Henry
      c. War on Poverty--Newark, N.J.
      d. How to influence federal programs for your needs--Labor Ernie Calloway, Teamsters; St. Louis,

8. Content--Group Dynamics 2 days
   1. Inner group problems--factionalism, personality complexes, lack of communication, Jack Gledewell (NTL)

2. Dilemmas of leadership
    a. Various styles--Warren H. Schmitt (NTL)
    b. What is required given the community approach (e.g., reorganization of leadership, place of parliamentary procedure)
    c. Developing second line leadership

9. Content--2 days
    1. Administrative and group maintenance problems.
        a. Fund raising-- M. Rich,
        b. Recruitment
        c. Running an office--an efficiency expert
        d. How to set up workshops
        e. Public relations--writing press releases
        f. Technical problems--public speaking, leading a discussion

LEADERSHIP TRAINING CONFERENCES

Thousands of new recruits have joined the civil rights movement in the past few years. Most have been attracted by our success and militancy, not by our non-violence. It is an important responsibility of the civil rights movement to train these new recruits; to show them the relationship between ends and means, the need for attitude of understanding and reconciliation. It is also important to increase their efficiency so that marginal situations can become victories and thus help reduce the frustration which is building up so rapidly.

During 1963-1964 CORE sponsored 14 week-end leadership training conferences and two-week-long workshops. From the experience gained in these certain modifications have been made.

The proposal is for Five Regional Workshops of a week's duration. The workshops would be located in the Northeast, Southeast, South Central, North Central and Far West. Individuals who have expressed an interest in leading the workshops include James Farmer and Bayard Rustin on nonviolence, Noel Day of Boston and Saul Alinsky of Chicago on community organization, City Planner Walter Thabit on housing problems, Oscar Ornati of the New School and Michael Harrington on economic problems and Frank Riessman of Mobilization for Youth on education. Field workers would be available for "how-to-do-it" sessions on direct action techniques and community relations.

We would expect approximately 100 people to attend each workshop.

Proposed Budget

Transportation	
Faculty	$7,500.00
Students (primarily in South)	2,000.00
Materials and Publications	3,500.00
Room and Board	15,000.00
Honoraria	1,500.00
Total	$29,500.00*

*We are requesting $20,000.00 from the Albert A. List Foundation. We have been assured of the balance from other sources.

~~3, 7A~~

out duplicated in next section

~~Curriculum Planning for Summer Project~~ #

Preliminary Curriculum Outline for the Freedom Schools

I. Leadership development

1. Study of Negro history, aimed at giving students the understanding that the movement developed out of the American Negro tradition.
2. Study of several areas of movement problems (e.g. housing, education, political rights, employment) to develop larger perspectives than the bus station segregation signs, and to investigate different kinds of solutions to these problems.
3. Study of movement's methods, how they grew out of various situations, what the alternatives might be. Deal especially with direct protest action, role of nonviolence in the movement.
4. Workshops in organizational and leadership skills, such as public relations, community organization, basic legal information, etc.
5. Statewide planning of future action of the student movement.

II. Remedial academic work in reading, composition, mathematics, social studies, science and humanities. Intensive work in verbal and mathematical skills, and introductory study of social studies, science and humanities.

III. Contemporary issues. A study of some fundamental problems of society, to show that the movement is largely a manifestation of these problems. Subjects for study: nationwide poverty - unemployment (emphasis on automation, education and discrimination); political repression, or erosion of constitutional guarantees; the bases of the Southern political and economic system, and the prospects for the future; responsibilities of the American government in international politics. Some students could take lighter loads in this area if extra remedial work was needed.

IV. Non-academic curriculum

1. Recreation - opportunities for student leaders from various parts of the state to get to know each other better.
2. Field work, under the direction of COFO staff.
3. Student publications and government.
4. Opportunities for informal self-expression - creative writing, drama, discussion groups, etc.

Curriculum Planning for Summer Project

Curriculum Needs for the Freedom Schools

I. Leadership Development

a. to give students the perspective of being in a long line of protest and pressure for social and economic justice (i.e. to teach Negro history and history of the movement)
b. to educate students in the general goals of the movement, give them wider perspectives (enlarged social objectives, non-violence, etc.)
c. to teach students specific organizational skills that they need to develop Southern Negro communities
   1. public speaking
   2. handling of press and publicity
   3. getting other people to work
   4. organizing mass meetings and workshops, getting speakers, etc.
   5. keeping financial records, affidavits, reports, etc.
   6. developing skill in dealing with people in the community
   7. canvassing
   8. duplicating techniques, typing, etc.
d. to plan with each other future action of the student movement.

II. Remedial Academic Work

a. to improve comprehension in reading, fluency and expressiveness in writing
b. to improve mathematical skill (general arithmetic and basic algebra and geometry)
c. to fill in gaps in knowledge of basic history and sociology, expecially American
d. to give a general picture of the American economic and political system
e. to introduce students to art, music and literature of various classical periods, emphasizing distinctive features of each style, and
f. to add to knowledge of and ability to use the scientific method.

III Contemporary Issues

a. to give students more sophisticated views of some current issues
b. to introduce students to thinking of local difficulties in a context of national problems, and
c. to acquaint students with procedures of investigating a problem-rudimentary research.

IV. Non-academic Curriculum

a. to allow students to meet each other as completely as possible - to form a network of student leaders who know each other. (i.e. Recreation - sports, dances, etc., besides academic side)
b. to give students experience in organization and leadership
   1. field work - voter registration
   2. student publications
   3. student government
c. to improve their ability to express themselves informally (through creative writing, drama, talent shows, semi-spontaneous debates, etc.)

#

AGENDA FOR THE SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1964

Registration - From 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.

Film - 8:00 p.m. "WALK IN MY SHOES"

Freedom Banquet - 7:30 p.m. Speaker James Farmer

Entertainment by local CORE chapter at 9:00 p.m. (Get aquainted Party)for members attending the Conference December 11-13th.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1964

Registration - 8:00 to 9:00 A.M.

Housing - 9:00 to 10:30 a.m. Isaac Reynolds

Employment 10:30 to 12:00 Bruce Baines

Lunch 12:00 to 1:30 p.m.

Education 1:30 to 3:00 Richard Haley

Publicity & Fund Raising 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. Ed. Hollander

Voter Registration 4:00 to 5:30 p.m. Isaac Reynolds

Dinner 5:30 to 7:00 p.m. Local CORE will serve all meals Saturday - each meal will cost $1:00

Freedom Rally 7:30 p.m. (memorial Aud.)Speakers Jim Farmer & Dave Dennise

Sunday, December 13, 1964

Federal Program 2:00 to 3:00 p.m. Juidth Nusbsum

Politics & Civil Rights 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. Dave Dennise

All persons attending the conference can stay at the San Ann Motel, 4910 2nd Ave. Dallas, Texas Tel. HA 83701. Rooms will cost $2.50 a night per person with three people assign to a room. A single room with one person in it will cost $5.50 per night.

Our Chapter will have______people representing us and we will need____rooms for Friday___Saturday______.
Please fill out the above form and return it to Bruce Baines or Rev. Earl Allen c/oDallas CORE 2525 Forrest Ave. Dallas Texas no later than December 1, 1964

Will send pictures of workshop

1964

SOUTHWESTERN REGION

HOUSING-EMPLOYMENT-EDUCATION-VOTER REGISTRATION WORKSHOP

SECTION I — HOUSING

The aim of this workshop is to train participants in the use of CORE techniques in combatting discrimination in housing and the development of new techniques leading toward the realization of an open occupancy policy and/or slum removal. The achievement of slum clearance and open occupancy requires the turning away from approaches which have led to tokensism and the concentration upon methods which will place the responsibility for changing slum conditions and segregated housing patterns upon the property owners, governmental officials, financiers and realtors who have created them. Bearing in mind the scope of the problem, CORE requires a carefully constructed program. This workshop is primarily to state problems and to raise questions. To the extent that suggestions are made, they should not be construed as expressing a firm position. Futher, many of the techniques to be discuss here have been used in other areas of the country. It should be emphasized, especially with regart to tactics, any programs use should include considerable flexibility and allowances for local variations. It is hoped that this workshop will be useful as a concrete starting point for the formulation of demands to be made of public officials and to suggest chapter tactics. We would like to present this workshop in the context of five basic techniques.

I. REASEARCH

A housing committee should investigate all local and state laws affecting housing, VA, F.H.A., and conventional loans, and finance houses.

II. INVESTIGATION

A. Testing may be done by CORE members or applicants

I. Obtaining of Applicants

1. Sources used

(a) realtests (Negro real estate brokers)

(b) Churches

(c) projects: operation windowshop

(d) direct methods: first gain confidence of tenants through meetings, housing clinics, etc.

(e) forming public opinion through public solicitation in areas of high mobility or relocation from public projects (urban renewal) using leaflegs, stands on street corners, public address systems.

2. Handling process

(a) contact possible applicant and make sure to mention CORE, and that there may be a demonstration but that he does not have to take part in it if he doesn't want to.

(b) interview with form similar to appendix I; note that

personal information is needed to ascertain eligibility
for dwelling and certainty of discrimination.

B. General Information

1. Specifics

(a) from Negro Community

1. % of Negroes in neighborhood
2. general econom level
3. mobility

(c) from white community

1. artificial barriers
2. property available

(c) Evidence

1. pictures of slum conditions
2. compartive scale of rent
3. amount of money spent in slums by welfare
4. health and fire hazards
5. analysis of tax money loss on slums

2. Means of obtaining specific information

(a) Survey

1. of white and Negro communities

(b) public and private organizations

1. neighborhood clubs
2. Urban League
3. NAACP
4. National Committee against Discrimination in Housing 426 W. 58 St. New York, N. Y.

III. Negotiations

Negotiations become necessary only after proof of discriminatory practices has been established through the investigation, and testing procedures. A negotiating team is appointed including one person who shall be designated as the spokesman, one person to be the recorder and the applicant where possible. This team should become thoroughly informed on all facets of the case at hand and determine a list of demands to be presented.

The approach which seems most effective is one in which the focus of the demands rests on not only a statement and/or a publication of a fair housing policy, but a demand that specific steps be taken to implement such a policy, responsibility for the implementation rests with the owner of the property in question. The presence or knowledge of an applicant may be helful, but not necessary to these proceedings. In the development of community contacts and organizational contacts, a CORE chapter might well inform these sources of any housing problem on which it is working.

In the actual proceedings a few mechanical rules might be adhered to and these are the followings: The spokesman should sit nearest the agent, and it there is an applicant, said applicant should sit on the far side of the spokesman away from the agent. After introducing all parties the spokesman should then state the name of the organization and proceed to state clearly the specific evidence of discrimination. Following this a statement of demands should be made. The purposefulness of the team will help the agent realize that he cannot maneuver around the point and make a personal or moral discussion of the proceedings. Endeavor to keep the session short. If it seems vital to consult over a point, the team can always step out a few moments for consultations. It cannot be reiterated too often that the purpose of the talks are around a drastic change in policy and clear and distinct evidence of a need for this change should be present.

IV. APPEAL TO WIDER PUBLIC

A. Discrimination is widely practiced, and members of minority groups are often reluctant to face rebuff and discouragement is seeking housing. "Operation Window Shop" or "Open Door"

1. may be directed at urging people to move out of ghettoes and familiarize themselves with housing market.
2. may be aimed at securing applicants
3. requires considerable publicity, learleting (see appendix III)
4. urge large numbers of people to get out on same day or same weekend and look at housing whether they plan to rent or buy immediately or not.

B. Purpose of "Operation Windowshop" or "Open Door" is to acquainted people of minority groups with the types of housing available in other areas, so that we get in the habit of exercising our right of free choice.

V. DIRECT ACTION

A. Decisions should be made by the group that demonstrations will occour and continue until some satisfaction has been reached.

B. Investigation shoul be complete beforehand.

1. Who owns building
2. Where office is located
3. Where owner lives
4. Where demonstration is going to occur -- - physical layout
5. Other real estate holdings, etc.
6. Plans to get into or onto site of demonstration
7. Access to site of demonstration after demonstration begins.

C. Rent Strikes - Slum Housing

1. Strategically, action will in the first instance organiz the tenants, that is organize support. This is by far the most inportant strategic reason for the action program. The organized support will then make itself felt either through futher action at the ballor box, or in political clubs. Concentration of support is an important strategic objective. In each area, where there is more than one group subject to discrimination, every effort must be made to align all such groups. In Texas the combination of Negroes and Mexicans could be unbeatable in many cities. We also may anticipate that additional support will come in if emphasis is placed on the slum problem, rather than the racial aspect of the problem.
2. establish a method to collect rent money and have it held in escrow in a local bank.
3. prepared new temporary housing for people befor strike begans.
4. clean houses and area as much as possible befor demanding landlord and city to make improvements.
5. have a "Mr. Clean Day" and collect trash and garbage and dump it at city hall or landlords home.
6. prepare tenants and those who advocate and support rent strikes for jail and violence.
7. lawyers should be made aware of action and evidence because of the possibility of filing a law suit.

VI. SPECIALIZED AREAS

A. Federal Housing

B. The Real Estate Industry

C. discuss the coming civil rights law covering housing.

VII. URBAN RENEWAL

A. Urban renewal is a large part of the great housing problem. 80% of the persons in the United States who have been affected by renewal programs are Negroes. Too often urban renewal has meant Negro removal from one ghetto to another. Regardless of how liveral or conservative city planning boards may be, such agencies seldon have the time to determine with sufficient throughness, neighborhoods interest and needs. Frequently neighborhoods are aroused after a plan is already

Residential patterns set during urban renewal will endure fro decades and changes not made in the planning stage will not normally be change by picketing during the construction stage. This has been amply proven by the low number of changes in construction of ghetto school and the failure to cause their relocation into more desirable areas which could enhance its chance for intergation.

B. We suggest that every chapter assign someone or appoint a committee to serve as a watch dog.

C. the formation of organizations within and of the Negro and other groups subject to discrimination for the purpose of formulating renewal programs which will serve their best interest.

SUMMARY

A chapter undertaking a serious housing campaign will probably find that, other than participating in major demonstrations, it will have time for little else until there is a through-going tenants' ogranization. One reason is that if the drive is at all successful, people will come to the chapter from buildings and areas not yet organized requesting intervention. Generally speaking, if the chapter is able to achieve an intial success, it should be able to spread rent strikes as fast as it can add people to do the necessary work.

The above statements are not to be taken as "the answer", but as suggestions. We hope that you will have suggestions and criticism that you may send to me at the Southern Regional Office in New Orleans 2209 Dryades St. 70113.

The increase emphasis in terms of manpower needs and labor demands in skilled occupations has open new doors of employment. These doors have not open for nonwhites. Nonwhites have historically been barred from the skilled occupations and the training programs which are a prequisite for entrance into many of these jobs. Higher rates of unemployment among nonwhites, particularly Negro and Mexcians youth necessitate a program with demands designed to create substantial employment opportunities. With these historical facts and necessary needs in mind, we present and ask that you take part in formulating plans which we hope will be solutions.

I. Know your goal and have specific demands of firms or employers.

II. Procedure

A. Investigation

1. specific knowledge needed to determine which firm to choose and project.
2. size of operation from - chamber of commerce, directory of corporations, Standard and Poors, etc.
3. number of Negro clientel
4. power structure - chamber of commerce business directory, etc.
5. qualifications
6. labor union's power

B. Means of obtaining this knowledge

(a) inspection (office and door count); whites expecially effective

(b) public channels

1. Labor Unions, Urban League, CORE's research dept., NAACP
2. Catholic Charities Employment Service, state commission on civil rights (Oklahoma)
3. City state, Federal and private employment services
4. employees, employers, newsparpers, personal friends, etc.

C. Negotiations

(a) Written request for negotiations is best to insure record of attempt and to secure confrontation. Appointment may be made by phone or in person. Make clear that you are adking for a meeting with CORE. Be firm. Try to obtain specific time and date.

(b) Appoint leader of negotiating team. Select a note taker. Determine line of approach before confrontation, making certain every member of team understands the demands. Don't contradict each other during negotiations. If division or confusion becomes apparent in team, recess negotiations.

(c) Make concrete specific demands placing major responsibility for resolving discriminatory situation upon employer.

(d) Be prepared to deal with defenses and objections of employer with specific facts.

Residential patterns set during urban renewal will endure fro decades and changes not made in the planning stage will not normally be change by picketing during the construction stage. This has been amply proven by the low number of changes in construction of ghetto school and the failure to cause their relocation into more desirable areas which could enhance its chance for intergation.

B. We suggest that every chapter assign someone or appoint a committee to serve as a watch dog.

C. the formation of organizations within and of the Negro and other groups subject to discrimination for the purpose of formulating renewal programs which will serve their best interest.

SUMMARY

A chapter undertaking a serious housing campaign will probably find that, other than participating in major demonstrations, it will have time for little else until there is a through-going tenants' ogranization. One reason is that if the drive is at all successful, people will come to the chapter from buildings and areas not yet organized requesting intervention. Generally speaking, if the chapter is able to achieve an intital success, it should be able to spread rent strikes as fast as it can add people to do the necessary work.

The above statements are not to be taken as "the answer", but as suggestions. We hope that you will have suggestions and criticism that you may send to me at the Southern Regional Office in New Orleans 2209 Dryades St. 70113.

(e) Maintain point of focus, which is the resolution of discrimination by the posing of demands.

(f) Written summary should be kept for record with copy being sent to employer.

D. Appeal to public befor demonstrations began

(a) Identify organization, tell what you are trying to do, how you ar doing it and why.

(b) Use mass media - press, radio, television, if possible

(c) Leaflet area in whcih firm is located and Negro community

E. Direct Action Techniques

(A) Boycott

1. consider how widespread and common a marker there is for items sold.
2. check to determine if there are purchasing alternatives to item and/or firm boycotted
3. have clear dirct reason for boycott with termination point dependent on meeting of specific demands
4. boycott are most likely to be effective when object of boycott is directly responsible for discrimination
5. canvas to determine community reaction. boycott more likely to be successful if firm has large nonwhite clientel and is located in or near area where group discriminated against lives.

(b) picket, sit-in, stand-in, etc. In action identify who you are (what organization); by using devices appropriate to action - eg. picket signs leaflets, posters, press releases and statements.

3. Financial Awarness

Every effort should be made to discovery if any school bond issues are being planned and if so with which company and if its a local or national company.

4. Demonstrations

Sit-ins, study-ins and boycotts

(a) Drastic renovations are needed in the above mention demonstrations. Sit-in and study-ins should only be the beganning. Within a few days the group should be prepared to hold mass school-ins with parents and students at white schools that would last until an agreement has been reached.

(b) Where books are furnshed by the school and are found to be worned, old and inferior there should be mass dump-ins at city hall of the books. Books should also be displayed at Churches and at some strategially place in the heart of the city.

(c) Boycotts should never be started unless there is a plan to have the students and parents and those teachers involved in the boycott to be active at a freedom school or picketing or being active in someway.

As you can see by the suggestion of tutoring centers, we do not expect demonstrations to solve the problems by themsleves. We must develope new aspirations. The idea of using doctors, minsters, etc. as achievement models needs to be replaced. This can best be done by using retired teachers, college students, and neighborhood people who can offer more concrete examples of aspiration and achievement.

APPENDIX I

C.O.R.E. APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTIVE HOUSING OCCUPANTS

Name________________________________Age__________time available____________

Address_______________________________phone_____________ ____________

Occupation____

Employer____

Length of time at present job________years,______________months____________

If married:

Spouse's name_____________________________Age_______________

Occupation____

Employer____

Number of children_______________Ages____________________

Total monthly income $____

Length of time at present residence__________years________months______.

Length of time in city_______________years__________months__________.

Location of desired housing: general area -- north, east, etc., and street - - -

___________________________________ ___________________________

Present owner: __________yes, __________no

Present monthly payments: mortgage $_____________; rent $_____________.

For prospective renters, what monthly rent (including utilities) can be afforded (check one):

up to $40____	up to $70____	up to $100____	up to $130____
up to $50____	up to $80____	up to $110____	up to $140____
up to $60____	up to $90____	up to $120____	over $150____

For prospective buyers, what can be afforded (check one):

price bracket:	up to $9,000_____	up to $14,000____	up to $22,500________
	up to $11,000_____	up to $18,000____	over $25,000________
down payment:	up to $900______	up to $1,400_____	up to $2,500________
	up to $1,000______	up to $1,800_____	over $3,000________
monthly payments:	up to $60____	up to $90______	up to $125____
	up to $70____	up to $100______	over $125____
	up to $80____	up to $110______	

Can make down payment now________; in 3 months_________; in 6 months______________

Comments:

CORE APPENDIX II

CORE TEST FORM FOR HOUSING

1. Name of development or apartment____________________

2. Address____________________Telephone__________

3. Realty handling sale or rentals____________________

4.

Name of tester	Telephone	Applicant	Control

5. Date____________________Time____________________

6. Type of housing; apartment building____________________
    apartment development____________________
    housing development____________________
    other (describe)____________________

7. Name (s) of person(s) you spoke with____________________

Their position: management____________________
real estate agent____________________
other(describe)____________________

8. Rentals:
    a. Monthly rent____________________
    b. Who pays for utilities____________________
    c. Size of apartment____________________
    d. Furnished__________unfurnished__________Stove__________Refrigerator__________
    e. Apartment number or letter you were shown____________________
    f. How many vacancies now____________________
    g. Date available for rent____________________
    (Be sure to include other comments)

9. Sales:
    a. Price____________________
    b. Financing: FHA & VA__________; what bank, insurance compan or other agency is furnishing mortgage____________________
    c. Mortgage terms____________________
    d. Name of builder____________________
    e. Size and description of house(s)____________________

10. Other comments(include everything and use other side to complete answers)

Mt. Beulah Conference; Edwards, Mississippi April 16, 1966

COMMUNITY GUIDE TO NEWS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

We all know that news coverage and other forms of public relations are extremely helpful to the civil rights movement. Sometimes we have no control over just what will get news coverage, but in many instances we can affect the amount of coverage we get. This paper presents a brief set of guidelines for dealing with news media.

Many people, not just the "PR" man, are involved in news events. You probably have been yourself, so these guidelines should be helpful to your general group or community and they are not written for just the public relations people.

GUIDLINES

1. Have a Spokesman and/or a public relations person. Just as someone is in charge of transportation for a rally, someone in your group should be incharge of news and public relations and everyone in your group or on a demonstration should know who he or she is. The "PR" person can also be your spokesman but in most cases it is best to have two people for these jobs.

2. Get details and be accurate. Get times, places, (not just a beating "downtown" but a beating "in front of Winn-Dixie in the 700 block of Main st."), the full sequence of events and the name, age, hometown, and race (or description, if you don't know the name of the man who just punched you) of all the people involved.

If you weren't on the scene, talk with someone who saw what happened and use his name in your reports; "Bill Jones says he saw such and such." Have Bill Jones available to talk with reporters. Don't assume that the first word word-of-mouth report you hear is fully accurate, particularly if the incident is about an act of violence and the person giving you the report is excited. Be calm and get the facts. Unless the reporters are well informed about your project, be prepared to give them a lot of background information on yourcommunity in addition to the information about the specific incident.

If you are not sure about something tell the reporter that you aren't sure. Exaggerating or giving out false information can kill your story and other good stores in the future. Not just your project, but other projects can get a bad reputation with news media and the public.

3. There is bad press too. A newsman does not have to be against the movement to write something critical or unfavorable. If a reporter interviews people on a demonstration who don't know what they are demonstrating for, he is just doing his job. Likewise, if he can pick up careless talk about the internal problems of your group it is your fault, not his, if you see that material in print or hear about it on TV.

4. You are both "on the job." When you talk to a newsman you and he are both "on the job." A reporter can appear to be the friendliest, most pro-movementguy in the world - while he's getting his story. Unless you are very specific about what is "off the record" don't expect him to know you meant to be "off the record."

5. Do not speak for the project unless you are authorized. It is fine for you to give statements to reporters but don't act as the official project spokeman-among other things, the members of your group will be quite annoyed if you do.

6. Don't be shy. If you are suspicious about a reporter ask to see press credentials, or even a driver's license to get his name and address if you are that doubtful about him. Don't be shy about asking strangers who they are if you find them in closed meetings; if they are reporters, ask them to leave.

7. Be polite - it's to your advantage. An aggressive attitude may be a reporter's way of getting a careless statement from you, or maybe he has just been on the job for 14 hours that day, or maybe he doesn't care for the movement. In any case it won't help you get coverage to make a nasty remark or to get angry.

8. There are libel and slander laws. If you are reporting facts you are on pretty safe ground but truth alone is not a defense against a libel or slander suit. If the other party can prove that you acted with "malicious intent" then you are guilty.

9. Report incidents to the police. Too many times it is true when local police tell newsmen that the civil rights workers haven't reported incidents to them. If the incident is important enough to call newsmen, then before you call them, call the police as part of your public relations program, even if you know the police won't investigate the matter.

10. Don't ask favors from newsmen. In particular don't ask reporters for information from the "other side", or for rides in their cars, etc. Their job is to be neutral. You could ask if the sheriff has made a public statement about something but not for confidential information.

11. Record keeping is important. Good records are an important part of your public relations work. If you want to issue a list of violent incidents you will want to be able to compile a complete record of them and have the signed statements as well.

12. Plan your public relations in advance. When planning demonstrations, accommodations testing, etc., also plan your public relations part of the project. A few days notice may mean you get coverage whereas if you wait until the day of the event you may not get the coverage. National magazines, network television and out of state papers, such as the New York Times, will appreciate a week of advance notice. Just because they can get to you very fast for a hot story, don't assume they can, or will, do it every time.

13. Stress the "new" or unusual part of your news event. If there is anything "catchy" about what you are going to do be sure to stress this to newsmen. Tell them if your event will be the first, or biggest, or smallest, or longest, etc. The news business is tricky and you should try to develop a feeling for the best way of interesting reporters in your activities.

Ed Hollander
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Prepared for - CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION &
DEFENSE FUND
150 Nassau Street, Room 1707
New York, New York 10038

FROM: Marvin Rich
SUBJECT: New Orleans Leadership Development Program, Jan. 21-24

The New Orleans staff workshop was designed to 1.) provide training for CORE staff members and 2.) to provide us with ideas for future leadership development programs. The workshop includes sessions on community organization, community centers and freedom schools, federal programs; and resources, and CORE policy and procedures. The 100 or so participatns were broken down into five groups and each group was scheduled to participate in each workshop for a two hour period. However, because of right programming there were only four sessions of each workshop. In addition, there were a number of general sessions.

The program discussions which were the major emphasis of the conference seemed to be quite meaningful to the staff. There was a remarkable similarity in the expressed problems and methods of community organization and involvement in the North and in the South. It became quite apparent that last summer's COFO program would not be repeated; that new communities would not be opened up by young white students starting a freedom school or community center. These operations are increasingly thought of as being started only in response to an expressed community desire and a willingness on the part of the community to contribute energy and money to the development of the center or school.

There was a clear recognition that the Mississippi Summer Program suffered from the fact that many people came down from the North for short periods of time with their own program and ideas and initiative and this inhibited the involvement of local people. As a result, there was little local feeling of identification and ownership and many of the centers and schools closed when the northerners left.

I was impressed by the willingness of the Mississippi staff to recognize their mistakes and to learn from them. I was also most impressed with the high level of morale.

The speaker on the poverty program from Loyola University knew less about the program than at least a quarter of the audience. Certainly he had thought less about its meaning. On the other hand, the representatives of the National Council of Churches and of the Medical Committee on Human Rights were excellent in the work they had accomplished and the level of understanding reached; their reports were useful. The physical examinations caught at least two potentially serious illnesses. The involvement of non-staff community leaders was quite useful. They brought some of the theoretical discussion by the more youthful staff members back to reality. They undoubtedly learned a great deal. I think the mix of about 4 to 1 was just about right.

I can see the value of about two such south-wide meetings a year and a series of two state-wide meeting for the Louisiana and Mississippi people. At least one of the south-wide conferences shouod have a more intensive focus, perhaps on community development.

The Conference was held within its budget of $2031.50 and $300 was returned to SEDF.

-500

LEADERSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

By Bob Curvin

The most pressing problems in the low-income community are deep social problems, such as: poor and inadequate housing, unemployment, exploitation, and abuse from law enforcement agencies. It is clear that individuals who are victims of these problems cannot alone do anything to change things. However, it has been shown that groups of people who form strong community organizations can effectively bring improvements on many local issues. The community organization is not effective unless it has able and skillful leadership that is capable of providing imagination, encouragement and direction.

Leadership can be the determining factor in the success or failure of an organization to deal with community problems. One can generally define leadership as influencing, directing, obtaining willing obedience and respect in the organization's efforts to attain goals.

The function of the community organization in a poor community should be to develop power for the group so that it can effectively promote change. More simply, this means that the organization must be able to gather resources of people, money and facilities and develop imaginative program in its efforts to accomplish the organization's mission.

The organization must work on two levels: performing tasks which deal with maintaining the organization and, secondly, performing tasks which seek to reach organizational goals. It is the leader who is ultimately responsible in seeing that all tasks are carried out in the most effective manner.

First, the leader must fuuly understand the nature of the organization's objectives. He must have a complete awareness of the obstacles to reaching them and what is necessary to attain them. He must also analyze various factors relating to organizational goals and then be capable of predicting outcomes in various situations. For example, an organization that is engaged in protest concerning lack of inspection service from a city housing department might deal directly with city authorities. The organization must be aware of how the city agency is responding - or not responding - to their pressure and must further be able to determine what is necessary to bring about a successful outcome in their fight. Therefore, the leader must not only see the long range implications of any situation but be able to prepare the organization to fully benefit from victories or remain stable in defeat.

He must be acutely sensitive to the abilities and personalities of those persons with whom he works most closely. The leader should be polite and courteous at all times. When criticism is necessary, it should be clear and constructive.

At this point, you may feel that the leader has to be superman; this is not so. The most important and necessary characteristic of a leader is that he have the willingness to lead. Many people who were not highly educated, lacked charisma, and never held a position of leadership were able to develop into strong and effective community leaders through training and experience.

The task of the community organization leader is particularly challenging because he leads without real sanctions. He is, in most instances, what has been termed the persuasive leader. He lacks the power and sanctions vested in the authoritarian leader in the military or a corporate structure. The community organization leader must lead solely by his ability to lead. If John Jones, who is a committee chairman, suddenly no longer wants to participate and leaves a crucial project unfinished, John Jones cannot be fined, fired or punished in the community organization. Thus the leader in the community organization must develop confidence and respect for his leadership in order to receive the membership's cooperation in pursuing organizational goals. The respect and confidence grow out of the leader's ability to recognize the human element in his actions and decisions, favorably relate to members, and objectively evaluate himself and the organization.

The leader's responsibilities are not only to maintain the organization and successfully pursue its objectives, but in addition he must continuously develop the abilities and potential leadership of other members. The sign of a successful and able leader is that he has been able to run a stable and viable organization and at the same time developed individuals in the group so that his leadership is not indispensible.

A leader must constantly evaluate himself and determine personal qualities which contribute to or detract from his leadership ability.

The need to be sensitive to persoanl differences among members in the organization can sometimes be overlooked because the leader is more concerned about himself, recognition and respect from others. He should be sensitive to criticism - often subtle or implied - from members of the group and, in fact, occasionally provide opportunity for the membership to evaluate organizational activities and leadership. Needless to say, frequently leaders become hyper-sensitive to criticism and avoid situations in which their actions could be openly reviewed. However, evaluation and criticism in the organization should be viewed as a strength which serves to promote successful programs. Therefore, it is extremely important that the leader develop sufficient maturity to self evaluate and allow the organization to evaluate him.

In the course of leading any community organization, the leader has to make numerous decisions in various ranges of importance. Each decision should be seen in relation to the maintenance functions and goal-seeking activities of the organization. The leader has the responsibility to determine the soundness of any action or decision. Personal feelings and attitudes must often be subordinated in the interest of the organization. The leader must also know necessary facts and information relevant to the decision. After a decision is made, he must review and determine whether his judgements were correct in the situation.

The leader cannot do his job alone. He must be able to assign and delegate responsibilities to other members of the organization. Knowing the membership can make delegation of duties a less difficult task. The leader should not only know the capabilities of members but also their emotional characteristics. The way a person reacts to a difficult problem, hardship, or a tense negotiating session must be understood by the leader. He assigns responsibilities according to a person's capabilities. If a person is given a job which is too far beyond his capabilities, he may become discouraged, frustrated, or resentful. If a person accustomed to performing complex tasks is frequently assigned simple routine duties, he too may react in the same manner. The skillful leader assigns responsibilities that provide opportunities for the individual to develop a greater potential. When a person accomplishes a task, he should be recognized for his achievement. It is important to understand that all members in the community organization desire group approval and recognition. The leader can strengthen the organization by assuring that all members are fully accepted and appreciated by the organization.

The leader sets the standard of conduct for the organization. If he is enthusiastic about a problem, it is likely that the membership will be enthusiastic. If he is unable to exhibit self-control, it is likely that other members will also be unable to do so. Thus, he must see his actions and conduct as vital to the conduct and development of the organization.

The leader must show dependability in dealing with the membership, the community and other organizations. Despite the multitude of stresses on him - especially since he has to be concerned about his job, family, etc.- he should always attempt to meet the will of the organization. He is expected to perform at the best of his ability, to be attentive to details, punctual, and not make excuses for his shortcomings.

The activity of an organization is often set by the leader. He should provide initiative to the group by seeing what has to be done in a situation and starting a course of action within the bounds of the organization's democratic process.

If an organization is successful - that is, gaining victories for the community and developing leadership - the opposition will attempt to divide the group or co-op the organization's key members. Thus the leader must be constantly on guard for various offers and opportunitiesthat would weaken the group. It is not uncommon for leaders of community organizations to become the only persons who benefit from the organization's efforts. The leader must have the character and moral principle to enable him to serve the organization and the community. This again demands frequent self evaluation of motives and decisions.

What has been proposed here is that community organization leadership be of a quality that is seldom evident in government, business, politics and other institutions in our society. This is no reason to say such a brand of leadership cannot be provided. When one considers the misery and suffering in the ghetto and then realizes the necessity for change, then one should not mind trying.

###

LEADERSHIP TRAINING INSTITUTE
217 West 125th Street
New York City 10027
666-8241

DISTRIBUTED BY
[illegible]
for Rac Cap. Inc.
Address

TRAINING IN NON-VIOLENCE

Lesson 1

What is Nonviolence ?

Nonviolence is a method of meeting conflict. Nonviolence is the art of turning enemies into friends. Nonviolence is an effort to make love visible in the struggle for human dignity and the beloved community.

* * * * * * * * * * *

In the struggle for a better world there are three essentials:

They are: TRUTH, NONVIOLENCE, AND SELF-SUFFERING.

Truth cannot be absolutely known, but seekers after truth, remaining open and teachable, can struggle in such a way as to increase the amount of truth in the situation. This way of struggle is to us Nonviolence. To struggle violently is to deny the truth, for violence not only denies the truth of God's relation to man, but also denies the oneness of God's family. In the process of violence, truth is always the first casualty. One should refuse to be violent to one's opponent even though great physical and mental suffering is taken upon oneself. Therefore it can be said that our movement is one of experiment in TRUTH by NONVIOLENCE AND SELF-SUFFERING.

Nonviolence is not a negative state of harmlessness, but it is a positive state of LOVE, of doing good even to the evil-doer. Nonviolence does not mean helping the evil-doer to continue the wrong or tolerating it by passive acquiescence. On the contrary, love requires you to resist the wrong-doer by dissociating yourself from him, even though it may momentarily offend him. It may be better to say that you dissociate yourself from the evil thing he is doing, since our religion prompts us to maintain loving contact with all of God's creatures.

TRUTH is the end, LOVE (nonviolence) is the means thereto. If we attempt to use evil means (like violence), we may miss Truth altogether. In fact, we have been told that we cannot gather figs of thistles, and neither can men do evil deeds and expect good to occur. It must further be remembered that this applies to us as well as to them.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Questions for thought and discussion:

In what ways does violence deny the truth?
  Am I allowed to do violence just because a person does violence to me?
    Is vengeance allowed?
      Is nonviolence (positive state of Love) to be confused with cowardice?
        In the New Testament, what scriptures strengthen the nonviolent position?

Lesson 2

The Power of Love!

Love is the most powerful force in the world. Hatred and violence may topple empires, redistribute the real estate of the earth, but cannot make a single person love and respect another. Only love can build the sort of world we want, a world in which "every man may dwell under his own vine and fig tree and none shall be afraid." The test of love is self-suffering, and it is powerless without it.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"Love never claims, it ever gives. Love ever suffers, never resents, never revenges itself." (Mahatma Gandhi, in Young India) Does this sound familiar? Read 1 Cor. 13th chapt.

"Non-violence in its dynamic condition means conscious suffering. It does not mean meek submission to the will of the evil-doer, but it means the pitting of one's whole soul against the will of the tyrant. Working under this law of our being, it is possible for a single individual to defy the whole might of an unjust empire..." (Gandhi)

* * * * * * * * * * *

This is a world of POWER. To speak of one as powerless is to imply helplessness. But, we are denied the use of violence by our commitment. Therefore, are we helpless in the social struggle? I think not! There is more than one kind of power in the world. Power must be suitable in type to the job to be done. A twelve inch wrench is adequate for power in plumbing, but it is totally inappropriate in watch-making. Bulldozers are good to build dams, but no good for rearing children. Love can build a community, but hatred is powerless to do so. Let us not settle too cheaply because we have only love for our power. In love we have the only appropriate power to do the job we want done.

Meister Eckhardt, a saint of the middle ages, remarks that every person has something of the Divine in him, although in many "it is covered over by 30 or 40 layers of hide or skin like an Ox or a bear". This Divinity within man can never be reached by violence, for this merely adds a few more layers of hide or skin. An act of love has the power to reach him. A centurion was brought to marvel at the action of Jesus upon the cross, whereas he had remained untouched by a hundred cruel deeds before, no doubt. Someone describes the process as being one in which: violence begets violence, hatred begets hatred, even as love begets love.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Questions for discussion and thought:

Is violence an appropriate force in family relations? Can you force a mate to love you, or children to respect you?
Can you name things that physical force will not get you?
All want to be accepted and loved. Will force do it?
Who is most admired, the bully or a friend? Yet one throws his weight around, and the other loves and respects.

Lesson 3

Resources of Non-Violence

Three Fundamental concepts and resources:

1. Non-violent Love is one of the greatest forces on earth for achieving change and the one that can be used with a pure heart. "O, method twice blessed, blessing both him who uses it and the one with whom it is used".

2. Non-violence has the advantage over violence, in that the number of participants can be much larger. Organized violence excludes from its number children, women and the sick and aged. Non-violence says children can be as effective as adults, women sometimes more effective than men, and the aged have but greater strength. The weak are just as powerful as the strong. What a mighty force for good!

3. Non-violent Love, among other things, is a skill that can be learned!

What are the weapons of Non-violent Love?

Amazing is the weaponry of non-violence! Laid out before us in this impressive list of resources for a moral struggle:

1. Fact finding and research
2. Negotiation
3. Education
4. Agitation
5. Legal action
6. Non-cooperation
7. Prayer meetings
8. Vigils
9. Persuasion
10. Civil Disobedience
11. Humor
12. Forgiveness
13. Constructive Work
14. Poster walks
15. Picket Lines
16. Demonstrations and walks
17. Parades
18. Slowdowns
19. Strikes
20. Non-retaliation
21. Boycotts

* * * * * * * * * * *

All these and many more--all of them dignified and loving if carried on in the spirit of Jesus. Here there is no submission, no passivity, no groveling in the dust under an oppressor. Here is a godly way, a refusal to help institutionalized or personal evil, and substituting in the place of violence, forgiving love and non-violent resistance.

* * * * * * * * * * *

No one is saying that non-violence, any more than other methods is always a surefire way. The success or failure of non-violence can depend however upon the following principles:

1. The existence of a grievance great enough to justify the suffering involved for the resisters.
2. The flexibility and cooperativeness of the resisters.
3. Solidarity among a large enough body of the resisters.
4. Favorable reaction of the public not directly involved in the conflict.
5. The amount of moral force or "soul force" generated by the integrity, goodwill and suffering of the resisters.
6. Degree of non-violent discipline maintained by the group or individual.

Lesson 4

Some Working Rules of Non-Violence

FUNDAMENTAL RULES

1. Self-reliance at all times. Outside help is always nice, but don't count on it. And besides, it may be slow in coming, and we can't wait.

2. Overcome the opponents evil with good, keeping the initiative by doing good before evil is done, after evil is done, and so on.

3. Education of yourself, the group, and the opponent in your aims, objectives; and by tactics of persuasion and adjustment, positive resistance where necessary, seek clarity and truth in all relationships. There is no truth between master and slave.

4. In any particular project, reduce your demands to a minimum consistent with truth and love.
5. Keep program on the move from one stage to another and avoid program standing still for long periods.
6. Examine with open eyes the weaknesses within yourself and the group. Morale can be maintained only through constant awareness of non-violent attitude and behavior.
7. Always be on the lookout for avenues of cooperation with the adversary, but only on honorable terms.
8. Always be willing to give your opponent a "way out" or a "face-saving" device. The aim is not to hurt or embarrass, but to do the will of God.
9. Do not bargain or barter. Refuse to surrender essentials during negotiation.

* * * * * * * * *

A NON-VIOLENT CODE OF DISCIPLINE

1. Harbor no anger, but suffer the anger of the opponent. Refuse to return the assaults of the opponent.
2. On the other hand, do not submit, grovel, play the part of the coward, even though severe punishment is threatened for so doing.
3. Refrain from insults and swearing directed toward the opponent.
4. Protect your opponent from insult and injury, even at personal risk.
5. Do not resist arrest.
6. If taken prisoner, behave in a dignified and exemplary manner.
7. Try to maintain an attitude of forgiving love toward the opponent.
8. If a member of a unit, obey the order of the agreed upon leader. If in serious disagreement with the group, leave the project and seek redress through love within the confines of the group while not on the project.
9. Remember that the campaign is against antagonism and not the antagonist.

* * * * * * * * * * *

2290 Bedford
Ave
D to church
7 - Rutland
4 - 107
107 - 12
12

The Freedom Rides
A Statement by Boston CORE

There have been many omissions and misconceptions in the extensive press coverage of the Freedom Riders. For this reason, Boston CORE would like to clarify the aims and accomplishments of the Freedom Rides.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in several decisions over the last few years, ruled that segregation is unlawful in interstate travel. This ruling applies to terminal facilities and rest stops, including waiting rooms, restrooms, and lunch counters, as well as the conveyances themselves. There has been only limited compliance with the decisions of the Supreme Court. CORE, after careful deliberation, felt that some form of direct, non-violent action was necessary to make the desegregation ruling a reality. CORE felt that there was a moral, as well as legal, issue involved--that a man should be able to travel with dignity throughout America.

The Freedom Riders faced repeated discrimination throughout their ride, culminating in the much publicized mob violence and general breakdown of law and order in Alabama. Under pressure from the federal government, state and local officials restored some semblance of public order.

Attorney General Kennedy asked the Freedom Riders for a cooling-off period. CORE and other non-violent groups considered this suggestion carefully and came to the conclusion that it would be wrong to terminate their action. They felt that it was morally right for a man to struggle for his rights, even in the face of extreme adversity. Through all of the violence, the Freedom Riders maintained non-violence in the exercise of their legal rights. The violence was due, CORE felt, to the Southern mobs and general lack of law enforcement. As the Supreme Court recently stated, there is a difference between the robber and the robbed. The Freedom Riders felt that it was unfair to ask the robbed to continue to consent to robbery in the form of discrimination, when the robber should have ceased his discrimination. A cooling-off period would have meant a return to conditions which have prevailed in the South for the last 100 years. To cease the Freedom Rides in the face of mob violence would be equivalent to allowing that mob violence to take precedence over the law. It is imperative that these conditions be changed. CORE feels that the only way to effect a change is through direct action challenging discrimination. The Freedom Riders stoically accept the possibility of personal danger and arrest. Some Southern jails are filled with Freedom Riders serving sentences in preference to paying fines for supposed violations--fines which are used to maintain the system of segregation.

CORE shares the concern of everyone for the international reaction to the mob violence, but we feel that the Freedom Rides are a positive sign that the people of the United States care enough about their rights to try to obtain them.

Many gains have resulted from the Freedom Rides. The Freedom Riders were able to negotiate and obtain service on a non-segregated basis in many places. They were even able to eat at a bus depot in Montgomery, Alabama, just eight days after the violence in that city. Negotiations have been carried out with Greyhound and Trailways and just recently Greyhound has issued an order forbidding discrimination in the facilities which they own. The Attorney General has asked the I.C.C. to issue an order stating positive steps to be taken in ending discrimination in interstate bus and train travel. The federal government has given strong indications that it will protect travelers against violence.

The whole nation is now aware of the conditions which prevail in the South. National publicity has been focused on the cities and towns of the Deep South, and individuals in the North and South have become aware that they cannot stand idly by and let mobs rule the land when the tide goes against them. Generous support and sympathy for the Freedom Riders has resulted in large numbers of people volunteering their safety and time to be Freedom Riders and in many groups contributing money and services for the Freedom Rides. We hope we have gained the sympathy and support of all those who have read this statement.

This memo was originally prepared for East River CORE of New York City. The legal aspects of rent strike need to be discussed with good housing lawyers in your community. The method is applicable for any sincere civil rights group which will stay in a given neighborhood over a period of time.

TENANT ORGANIZING TECHNIQUES

prepared by

Jo Adler
PROGRAM DEPARTMENT

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7 6270

There are two objects of the housing program, The first is the job of organizing tenants so that they

A. provide their own leadership
B. have a structure to solve their own problems

CORE members act as resource people to these tenant councils. CORE members help them focus on specific problems which the group can deal with, such as how to get a play street. The second, as a result of the first, is to pressure slum landlords into repairing and maintaining their apartments.

I.

.The CORE organizer should have a knowledge of the housing code when he enters the building, so that he may inform the tenants of his rights. This information can be obtained from:

280 Broadway
RE 2 0112

and the rehabilitation office uptown Manhattan, is

FO 8-5100

The first step in organizing the tenant council is the taking of housing violations. CORE enters a building, either through a complaint, or with someone from the neighborhood who has friends or relatives in the building, or "cold" because the building is on his block to be organized.

Enter the building with the housing violation forms, and some CORE literature with the office address and phone number on it. You may also take buttons. It is wise to have some kind of identification which is visible, such as a plastic name badge, with the name of the chapter. Buildings may be entered by one person, there is no particular danger. It is faster to take a team of two. It is best for the team to remain in permanent contact with the building and the block to avoid confusion and to maintain CORE's relationship with the tenants. During the first meeting inform the tenants of what CORE is, what the chapter is doing and look for two things:

1. An apartment with space and chairs for meetings.
2. A strongperson who will act as your building contact, and perhaps, as the tenant council representative.

Perhaps you can line up the apartment and set a time and date for the meeting on the first contact with the building.

Take the forms back to the office and file them immediately. Then immediately:

1. Draft a letter to the landlord listing the violations and inviting him to a meeting or into negotiations with you, a tenant committee and a lawyer. (He probably will not answer the letter.)

2. Fill out the rent reduction forms for each apartment and send them to the Rent and Rehabilitation office; (East River, through Lisa Gross).

3. Demand inspectors for violation from the following city agencies where evidence of such violation is apparent.

a) Building violations
Municipal Building
566-3438

b) Health Department (Rats)
WO 4 3800

c) Fire Department
(the nearest fire station)

II.
The tenant council meeting.

Explain again the tenants' rights.

1. painting every two years
2. locks on the front door
3. plastering
4. extermination once a month
5. responsible janitor service
6. courtesy
7. receipts for rent
8. a new stove or refrigerator only increases the rent by $2.00 apiece a month
9. hot water and heat , outlets in every room, etc.

Impress the tenants with the necessity to complain as a group rather than individually. Individuals can be lied to and intimidated, the whole building provides strength to the individual.

What can the tenants do?

1. Take out a summons in criminal court. One tenant can act for the whole building but CORE cannot. Have this summons made out in the name of Mr.(s) X. et. al This is done at:

52 Chambers Street (behind City Hall)

Arrive there at 9:10 A.M. and you will not have to wait too long. Say you are taking out a complaint against landlord X (or realty company) if necessary for:

FAILURE TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL SERVICES UNDER THE 2040 PENAL CODE AND LIST THEM ON THE COMPLAINT.

Lack of essential services include: bad pipes, no heat, no hot water, poor janitor services, unsafe wiring and unhealthy conditions created by rats. (The complaints under 2040 technically do not include plastering, painting or holes.) This summons is served on the landlord by the tenant and you, (and you can get a policeman to come with you) or just by you if you have the summons made out in your name AS A THIRD PARTY. Try to have the tenant organizer present when the summons is presented to the landlord. You do not need a lawyer in these court proceedings, but it is very helpful.

When you go to criminal court, have a list of the flagrant violations with you. Take as many tenants as possible to court so they may testify. The landlord probably will not be there. Take out a second order or if possible, a warrant for his arrest. The warrant is served by the court and will not actually put him in jail but orders him to appear in court. The hearing, in the case of the 2040, takes place in the civil court and the District Attorney will be the lawyer there. Be sure to have the list of flagrant violations with you.
Here is where the order to repair is made.

2. Rent Strike

All rent is witheld from the landlord. It is not kept by the tenants but is given to the CORE organizer in the form of a money order made in the name of the tenant and placed in a safety deposit box. Welfare clients must tell their workers to withold rent and the organizer must also tell the worker to withold rent. Inform and impress the tenant that a dispossess will be sent. Let them know that the eviction is illegal if they are under CORE * supervised rent strike. We WANT a dispossess because:

CORE, the tenant and the lawyer go to the clerk of the court and take out a "show cause" at:

Landlord and Tenants Court, 1st floor
111 Center Street

This STOPS the eviction proceedings.

The tenant who got the dispossess and as many other tenants as possible go into court to testify against the landlord. (This is also where theorder to repair is made.) When the show cause is taken out, CORE and the lawyer must subpoena the department of buildings, the fire department and the health department to have the city records in court the day of the trial. It cost $2.00 for a subpoena. Be sure to take the escrow money, a list of the flagrant violations, as many tenants as possible, and a lawyer. A lawyer is needed for every step of the proceedings in rent strike cases.

3. The third method to have repairs made is under direct confrontation with the landlord. His office may be picketed until he agrees to negotiate. The landlord shoukd never be given money to repair , but rent money should only be handed over after repairs are made to the satisfaction of the tenants.

III.

CORE's role is not to have buildings repaired through our "help". The organizer must always keep in mind the overall goal: providing a way for tenants to organize themselves in terms of neighborhood problems and in attacking the sources of ghetto conditions. The tenant council is the basic building block. The tenant representative should be the building co-ordinator calling the meetings, collecting the escrow money and informing the office when dispossesses are sent. The organizer develops the tenant as a leader in as many ways as possible. It may be possible for the organizer to meet with the tenant council representative to draw up an agenda before the second meeting. Then the tenant can chair and ask for additions to the agenda. The organizer is present to clarify and keep order. In the early stages the organizer will probably be the focus point of these meetings, by informing the tenants and by encouraging everyone to speak to issues not concerned with the stage of rent strike. The organizer must work within the framework of:

1. clarifying enough issues into projects, so that the tenant council will continue to exist after the building is repaired.
2. considering himself part of the community.
3. eventually leaving so that the organization runs itself.

IV.

When several buildings on a block have been organized, representatives and committees can form themselves into block councils. These councils can focus on such issues as:

A. The neighborhood school conditions.
B. Poor police protection and brutality.
C. After school projects with children:
  1. A study club
  2. A teenage recreation center and library
  3. Tutoring programs
D. Conditions of street sanitation
E. A block newspaper etc.

Here again, the organizer must be flexible. He develops leadership from the block to take over the administration of these projects. He moderates between tenants unused to formalized structure It may be necessary to promote issues that everyone can work on and deal with certain people directly if they oppose projects brought up by other members.

A tenant council takes from four to six weeks to create, A block council may take up to six months. A number of people will move, and extra problems will arise from addicts, local politicians, conflicting organizations, and interpersonal conflict. People do not want addicts in their homes for the tenant council meetings, therefore you may have them in the hall, or an empty apartment. Tenant council projects force the local politicians to take a stand, and brings their real worth to the eyes of the public. There are two implications:

1. local politicians can be pushed to take more constructive stands
2. newly developed leadership will take over.

There will always be other organizations competing for loyalty. CORE may be in a position of:

1. strengthening their efficiency
2. coordinating with them on common projects
3. explaining why they are not useful in the long run

It is important for the organizer to forsee these problems and to expect to spend a considerable period of time befor concrete organizational results are obvious. The prize is a good one, for such connecting block councils can change local political clicks of graft and do-nothingness, generate community pressure to upgrade and integrate education, run irresponsible landlords out of business, provide a vehicle for cooperation between people who have had no contact with each other although they are neighbors, and give people self respect.

THEORY AND PRACTICE
OF
CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Author and publisher: Arthur Harvey, Raymond, N.H.

Price twenty cents postpaid

Ten or more copies, twelve cents each postpaid

Thoreau was required by law to pay a tax for the support of the Mexican War. He thought payment would make him an agent of injustice, and said the best response to such a law is to "transgress it at once".

From that simple situation the term civil disobedience (cd) was born. The simple idea has been developed into new forms, and its practitioners have made traditions which are various and complex. This essay deals with the forms and rationales for cd as applied to modern injustices.

CONTENTS

TERMS: Injustice, Nonviolence, Civil Disobedience 3

SHOULD INJUSTICE BE RESISTED? Non-involvement, Non-resistance, Noncooperation, Fasting 5

RESISTANCE THROUGH CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE Sit-ins, Freedom Rides, etc., Mothers vs Trucks, Nonviolent Obstruction of War Machines, Bodily Presence, Courting Prison, Physical Intervention, Individual, Group & Mass 7

PREPARATION AND GOALS 9

DEFENSIVE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE Alec Beasley, Maurice McCrackin, Willard Uphaus, Eroseanna Robinson, Richard Robert Zink 10

FREEDOM AND THE STATE Reform the Law, Anarchism, A General Theory 12

ARREST Going Limp 15

BAIL 15

COURT Pleading, Test Cases, Lawyers 17

FINES 19

SUSPENDED SENTENCES AND PROBATION 20

PRISON Sis Robinson, Gandhi, Dave Dellinger, Bill Ryan 20

SUPPORT FOR IMPRISONED DISOBEDIENTS 23

NOTES ON RECENT PROJECTS Las Vegas 1957, Golden Rule and Phoenix 1958, Cheyenne 1958, Omaha Action 1959, Livermore 1960, Civil Defense Resistance 1955—, Polaris Action 1960— 23

ORGANIZATION AND MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS The Church, Place of Civil Disobedience in Life, Additional Reading 26

First Edition

First Printing, July 1961: 105 copies
Second Printing, August 1961: 140 copies (footnotes added)
Third Printing, September 1961: 350 copies
Fourth Printing, September 1961: 490 copies
Fifth Printing, October 1961: 980 copies (new stencils; brief revisions)
Sixth Printing, October 1961: 510 copies

Injustice. Just means in harmony with eternal law, the law of God or some other value or regulation which is accepted as supreme. There is wide disagreement about the exact content of higher law. Furthermore, the problem of what constitutes justice in conflict situations is often beyond human wisdom, and in my opinion is a matter best left to non-worldly agencies. (There is also a tradition which teaches that justice is made unnecessary by forgiveness.)

But the perception of injustice is much easier. Nearly everyone agrees, for example, that the slaughter of innocent mothers and babies is unjust by almost any system of values. For the purposes of this essay, the following social practices will be assumed to be unjust:

1) Waging, and preparation for, nuclear war
2) Waging, and preparation for, any sort of mass violence
3) Racial discrimination
4) Slavery
5) Colonialism
6) Suppression of freedoms of speech, religion and assembly

Nonviolence. This is a type of attitude and action based on these assumptions:

1) All men are in the same spiritual brotherhood; what harms one harms all.
2) The results of any action are not always visible, but are of the same order as the action itself; ends pre-exist in means.
3) All men are a mixture of good and bad. A direct appeal to the good weakens, and sometimes overcomes, the bad. "We will always try to speak to the best in all men, rather than seeking to exploit their weaknesses to what we may believe is our advantage." (Polaris Action Discipline)
4) A powerful means to appeal to the good in your opponent is to respond to his injustices without resentment, and willingly to accept unmerited suffering. "Mutual trust and mutual love are no trust and no love. The real love is to love them that hate you, to love your neighbor even though you distrust him." (Gandhi, 1946, FP6)
5) All nonviolent action must be done openly, on the explicit basis of one's deepest perception of truth.

The following additional assumptions are based on nonviolent traditions, but contain some extensions not generally accepted:

6) The actions and times of the greatest importance always tend to be the present ones—hopes and fears about the future and memories about the past have more apparent than real importance.
7) The nonviolent actionist is steadfast under pressure but may change on the basis of new wisdom. He does not make commitments far into the future, nor is he limited to logical processes of evaluation. "I can give no guarantee that I will do or believe tomorrow what I do or hold to be true today. God alone is omniscient. Man in the flesh is essentially imperfect." (Gandhi, 1946 FP3)
8) Individuality is respected to the point of granting anyone the right to act as he pleases, checked only by psychological forces which are openly defined.
9) Moral superiority of one person over another is never assumed as a basis for action.
10) Pleasure-seeking, luxury, ease, wealth and power should be avoided; self-restraint, simplicity, physical labor and identification with the lowest classes through service—all these strengthen nonviolence.

Nonviolence is an experimental science and the description given above ought not to be regarded as complete. Nonviolence includes other forms of action besides cd, e.g. prayer, fasting, constructive social program.

The principal architect of nonviolence was Gandhi, who trained thousands of his countrymen to practice the art for the sake of independence. It is often said by critics that nonviolence succeeded in India only because Britain was, after all, humanely disposed, unlike Germany or Russia. That Britain was humane seems questionable in view of its bloody imperial wars, which it used to enslave more people than Germany did. But Gandhi an d his followers resisted peacefully, constantly reminding the British of their better selves, appealing to reason and offering several cd or fasting campaigns with limited goals which the British could grant without granting full independence. A campaign for independence was postponed, after 1931, until untouchability was given up by the Indian people, for Gandhi held that without self-purification there was insufficient basis for asking the opponent to yield. There were important factors besides Gandhi's campaign which moved Britain to withdraw, but the power of nonviolence is not denied by any observer. Today there are friendly relations between former master and slave, and a vigorous movement in England for unilateral disarmament.

American nonviolence falls quite short of the definition. Practitioners are usually unable to train others to be nonviolent. The principal reasons for this appear to be:

1) Loyalty to nonviolent principles is offset by loyalty to technology, which is believed to make possible the end of hunger and poverty—hence the end of greed, slavery and war. Although I favor the end of starvation through teaching everyone to cultivate the soil, I believe that affluence is more likely than poverty to produce war. "I do not believe that industrialization is necessary in any case for any country......In this (nonviolent way of life) there is no room for machines that would displace human labor and that would concentrate power in a few hands." (Gandhi, 1946 FP101 & 105)
2) For some, nonviolence applies only to mass situations, not to individual criminals who are dealt with through police, courts and prisons.
3) There is little in the way of constructive program being practiced in the American peace movement. There is charitable relief work, and the Catholic Worker and Peacemakers (both small groups) contain tendencies toward agrarianism and intentional community. But the majority of radicals have little concept of structural changes except political programs. This lack often results in a mood of shallowness and negativism.

Civil Disobedience. By cd is meant nonviolent action or defiance which openly breaks some law. There are other types of cd but this discussion is limited to cd which is, in most major respects, reasonably nonviolent. This cd is quite different from passive resistance, a tactic which refrains from violence because of inferior physical strength, and does not exclude violence when conditions are different. Cd, on the other hand, is the weapon of the strong, who are determined to make the same or greater effort and sacrifice as the soldier of war. There are various notions of the meaning of civil. Gandhi explained it with the terms, civility, openness, nonviolence, discipline and discrimination. The dictionary has two chief meanings: polite, and pertaining to the whole body of citizens or the state. I propose to include all of these in the definition used in this paper.

Note. Initials (followed by page number) added after Gandhi quotes refer to books listed on page 27; FP—For Pacifists, SAT—Satyagraha.

SHOULD INJUSTICE BE RESISTED?

This question will be explored before examining in detail the forms of cd.

Non-involvement. At one extreme is the Buddhist attitude that all things should be regarded with equanimity, that the truly enlightened person does not attempt to influence others. However in social terms this attitude has effect. The practice of celibacy and vegetarianism, for example, strongly suggests that sex and meat-eating are inferior kinds of behavior—at least to many observers who look for values in the attitudes and conduct of others.

A life of poverty, celibacy and contemplation is not likely to include cd unless the authorities are foolish enough to conscript Buddhist monks. But people who own property, earn money, reproduce and promote ideas, are in competition with many others and hence are subject to the laws of society. In general, cd is appropriate to the extent that

a) participation in social processes is desirable;
b) nonviolence is a force which can improve social relations;
c) some or all of society's laws and customs are intolerable.

Non-resistance. Although this term has a long and honorable history, I prefer to omit it from the discussion because its meaning is too elusive or misunderstood for brief treatment. But I do want to note that nonresistance, as taught by Tolstoy and Jesus, included resolute noncooperation such as draft refusal, and even active intervention as when Jesus cleansed the temple and denounced the corrupt church of his time.

Noncooperation. This usually means the refusal to use one's muscles to comply with commands, e.g. payment of taxes, registration for the draft, induction, summonses, arrest, court procedure, prison regulations. A common form is "going limp" when taken into custody. The most famous case of noncooperation was that of Corbett Bishop. He refused to cooperate with selective service and was carried to court, and then to prison. He did not walk, eat or go to the toilet. He said the state had the body but his spirit was free. After some months he was released with most of his sentence unserved. In 1961 he was killed by a young thief in his home town who took $42 from his wallet.

Noncooperation is sometimes tempered with submission in line with Jesus' advice: "If someone in authority impresses you into service for a mile, go with him two miles." With regard to possessions Gandhi suggested if a thief or the state demands your property it should be cheerfully surrendered (submission), but if it is property you hold in trust for someone else, you should die rather than give it up (noncooperation).

Fasting. This seems to be a borderline technique, almost a form of overt resistance. Gandhi said:
"Fasting unto death is...the greatest and most effective weapon...under given circumstances." (1942 FP23)
"...a last resort when all other avenues of redress have been explored and have failed. There is no room for imitation in fasts. He who has no inner strength should not dream of it, and never with attachment to success." (1946 SAT323)
"...fasting is a spiritual act and, therefore, addressed to God. The effect of such an action on the life of the people is that when the person fasting is at all known to them their sleeping conscience is awakened. But there is the danger that the people through mistaken sympathy may against against their will in order to save the life of the loved one." (1947 FP24)

The hunger strike is an often nonreligious tactic usually associated with specific demands, e.g. prison reform, but I find the distinction unclear.

Some feel that these indirect means—non-involvement, noncooperation, submission and fasting—are an adequate response to injustice. They include some simple forms of cd. Others believe that more provocative acts are appropriate. Some regard the urgency of the world situation, with only a few years left until the cataclysm, as a supreme consideration. Some believe the security of weapons is even more corrupting than their use. Some feel that injustice is so subtly woven into modern life that noncooperation at each point is impossible; therefore overt resistance at the most corrupt point is a symbolic substitute for noncooperation all along the line.

Following is part of a statement by Ken Calkins before sitting in the road where trucks were carrying materials to the first ICBM base in Cheyenne:

> I have become convinced that direct action is the only way to reach the minds of men who have been morally benumbed by too many years of propaganda, fear, and horror. I hope that my action will stir at least some of those who have so long remained silent to speak up and act against what they know in their hearts is a hopeless and immoral policy.

The question of whether to resist injustice may depend for its answer on one's view of the nature of man. Is he primarily an individual, responsible chiefly for his own purification and integrity? Or is he a social creature, responsible for social conditions and obligated to participate when this requires compromise? Or is he an uneasy mixture of both?

Some will refrain from resistance because the chances of success are nil. Gandhi answered a similar point, based on Hitler's lack of pity, as follows:

> You may be right. History has no record of a nation having adopted nonviolent resistance. If Hitler is unaffected by my suffering...I shall have lost nothing...My honor is the only thing worth preserving. That is independent of Hitler's pity...Hitherto he and his likes have built upon their invariable experience that men yield to force. Unarmed men, women and children offering nonviolent resistance without any bitterness in them will be a novel experience for them. Who can dare say it is not in their nature to respond to the higher and finer forces? They have the same soul that I have. (1938 FP64)

A common view is that one injustice will prevent another. In one form this doctrine says that a criminal may be locked up to protect society. In another form, Herman Kahn says a world war with 300 million deaths is not too high a price for protection against communism. Gandhi himself depended on animal foods which he regarded as immoral. How can we continue to accept this in some areas of life while rejecting it in social or international affairs?

The above indications for and against direct resistance should be carefully weighed again and again. It is well to recall that Gandhi called off a number of campaigns because of impure motivations on the part of his followers. On the other hand, Thomas Jefferson said, "The spirit of resistance to government is so valuable on certain occasions that I wish it to be always alive." (1787)

Note. The frequent references to Gandhi in this paper are not meant to establish him as the final authority, nor are the quotations designed to reflect his whole philosophy. I have chosen mostly passages which support my own point of view, or which are well worded statements of important doctrines which I do not care to avow fully. Sometimes it is difficult to know whether Gandhi's advice was limited to mass cd against a foreign tyrant, or was meant to apply to the injustices of any state.

Certain more or less dramatic forms of aggressive cd have been increasingly used in the U.S. to oppose segregation and war preparations. It is aggressive in the sense that the practitioner goes out of his way to perform some act formerly avoided or of largely symbolic meaning. Most cd is symbolic—the act has little direct meaning but is related to some social situation. For instance, 15 years ago James Otsuka took a bus into the Oak Ridge atomic plant and set fire to a dollar bill in the office of the director. This was to dramatize the waste of 75% of the tax dollar on armament—and the point was conveyed to many people through news reports. It is difficult to classify recent American cd because the actionists themselves have not been clear or unified about purpose, but here is a rough attempt to put them into categories:

Sit-ins, Freedom Rides, etc. Resistance is to state or local laws prohibiting social mixing of skin colors. There are two sets of higher laws involved in this cd. One includes Christian and other affirmations of brotherhood; the second refers to the U.S. Constitution. Today the integration movement has largely passed beyond the legal phase. I need not describe the action in detail for the daily press has been full of it. This cd is partly organic and partly symbolic—organic in the sense that riding integrated buses and eating at integrated lunch counters is the goal; symbolic in that the struggle is to end all discrimination.

Mothers vs Trucks. In many cities it sometimes happens that mothers become alarmed at the danger to their children from heavy or swift traffic. When local regulations fail to prevent accidents, a group of mothers may take baby carriages and blockade the road to back their demand for a traffic signal or other reform. This cd is often not nonviolent—for one thing, the mothers assume they won't be imprisoned. A similar activity is blocking of survey instruments by Indians whose lands are being taken for roads, dams or commercial exploitation.

Nonviolent Obstruction of War Machines. The disobedient places his body in a position where he would be killed if the machine continued to function. Some have sailed small boats toward nuclear testing zones; others take positions in front of trucks entering military bases; others would remain in the path of a ship being launched or sailing for active duty. Disobedients are usually careful not to cause substantial physical delay or obstruction, but a maximum of psychological obstruction.

Bodily Presence. One form is to refuse to leave a public place during a civil defense drill. Another is to trespass on a military base or to board a submarine. Sometimes nonviolent obstruction is attempted but the disobedient is arrested or carried away, and bodily presence is the extent of his crime. Sometimes the law violated is not particularly objectionable but serves as a convenient symbol of a complex of laws. Pyarelal says:

> ...one may disobey in a nonviolent manner unjust laws promulgated by the Government in question, or even laws that are not by themselves evil but are used to support an evil system...
>
> (Gandhian Techniques in the Modern World, 1959, page 12)

Courting Prison. In some situations the immediate object is to be imprisoned. This is difficult for many, especially pacifists, to understand, but it was central to Gandhi's cd, and to Thoreau's thesis. The presence of its advocates in prison endows a cause with immediacy. For some, prison is the only residence satisfying to their consciences. When Sis Robinson was sent to prison for a year for refusing income tax, Karl Meyer was repeatedly jailed for leafleting illegally, and refused to remain free until she was released. He said,

> We have not known deeply enough our responsibility to one another...Our pacifism has not been militant in the marketplace...Ours was an interior revolution and a personal witness...We have been accomplices to crime because we whispered when we should have shouted...It is time for us to throw up to the state the challenge of Thoreau and Tolstoi—to keep all just men in jail, or to give up war and slavery.
>
> We need to find the substance of unity with Rose Robinson...When we bellow the truth in solidarity with those who have made a sacrifice in behalf of truth, condemning what is criminal, we make at the same time an offering of our lives to be imprisoned—to be imprisoned with those who are called criminal, yet are less criminal than the law...Everyone who is above stands on those who are below. That is the root of war and crime. To stand in the lowest place is incarnation, to cry out the truth in the streets in our time is a vocation to truth, to poverty, and to prison. The offering of our lives in the lowest place, for the sake of the truth, is the way to educate man in the total way of peace.
>
> Beyond this it is an ultimate prayer to God to save the people.

Physical Intervention. Gandhi once authorized an aggressive action to utilize salt-manufacturing equipment which he said was wrongfully withheld from the people; and his followers used wire-cutters to open a fence around the government supported salt factory. In 1960, Vinoba Bhave sponsored an action against "indecent" movie posters. After negotiations had failed to persuade theater owners, the posters were removed and burned by demonstrators, chanting Vedic hymns. In the U.S., some people are defacing the motto "In God We Trust" on currency, sometimes replacing "God" with "SAC". In Canada some Doukhobors burned government school buildings erected to replace traditional religious culture with official national culture.

While I see merit in each of these actions, I think the technique is dangerous. It seems to involve thwarting the will of the opponent instead of trying to change his mind. Physical intervention is likely, I think, to lead to a contest of noise, muscles, numbers and wits.

Individual, Group & Mass. Aggressive, resisting cd by individuals is rare. The most common pattern is for a committee of influential people to issue a Call followed by a conference of respondents to decide the form of cd. Usually the disobedients commit their act far away from their immediate neighbors. In defense of the group project it can be said most or all of the participants would not commit cd were it not for the mutual support and often fine spirit of heroism generated. On the other hand it seems clear that cd would have more meaning if it were carried out in each person's local community.

Mass cd, as has taken place during the civil defense drill in New York City in 1960 and 1961, is only partial cd. Most of the participants are not willing to follow the example of the leadership in choosing jail terms instead of fines. There seems to be no element in these mass actions to correspond with the Gandhian concomitants of self-purification and constructive program.

PREPARATION AND GOALS

Preparation for cd involves:

1) Self-examination by each actionist, who should be able to explain his cd to the court, the public and fellow prisoners. He should prepare a written statement giving his rationale for cd and describing the changes he wants others to make. He should anticipate changes in his own life resulting from imprisonment and loss of property, job, friends, etc.
2) Advance notice to officials of the time and place of cd.
3) Informing the opponent (often the general public) of the reasons for cd. In recent American cd this has been attempted through press releases distributed widely. Cd has sometimes been evaluated on the basis of so many inches of publicity. This approach is mistaken inasmuch as news reports have given very little mention of the specific reasons for cd. It is better, I think, for each disobedient to write personal letters to the editor of the local papers and to his neighbors. Cd should be less of a publicity stunt.
4) Supporting demonstration by sympathizers not prepared for lengthy prison terms. A most appropriate form would be attempted nonviolent obstruction of trucks where the maximum penalty is mild—60 days, for example. The usual type of support is a picket line. It might be well to have only women pickets, as was Gandhi's practice in picketing liquor stores.

Gandhi's cd was preceded also by negotiations to secure the reform, if possible, without resort to cd. This approach is relevant to the integration struggle because many Southern officials are prepared to accept integration of public facilities. Officials are aware that integration is supported by a large proportion of the people. They feel the moral and political pressure to allow step-by-step integration, and integrationists have made clear their goal of complete freedom.

The movement against war preparation is quite different. Here the opponent is not only the state, but virtually the whole of society. No significant step toward disarmament is possible without the profoundest change in public and officials alike. The ending of nuclear tests was a political maneuver in response to a campaign largely based on the dangers of fallout to Americans. When the fear of fallout was drowned by greater hysteria about Russia, and by Russian sabre-rattling, the tests were easily resumed. Both the American and Russian test suspensions came at the end of important test series, and represented little if any risk that the other side would gain a military advantage. Nothing ventured, nothing gained. The goal of anti-war action should not be stated as limited to non-testing or the end of subsidiary weapons like germ and gas warfare.

Some cd is done without a clear goal or purpose, because the disobedient senses the rightness of the act and its consequences. This seems entirely proper to me. Others feel the need for a statement, and these statements have often amounted to appeals for unilateral disarmament, i.e. a fundamental change in government policy. I believe this is out of place for two reasons:

1) To the extent that leaders are responsible to the people, it would be quite wrong for the leaders to ignore the mandate of the last election, in which 99% of the votes were cast for candidates proposing greater military power. A democratic government must follow the will of the people.
2) To the extent that leaders are power-seeking men who tend always to regard force or trickery as the most effective form of persuasion, it is vain to hope they will adopt nonviolent attitudes and policies.

At this stage, cd is most appropriate under the second of Gandhi's three functions of cd: "It can be offered without regard to effect, though aimed at a particular wrong or evil, by way of self-immolation in order to rouse local consciousness or conscience." (1945: The Constructive Programme) The specific target can be any military item, preferably the one closest to the lives of the local people where you live. The social goal of cd might best be stated as the recruitment of people to resist all military force at home or from abroad, by means of tax refusal, draft refusal, boycotts, strikes, filling the jails, etc. Men in government can be asked to resign and join the movement. When millions of Americans have demonstrated their nonviolent ability, then it will make sense to talk of political changes, for the cultural standards will then be more nearly based on first principles (for example, "Thou shalt not kill.").

DEFENSIVE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Defensive cd usually takes the form of noncooperation, but it may also include overt illegal acts which are done in the normal course of events without a plan of "revolt against the state" (Gandhi, 1922 SAT175). E.g., in several recent "walks", local ordinances prohibiting signs or leaflets have been defied. This defensive cd did not aim to provoke arrest, and in most cases local officials permitted the signs and leaflets to be used.

Defensive cd is usually done individually and without such elaborate preparations as in resistance (aggressive cd). In that this cd is more "natural", it is more easily understood by the public. The goal of defensive cd is the defense of some freedom and/or the defense of personal integrity. A few recent cases:

Alec Beasley. A resident of Winfield, British Columbia, he has announced refusal to cooperate with the census-taker, whose questions are becoming more and more intrusive. Mr. Beasley stated,

> For the past 30 years we've been seeing less and less freedom, more and more red tape, regulations and restrictions. People think these things are necessary, but they're not. A halt should be called somewhere, and the census is as good a place as any.

The possible penalty for his refusal is $100 or three months in jail. Beasley commented, "Reformers have to pay the price."

Maurice McCrackin. In 1948 this minister of a large Presbyterian-Episcopal interracial church in Cincinnati began refusing to remit Federal taxes. By 1957 he was refusing to file returns because they assisted the Revenue Dept. to collect the tax by seizing savings accounts, etc. McCrackin said

> If the state were ordering me to suuport gambling or prostitution it would be bad enough. But it is ordering me to support a far worse plague than either of these—the preparation for the fiendishly cruel annihilation of masses...Disobedience to a law is an act against government, but obedience to a law that is evil is an act against God.

In 1958 he was ordered to appear in court with financial records. Refusing to give any cooperation in the tax process, he ignored the subpoena. Later he was carried to court, sentenced to six months and $250 fine, and carried to prison. Two friends of the minister had been appointed to represent him in court although not desired by the defendant. After conviction, these lawyers filed an appeal, and McCrackin stated publicly, "I do not recognize any appeal on my behalf and did not want it made...This is a moral, not a legal, struggle." In 1961, after release from prison, he was suspended from the ministry by Cincinnati Presbytery.

Willard Uphaus. He is director of World Fellowship summer camp in Conway, N.H. Dr. Uphaus invites people from all countries and all political parties, including Communists, to be his guests. A graduate of Yale Divinity School, he believes the gospel of reconciliation applies to all.

In recent years, the N.H. Legislature has passed laws enabling the Attorney General to be constituted as a one-man "committee" of the Legislature to investigate subversion in N.H. He asked Uphaus for the list of 500 guests at the camp during 1954 and 1955. Uphaus refused for two reasons: 1) the ancient religious tradition against informing on people who may be persecuted, 2) the Constitutional right of peaceful assembly and privacy, embodied in the Bill of Rights.

A judge ordered Uphaus to surrender the list, and found him in contempt for his refusal. Uphaus was jailed for a term of one year. On appeal, N.H.'s Supreme Court held, 3-2, that the list must be given; and the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed this, 5-4. The dissenting justices held that the First Amendment is being violated in this case. Uphaus is now, at 70, back operating his camp as usual.

Eroseanna (Sis) Robinson. Sis had worked at several jobs, each paying $13 or less per week, to avoid withholding tax. In 1960 she was sentenced to a year and a day for contempt as she declined to give the government information about her income. She fasted continuously from the time of her arrest until her release 115 days later. She also declined to cooperate with the court or prison. The judge cut her term to 93 days, apparently because

1) Prison failed to break her will.
2) Other prisoners were learning from her example and using the hunger strike.
3) Supporters were active in her behalf in several places including a week-long picket at the prison gate. Most notable was Karl Meyer's persistent illegal leafleting which brought three jail sentences before Sis was freed.

Richard Robert Zink. In 1961, at the age of 20, he returned his Selective Service registration (draft) card. This was one of a series of such disaffiliations begun with a statement issued Sept. 3, 1960 by Peacemakers. The act may be considered aggressive cd in that initiative is exercised, but I have included it here because it is a belated form of non-registration. This is a stand most 18-year-old pacifists are not prepared to take—often because of lack of support from fellow pacifists who themselves registered. Non-registrants are often mistakenly called "absolutists". Non-registration is simply another form of noncooperation with the military, and a most appropriate form of cd for young men. But few if any non-registrants would claim to be "absolute" in their dissociation from organized violence. Zink's statement, in part:

> In order for nations to disarm I feel we must personally disarm first. This means among other things that we should refuse to serve in the Armed Forces...Our government seeks a compromise with men of conscience through what is known as "alternative service"—that is, a two-year period of constructive work offered as a substitute for military duty. Many men of good faith accept this "alternative" and thus unwittingly cast a vote for conscription...it should be made clear that conscription was not set up to perpetrate good deeds. The conscientious objector on his job is not free; prison always looms in the background as the "alternative" if he refuses to work. Good tends to become tainted under such conditions... By my cooperation with the conscription system, I would make it easier for them to conscript the next man...It may take some time for the individual acts of disaffiliation to add up, to exert some influence on the mighty military machine, but this does not matter. What is more important is to do the right thing now...Thoreau speaks for me when he says:

"The mass of men serve the state thus, not as men mainly, but as machines, with their bodies. They are the standing army, and the militia, jailers, constables ...In most cases there is no free exercise whatever of the judgement or of the moral sense...wooden men can perhaps be manufactured that will serve the purpose as well...politicians, lawyers, ministers...serve the state chiefly with their heads; and, as they rarely make any moral distinctions, they are as likely to serve the devil, without intending it, as God. A very few...serve the state with their consciences also, and so necessarily resist it for the most part..."

On its face, cd appears as an "act against government". Among theorists there is dispute about whether cd weakens or strengthens the rule of law in this country. I won't attempt to answer these questions but I will present various points of view, collected under two headings, about freedom, coercion, government, democracy and anarchism. (I use the words state and government interchangeably, to mean the collection of laws, men, customs and attitudes reflecting the dominant forces and traditions which rule society.) Among those who practice cd persistantly, there are three main approaches to the state:

1) Some work to reform the laws, influence opinion-makers and strengthen democracy, using cd and other educational means. E.g., Gandhi.
2) Some work to build alternative social forms, believing laws, courts and prisons to be inherently evil. E.g., Tolstoy.
3) Some haven't decided between 1) and 2), and do neither or both. E.g., Thoreau.

There is more agreement about long-term goals—most hope for a time when the state will be unnecessary and non-existant. But this discussion is limited to what is being done and advocated in the present.

Reform the Law. It would be impossible to have an orderly society, especially in the complex modern world, without the enforcement of regulations under generally accepted principles. In the course of history, men have struggled to achieve a balance between freedom of the individual and necessary restrictions for the protection of all. The American Constitution and democracy, although not perfect, are a great improvement over previous systems.

Security is a basic human right and need, which must be maintained by

1) Restraining criminals who might otherwise steal, rape and murder at will;
2) Regulating huge corporations and greedy businessmen who will otherwise cause depressions and victimize helpless consumers;
3) Building a world government which can put an end to war and exploitation;
4) Erasing inequality of opportunity through free compulsory education, progressive taxation and social ownership of some industries.

The American government is responsive to the will of the people, and has maintained freedom while fostering a tremendous rise in the standard of living. If all those who criticize the system would instead become active in politics, most of its faults would be eliminated. The relation of law to cd is described in these excerpts from a talk by Harris Wofford at Notr Dame Law School:

> For Socrates there was a higher law whispering to him from outside the cave of this world that told him it was the nature of man and the first principle of the teaching profession to ask questions—to question everything—and that therefore he should not obey the edict of Athens abridging his freedom of speech. But the Athenians who served him the hemlock were also obeying the highest law they knew, the need to preserve their society from subversion. I think you will agree with me that at least this one act of cd proved to be effective. For out of the cheerful prison-going and death of Socrates we learn academic freedom and...the principle established for this Republic by the First Amendment.
>
> I suppose that almost everyone here would agree that cd would be justified toward any man-made law prohibiting the public worship of God. St. Thomas said that human laws contrary to divine law ought nowise to be obeyed. The Church has gone to the catacombs before, in its exercise of the freedom of religion. And the lives of many martyrs and saints should be enough to convince us of the educational potentialities of such cd...
>
> In a Republic...every command of the law should be seen as a question. A Socratic philosopher of the law, Scott Buchanan, has stated this thesis to

> show how "law teaches those who make and obey it"—and I would add, disobey it. "Laws," he says, "are questions asked by God, history, nature or society to be answered by men individually and collectively. This formulation penetrates the heart of human freedom. It says that no law, not even divine law, cancels out human freedom; the answer can be Yes or No or something else. It also tacitly warns of consequences of the answer. But primarily it forces the human being to think about ends, or purposes."
>
> In this view, there is implicit in each law the alternatives of obedience, or of civil disobedience with full acceptance of the consequences...I am presenting cd as a natural and necessary part of the great Due Process of our Law, that process of persuasion through which we govern ourselves. Cd, as I see it, is a kind of persuasion, the persuasion of last resort, sometimes the only kind available...
>
> The disobedience of the prohibition laws was violent, secret, rather cynical and largely uncivil...By teaching disrespect for this one law, it was indeed subversive of the Law...If those who considered the 18th Amendment a violation of their natural right to drink had courted the jails in protest; if they had, as Gandhi urged his countrymen, entered the prisons "as a bridegroom enters the bride's chamber," I think the 21st Amendment would probably have come sooner. Certainly it would have come better. I do not think we would have had the organized crime that came in the wake of the less respectful forms of persuasion that were used...But when we openly disobey a law that we hold to be unjust and ask for the penalty, we are saying that we so respect the law that we belong in jail until it is changed.

Anarchism. It is true that the state is able to deter many criminals (not the majority). But the really monstrous injustices are done by the state itself, using the misplaced loyalty of the people. E.g. the murder of 6,000,000 Jews, nuclear bombings and tests against civilians, wars of empire and enslavement of whole peoples. Today, states of all political shades are preparing an unprecedented enormity of murder.

If there were no restraining force of police and prisons, it is possible that murder and pillage would increase (it is also possible they would decline). But the incidence of murder and stealing is not as important as the values which claim the loyalty of the people—especially the youth. The values embodied in law of this society are of three kinds:

1) Most laws deal with security of property and person—regulation of commerce, taxes, inheritance, real estate, banking, etc. These laws protect chiefly the owners of property, especially those wealthy enough to afford recourse to law, and punish certain types of violent crimes.
2) Many laws deal with the security of the state or improvement of the "national interest"—armed forces, tariffs, foreign aid, treaties, etc.
3) Some laws limit intrusions on individual freedom. In times of crisis, these laws are often subordinated to those in 1) and 2); and at all times the safeguards are not available to many people unable to afford legal fees, or to understand the complex legal system.

For the most part, these values in law weaken and destroy religious values and conscience. Since law depends on the threat and use of physical punishment for its enforcement, it contradicts the tradition of forgiveness, submission and love as the best response to injury. The emphasis in law on security contradicts the teaching of non-attachment—"Stop storing up for yourselves treasures upon the earth". Loyalty to the state, patriotism, exaltation of law, etc.—these compete with, dilute and destroy loyalty to spiritual laws.

The enforcement of law through imprisonment is an illustration of a
that pain inflicted against an offender will make him afraid to rep
fense. The theory has been proven wrong in millions of cases, and
a nobler theory, restated by Bishop Fulton J. Sheen:

> "Would it be justifiable to use nuclear warfare against the Sov
> as much as Communism is an intrinsically evil thing? No. It w
> We may never use evil means though good may come of it. Furthe
> would be following exactly the same materialistic philosophy of
> ists if we did that." (Feb. 25, 1961)

There are other ways of dealing with violence in society. Two Amer
groups, the Bruderhof communities and the Hopi Indians, with more t
bers each, have no physical restraints and punishments. Offenders a
sympathetically but eventually ostracized if they fail to conform.
groups, violence and murder are almost unknown. Obviously anarchis
should they wish to, prevent the people from having their state, ba
But anarchists can build new forms of society to serve as examples.
should be small, economically independent, and able to be easily im
millions of ordinary people.

A General Theory. Insofar as it is necessary to justify a violati
is obedience to a higher law than the one trans
disobedient has his own "higher law". In most cases these are reli
sense that they embody values which will be maintained to the point
does not include physical obstruction of the state except to the ex
authorities may choose. If disobedients maintain a nonviolent spir
will have a good result irrespective of whether the objective is st
of better law or in terms of no law. Both types of cd place greate
"mankind's greater perceptions about the significance and importanc
individual" than on a "printed regulation". (Gene Keyes, 1961)

But how can we know which are the greater, and which the lesser per
answer may someday emerge, but for the present I can only suggest t
—largely on faith—fundamental traditional laws including Thou sha
Overcome evil with good; Love mercy, integrity and forbearance (or
tance of these moral laws does not necessarily imply any belief abo
origin or conventional trappings usually associated with them.

Practitioners of cd should recognize that this powerful social weap
of coercion. A.J. Muste wrote:

> ...there is no such thing, as far as I can see, as being able t
> moral life and not in some sense "coercing" others, i.e., confr
> them with facts and choices which they do not voluntarily choos
> deeply resent." (1959)

To complete this section, here are two interesting quotes from Gand

> You assist an administration most effectively by obeying its or
> decrees. An evil administration never deserves such allegiance
> bedience of the laws of an evil State is therefore a duty. (193
>
> I have conceded that even in a nonviolent state a police force
> essary. This, I admit, is a sign of my imperfect nonviolence* I
> the courage to declare that we can carry on without a police fo
> course I can and do envisage a State where the police will not
> sary, but whether we shall succeed in realizing it, the future
> show. (1940 FP31)

*"Ahimsa" in original

ARREST

There are two forms of response to arrest (at least)—cooperation (going along quietly), and noncooperation (usually, going limp). Some disobedients decide in advance of arrest, and some on the basis of "leadings" on the spot, which to adopt. There are few controversies in the peace movement which raise as much heat as the question of going limp or noncooperation. Here are some views:

Lawrence Scott (Jan. 1, 1961): "...going limp, instead of morally disarming the arresting opponent, gives him moral support for making the arrest with violence ...(and gives the general public) the impression that the one arrested had to be violently restrained from doing some violent act...going limp when arrested is not civil disobedience; it is passive resistance to arrest and to civil government...(it was not allowed) in the Gandhian action discipline..."

Richard Zink, "Reply to Lawrence Scott", Feb. 4, 1961: "...going limp can be a valid form of nonviolent noncooperation if it is conducted in a spirit of love toward the opponent. It can also be a form of passive resistance if it is conducted in a spirit devoid of love toward an opponent; where passive resistance is taken to mean an expedient method that can accept the use of violence on occasion, and where the opponent is forced into submission because of weakness, not won over and uplifted through love and respect for his personality. Motivation is then the deciding factor which determines into what category the act of going limp falls...To make rules or suggestions regarding this would be to seriously interfere with the creative and natural response to an action situation...the general public, when they see photographs of limp pacifists being carried around by officers of the law, get the impression that the pacifists are being stubborn, queer, or ridiculous, (not) that the pacifists have just been subdued after a violent brawl..."

Ernest Bromley (June 6, 1959): "Does a person who is fervent in penetrating nonviolently a bomb-test area, against the orders of a guard, suddenly undergo a change of spirit merely because he keeps on walking into the test-area after the guard utters the words: 'You are under arrest'?"

In my opinion, arrest for defensive cd (such as tax and draft refusal) may well evoke either cooperation or limpness. In some notable cases limpness has seemed to strengthen the image of steadfastness. But there are few persons capable of maintaining limpness, as Ammon Hennacy says, "gracefully". Aggressive cd seems to me to demand cooperation with arrest, except when the disobedient is a confirmed and consistent anarchist—and even then I would recommend cooperation unless the arresting officer is unusually brutal. My reason for preferring cooperation is that this seems more in line with the idea of seeking a confrontation with society on the basis of politeness and self-sacrifice. However, I would oppose a rule in a group action which required all members to cooperate with arrest.

One theoretician who speaks for many wrote to me: "I think that the use of this tactic should be governed by the nature of and purpose of the specific protest involved. Actions of the protestors should be clear on that one issue. They should not drag in other issues, such as the entire invalidity and immorality of the legal process. The mass of people will not think about anything more than one issue at a time. I realize that society changes its ways with dreadful slowness, but to ask it to change its stand and habits on several matters at once only slows up the whole change."

BAIL

Within a few hours of arrest, the accused is given an opportunity to deposit an amount of money (or equivalent securities or real estate) with the court. This is known as bail or bond. It is part of a contract between the court and the

bondsman (who may be the same person as the accused), which m
by the accused. The contract is a guarantee that the accused
trial, with bail to be forfeited if he fails to show up. The
release anyone on his own "recognizance", that is, without sec
quired. The Constitution forbids unreasonably high bail; neve
courts deliberately set the amount too high for many accused t
this is to keep the accused behind bars until trial and is the
flouting of the Constitution and the principle that the accuse
innocent until proven guilty. Partly the inflation of bail is
sional bondsmen, who charge a non-returnable fee of 5 or 10% o
bail. These bondsmen are often in league with the court or ja
can make it difficult for the individual to post his own bond,

Since jails are full of people unable to raise bail, many diso
to avoid becoming "class collaborationists". In 1959 Dorothy
Worker was arrested for defiance of the civil defense siren in
refused to accept bail until all the poor women awaiting trial
freed. Several others have followed her example in not accept
nied to people in the lowest social categories. Non-acceptance
considerable agitation among middle class and wealthy sympathi
help". They miss the whole point of cd which requires the wil
personal sacrifices for the sake of principle.

In some circumstances, bail can be confiscated even if the acc
time. Don Fortenberry posted $1000 cash bond in Omaha Federal
but the court dishonored its contract, returning only $451, ret
to pay a fine levied against him. The same court also required
promise that they would not engage in (legal) vigils while free

Some disobedients refuse to post bail because they believe the
money implies that their promise to appear in court might not b
other indication against posting bail is that the date of the t
likely be sooner if the defendant is waiting behind bars—espec
There is no assurance that the time spent in jail before trial
in sentencing, but sometimes it is considered.

Disobedients should certainly be prepared for jail from the mom
if he is prepared to accept bail, there is no assurance that th
can be raised. It is well for participants in a group project
agreement about bail before cd, to avoid a situation in which s
some in jail. Certainly it makes a stronger impression on the
refuse to accept bail.

The Rev. James Lawson, a leading figure in the sit-ins, had thi
meeting of students in Atlanta, Georgia, Oct., 1960: "We lost
this movement when so many hundreds of us left the jails across
stead of letting the adults scurry around getting bail, we shou
that they scurry about to end the system which had put us in ja
offers us such an opportunity again let us be prepared to seize

In 1960 I was arrested on a traffic charge while on a "peace wal
to post $15 bail, and was lodged in the town jail. A local poli
a reporter in nearby New Haven, who telephoned the jail and obta
with me, which was the basis of a good front page story the next
also interviewed for a radio newscast. Next day I was taken to
reviewed my bail and reduced it to nothing, and I was released.
the advice of friends who thought I could be more "effective" wh
all of these meaningful experiences would have been missed.

COURT

Pleading. Before trial (sometimes on the day of arrest) the disobedient will hear the formal charge against him and he will be asked to respond, i.e. plead to the charge. He may plead 1) guilty 2) not guilty 3) attempt to enter a plea of "no contest" (judges may and usually do prohibit this plea, and usually enter a plea of not guilty) 4) enter a demurrer—a contention that the acts alleged do not constitute a crime 5) refuse to plead or stand mute, in which case the judge will almost certainly enter a plea of not guilty.

Pleading is the defendant's opportunity to say whether his act of disobedience is correctly described, and whether he believes he violated the law referred to in the charge. In cases of cd the answer should normally be yes to both questions; therefore a plea of guilty should be entered. Some disobedients have felt that guilt should not be admitted in connection with a moral act. I think this is a semantic confusion. Legal guilt means "the fact of having committed a breach of conduct"—courts are concerned with legal facts, not with sin and virtue. It is a good idea to read the law before committing cd, so as to know what violation of law you intend. If the charge appears partly or wholly incorrect, there is much to recommend a plea of not guilty. However, this will result in a trial involving many possible delays and pitfalls which are well to avoid. Therefore, a plea of guilty is expedient and is advisable if it seems on balance a truthful response to the charge.

Test Cases. Cd has sometimes been sidetracked into a legal battle on the Constitutionality of a particular law, or the technical correctness of legal procedures leading to conviction. This mean pleading not guilty, hiring a lawyer, appeals, and considerable expense and time. Test cases are useful in some circumstances but they should be planned and executed separately from cd. Those who resist injustice with cd should not be diverted from prison. Cd is like the growth of an apple—the beginning is a spectacular blossom, but the job of completion takes a long time and hard, tedious effort.

Civil defense drills are due for much greater emphasis by the government. If the next few years are frittered away in legal test cases which only force the states to refine and sharpen their civil defense laws, a golden opportunity will have been lost. This opportunity is to awaken the public to the moral issue of war through widespread cd leading directly to jail.

> ...we must treat arrest as the normal condition of life of a (disobedient).* For we must seek arrest and imprisonment...Our triumph consists in thousands being led to the prisons like lambs to the slaughter house...Our triumph consists again in being imprisoned for no wrong whatsoever. The greater our innocence, the greater our strength and the swifter our victory.
>
> As it is, this Government is cowardly, (and) we are afraid of imprisonment. The Government takes advantage of our fear of jails. If only our men and women welcome jails as health resorts, we will cease to worry about the dear ones put in jails, which our countrymen in South Africa used to nickname His Majesty's Hotels. (Gandhi, 1921 SAT172) *"noncooperator"

Disobedients have sometimes pleaded not guilty and appealed their convictions, not because they had hope of annulling the law, but for the sake of publicity. This is a most unfortunate approach which smacks of Madison Ave. In Omaha Action $2500 was spent for a trial and appeal. This sum was 25% of the whole cost of that project, but no publicity resulted. Some have made their pleas on the basis of what would bring the lightest punishment. Such people do not belong in cd and group projects should not include these people.

Lawyers. From the moment of arrest, the disobedient may procure an [illegible] represent him. It seems to me this is a mistake. It is [illegible] prise to me when a disobedient, willing to go to prison for truth, [illegible] professional manipulator to be his spokesman. A lawyer is committed to [illegible] ing only those facts which reflect credit and innocence on his client; he [illegible] bound by habit and his wish for legal victory, to suppress facts which [illegible] please the judge or jury. Thus, in a recent Polaris Action trial, the [illegible] attorney, Catherine Roraback, objected when the government tried to read to [illegible] jury a letter from Marj Swann notifying the Navy of plans and reasons for cd [illegible] submarine launching.

Lawyers have to be conscious of their reputation among potential and actual clients, most of whom are people of means who do not like their lawyer to be in sympathy with radicals. Even a lawyer who enjoys defending "political" cases must do so without publicly accepting the principle of cd. (If a lawyer did accept and practice cd he probably would not remain a lawyer for very long.)

Most lawyers try to get their clients acquitted on any ground possible. Thus, in the Omaha Action appeal, the lawyer, Francis Heisler, was invited to conduct the case on moral issues alone. However, when the text of the appeal was made public it was found to be based partly on the fact that the government had not proven that cd took place in the state of Nebraska! In one Polaris Action case, the lawyer was able to get charges dismissed on the ground that the indictment had not specified the hour of cd with sufficient precision.

Lawyers are too often able to convince pacifists that lies are truth and that truth, after all, is insufficient to satisfy legal "ethics". E.g., when Donald Martin refused to have an attorney, the court appointed one. This lawyer, understanding Don's objections, proceeded to represent him in court, and even entered motions in his name which were the opposite of what he wanted. Such misrepresentation was perhaps to be expected of the lawyer, but even some of Martin's friends condoned the misrepresentation on the ground that the lawyer had a duty to invoke all possible legal devices on behalf of the client. Perhaps because Martin received so little support in his stand of noncooperation with the court, even from his friends and attorney, he was committed to a four-year term in prison, while those who played the legal game got 90 days.

A very few lawyers differ from the generality, but even they usually expect fees of generous size. If the disobedient accepts the court of first jurisdiction and pleads guilty, there is nothing a lawyer can do to help. Even in somewhat more complicated cases, a lawyer is unnecessary, especially if these things are done:

1) Study the law you are charged with violating, or plan to violate. A copy should be available through the court or police station, or the state library.
2) Attend some court sessions to familiarize yourself with procedures and jargon.
3) Don't be afraid to ask the judge for advice about details on how to carry out your own intentions. If you tell him politely but firmly that you cannot delegate another to represent your convictions, he will be obliged to assist you.

Perhaps some day a new type of lawyer will arise, who could be helpful in a cd movement. He would embody these qualities:

1) Willing to serve without fees or charges of any kind.
2) Publicly identified with and supporting the cause he represents in court.
3) Willing to advise disobedients who want to represent themselves.
4) Willing to admit areas of ignorance in himself, and unwilling to say anything in court which does not accurately reflect the conscientious motivation of his clients. He will not be trying to secure acquittals or reduced sentences, or add to his reputation through legal victories.

FINES

Most laws involved in cd provide possible penalties of prison and/or a fine. Except in civil defense cases, disobedients have usually refused to pay their fines. Under Federal law, refusal to pay a fine levied in addition to a prison term, may extend the sentence indefinitely—but in practice refusal has often brought no additional time in prison. E.g., in Omaha Action several were sentenced to six months plus $500. All refused to pay but the court was able, by default of contract, to collect from one person. The others, as they served their terms, were asked to pay their fines or else sign a pauper's oath. This is a statement asserting financial inability to pay a fine, and may or may not involve additional time in prison—30 days is a common additional term, regardless of the amount of fine. All Omaha Actionists refused to sign a pauper's oath and all were released at the completion of their regular sentences. Ammon Hennacy, who "owes" an accumulation of unpaid income taxes since 1942, was one who was imprisoned and fined at Omaha. He has twice been visited since his release by officials wanting to collect the $500. Hennacy told them, "Add it to my bill." I understand an unpaid Federal fine, whether involving a pauper's oath or not, remains a legal debt which the government may collect whenever it can discover assets to seize. For those of us living in voluntary poverty, this is nothing to worry about.

Refusal to pay fines under state laws has various results in different states. Two who refused to pay $83 in fines and costs in Wahoo, Nebraska, were jailed at the rate of $3 per day. After 28 days they were asked to sign a pauper's oath as required by Nebraska law before release. Both refused to sign, and were held for three more days before release. I have heard of other states where fines are served out at a statutory rate of $1, $2 or $5 per day.

A fine is a form of atonement or redress, and seems to imply admission of wrongdoing. Disobedients should not pay them unless they feel cd was wrong. A fine also enriches the government and ultimately assists the injustice cd is designed to combat. In some cd cases, the judge may impose fines because he is reluctant to put anyone in jail. E.g., in the Dartmouth College cd of April 28, 1961, the judge imposed fines of only $15 because, he said, larger amounts might be refused and the students would go to jail. In the N.Y.C. civil defense cases, disobedients have been sentenced to $50 or 25 days, $15 or five days, $25 or ten days, etc. Of 141 arrests in the East for civil defense resistance in 1961, only about 35 went to jail, for terms of 2-60 days. Nearly all the others paid fines up to $50.

Activity of a number of people who were interested in paying the $250 fine imposed on Maurice McCrackin on top of his prison sentence, drew this statement from McCrackin in 1959:

> I am as unwilling to pay the fine as I am to pay taxes for war. I recognize that society may exact further penalties from me for my failure to do so. I do not feel that anyone has the right to frustrate a person in such a decision, in doing for him what he believes is wrong. The intention of those who want to pay the fine I know is good. But whatever their intentions, I believe their friendship is misguided and that they should never do for another what he is unwilling to do for himself. I cannot say too earnestly that I hope no one and no organization will pay my fine.

Sam Staples, the man who jailed Henry Thoreau, said it was Henry's maiden aunt Maria who came to the jail and paid the tax he had refused. This act did not set very well with Thoreau who, said Staples, "was mad as the devil when I turned him loose." Henry was soon on a distant hill with a huckleberry party where, he said, "The State was nowhere to be seen."

Since the present cd activity against war began in 1957, Federal judges have consistently tried to induce disobedients to accept suspended sentences with probation conditions prohibiting future cd. A good many actionists have gone bravely into cd, expecting a prison term, but have stopped cd and returned home when given a suspended sentence. The government understands that to imprison people for cd often strengthens the cause, and it seeks a truce which will avoid a direct confrontation leading to prison or a change of policy. The integration movement has moved toward a rejection of the truce it formerly accepted.

During Gandhi's cd campaign against British salt laws (which taxed salt heavily and forbade individuals to make or sell it), the government at one stage sought to avoid the issue by not arresting the disobedients. Instead, they manhandled and forcibly took salt from the disobedients. Gandhi's response to this was:

> If the Government do not stop this brutal violation of the body, they will find the Satyagrahis [disobedients] presently compelling them to use guns against them. I do not want this to happen. But...the Government...must not physically interfere with the bands of civil resisters manufacturing or vending salt; they may arrest every man, woman and child if they wish. If they will neither arrest nor declare salt free, they will find people marching to be shot rather than be tortured. (1930 SAT263)

In the present state of the peace movement there will probably be more actionists who go to the "brink of jail" and then return to their former pursuits. As the movement develops, I hope increasing numbers will break the truce and commit persistent cd which demands a change:

1) That the American people renounce military defense, refusing taxes, or
2) That workers on weapons and military personnel quit their jobs, or
3) That the judge should refuse to prosecute disobedients or resign, or
4) That disobedients be imprisoned.

Probation requirements technically include periodic reports to an officer, payment of debts, agreement to obey laws, and other conditions the judge may specify. But there is evidence the government does not care whether disobedients fulfill these requirements, so long as they refrain from cd. In June 1961 several Polaris Actionists were given suspended sentences of five to nire months, with five years' probation. Therefore cd before 1966 could provoke five to nine months' imprisonment in addition to the future cd penalty.

PRISON

This section will be sketchy, because the subject is vast. A principal question each prisoner faces is the extent of his cooperation with the system and the commands of officers. The answer given by each disobedient usually varies according to his estimate of:

1) Whether a particular regulation, or indeed the whole system, is unjust or would require the prisoner to support injustice.
2) Whether prison officers are humane or brutal in their administration.

Sis Robinson, whose case is described on page 11, said:

> I had weighed submission against nonviolent passive resistance to the removal of my body by the police long before I was arrested, and concluded that the indignity belongs to the assailant and not to the victim so long as the victim remains detached from the evil motives, in thought and feeling. This also means the avoiding of reactionary hostility. When the act and the institution are evil, why should we give sanction to them by submitting? (Aug. 13, 1960)

Gandhi said:

> We are not out to abolish jails as an institution. Even under self-rule* we would have our jails. Our cd, therefore, must not be carried beyond the point of breaking the unmoral laws of the country. Breach of the laws to be civil assumes the strictist and willing obedience to jail discipline...We must not regard jailers and warders as our enemies but as fellow human beings not utterly devoid of the human touch. (1921 SAT61)
>
> The only occasion when he can openly disobey jail regulations or hunger-strike is when an attempt is made to humiliate him or when the warders themselves break, as they often do, the rules for the comfort of prisoners or when food that is unfit for human consumption is issued as it often is. A case for cd also arises when there is interference with any obligatory religious practice. (1921 SAT64) *"Swaraj" in original

Dave Dellinger on activities of CO's in Danbury prison during World War II:

> ...the Federal Prison System has reduced some of the physical abuses which have always characterized prison life. But the main result has been that psychological brutality has become an even greater menace than physical brutality. Thus, when a group of us went on strike against certain abuses, we were not beaten up. But each of us was put in solitary confinement, without books, paper, mail or other objects which might relieve the intended monotony. Even our toothbrushes were taken away from us, and I used to ask the guard how they decided when a man's crime was great enough that his teeth should decay.
>
> Finally we went on a hunger strike, to try to push through some prison reform and publicize this type of abuse. At the time of this strike, my wife was nearing the end of a difficult pregnancy. The prison authorities knew this, and they also knew that she had been seriously ill in a previous pregnancy, which had ended in a miscarriage. For three weeks they kept all mail from me. Then the acting Warden came in to my cell and told me that my wife was dying. She had sent word that I must abandon the strike. If I did not stop at once, he said, I would kill her. Later the prison Doctor came in and told me the same thing. It was not until many weeks later that I found out for sure that she had not been ill at all, and had been writing me encouraging letters all the while they said she had been beseeching me to abandon the strike.
>
> On this occasion the prison authorities told us that we could go on refusing to eat until we died. They didn't care. After about three weeks, one of the fellows, Paton Price, who had not been in good health, fell unconscious. Suddenly our cells were unlocked and we were herded into his cell. "There," screamed the Warden. "You see what you have done. You've killed. You've killed him." And he certainly looked dead. We were made to stand there while the hospital orderlies came and carried him away in a stretcher. Just as they were leaving, he rolled his head a little, opened his eyes, and whispered, very distinctly, "Keep it up, fellows. We'll win."
>
> ...it's just as true now as it was 50 years ago, when Oscar Wilde wrote it, that "one is absolutely sickened not by the crimes that the wicked have committed, but by the punishments that the good have inflicted."(1948)

Bill Ryan commented on some articles in the defunct magazine Alternative:

> I note that a small controversy is going on in your columns about whether the chow in Danbury jug was rotten, or not so rotten, during the period the place was full of draft cases. One says the chuck was terrible, and another says it really wasn't too bad. I say, what the devil difference

does it make? I myself did not go in or come out of the clink during the late war with any ideas of reforming it. I thought then and still think now that it is relatively unimportant whether jails are well or poorly operated. I chose not to register and to go to jail because I wanted everybody to know that I was "agin" the late war, "agin" it all the way and from the word go.

During my stay I didn't bother myself about prison reform. I thought it was far more important to concentrate on trying to keep the wishy-washy, half-way, pip-squeak resisters (of whom there were far too many) from going soft, trying to get paroled to quack camps, hospitals, etc., and otherwise compromising the whole idea of genuine forthright resistance to war...

> I suggest that all C.O. activities inside and outside prisons ought to be strictly confined to direct opposition to war and complete noncooperation with the government. That's a big enough job in itself. To hell with prison reform! American clinks are cinches anyhow. You ought to shake some time in one of Joe Stalin's as I once did. They solve the food problem there by just withholding until you get ready to really relish long dead skunk's tail—raw...As war resisters, it should be a matter of supreme indifference to us whether jails are good or bad, hard or soft. What we need to do is fill 'em up and keep 'em full. If we could go a good long distance in that direction, we soon wouldn't have to worry about prison reform. (1948)

I think Gandhi's approach to prison is good, except that I would not accept the need for prisons. Marj Swann's stand is one I would recommend for all disobedients—she refused to do any work which assists the prison system of administration, spying, punishments, paroles, "rehabilitation", etc. (She worked in the dairy.) Allout noncooperation in prison is a stand I respect but do not recommend, especially to newcomers. More pointers:

1) Be scrupulously truthful in relations with everyone.
2) Don't be talkative or discuss personal matters with prisoners you don't know pretty well. Many homosexuals are looking for partners.
3) Consider very carefully your stand regarding any noncooperation, and then don't back down an inch.
4) Don't assume that you have any privileges coming; then you won't be demoralized if you don't get them.

If your sentence is six months or more in a Federal prison, you are theoretically eligible for parole after one-third of the sentence is served. Parole conditions are something like probation but are more likely to be strictly enforced. An applicant for parole must agree not to repeat the offense. The present U.S. Parole Board is quite unlikely to grant paroles to any disobedients except some draft refusers.

"Good time" is a portion of the sentence which is not required to be served, if the prisoner has behaved acceptably to the prison officials. The portion amounts to between one-sixth and one-third of the sentence. However, in practically all cases of cd leading to Federal prisons in recent years, good time has been granted irrespective of behavior. Apparently prison officials are uncomfortable with disobedients on their hands, and prefer to release them as soon as possible.

Most of the foregoing is about Federal prison conditions. State prisons are generally much more unpleasant, and some city jails are really abominable. County jails vary a good deal.

SUPPORT FOR IMPRISONED DISOBEDIENTS

Some prisoners like to have picketing and the like at the gates of their prison. Others, including myself, would have been flattered by a demonstration, but thought it unnecessary. Mail and visitors are good morale builders, but a greater satisfaction is to greet new disobedients as they enter prison. If a disobedient is engaged in some struggle for a reform within the prison, it is important for those outside who support the reform, to spread the word of the struggle, and to appeal to the Warden and political kingpins in the prisoner's home town and state.

Unless the prisoner is making a strong stand for release, I think support implying that imprisonment is unfair or should be ended, is out of place. Advocating leniency, special privileges or release for a disobedient often comes down to this: "Other men may be imprisoned for violent and immoral acts, but the disobedient's illegal act is morally superior. Therefore he should not be punished for it." It is well to defend the morality of cd, but we should refrain from asserting that disobedients deserve consideration which ordinary criminals do not. When groups of CO's in prison in World War II noncooperated to gain reforms, their finest witness was to refuse concessions for themselves; they continued to resist until prison policy was improved for all prisoners.

Gandhi said:

> We must dismiss the idea of overawing the Government by huge demonstrations every time some one is arrested. On the contrary, we must treat arrest as the normal condition of life of a noncooperator. (1921 SAT172)
>
> No civil resister is to expect maintenance for his dependents. It would be an accident if any such provision is made. A civil resister entrusts his dependents to the care of God. Even in ordinary warfare wherein hundreds of thousands give themselves up to it, they are unable to make any previous provision. How much more, then, should such be the case in cd*? It is the universal experience that in such times hardly anyone is left to starve. (1930 SAT80)
>
> *Satyagraha in original

Many disobedients are young, and a principal difficulty is parental opposition to cd and prison. Sometimes it seems more difficult for disobedients to communicate with their families than with the man in the street. This problem is lessened if the disobedient will renounce the things which depend on money from parents who oppose cd.

NOTES ON RECENT PROJECTS

Las Vegas 1957. This was the first modern aggressive cd project against war that was supported by some conservatives as well as radical pacifists. Eleven persons entered the nuclear test area, were arrested and freed with suspended sentences of six months. All decided to return home rather than continue cd at the price of six months in prison. The Las Vegas project was an attempt at nonviolent obstruction—some participants were seriously prepared to remain some time in the desert until vaporized by the nuclear test explosion. The project, which was originated by Lawrence Scott, established a valuable precedent by opening its policy and planning meetings to the public.

Golden Rule and Phoenix, 1958. Four men sailed a ketch toward the H-bomb test area near Eniwetok. As they stopped in Honolulu, a Federal court enjoined them from sailing further, and gave them suspended sentences when they sailed anyway. Persisting, they were jailed for 60 days. Soon after, Earle Reynolds and his family sailed another boat into the testing [illegible] was arrested. He appealed his conviction and had it reversed two years later. [illegible] appeal court held that the AEC order restricting international waters around [illegible] test site was illegal.

The Golden Rule crew began their project saying they would try to sail into the test area "come what may". At one point they turned back when dangerous weather and seasickness seemed to make the voyage overly risky, but later they did redeem their slogan by serving two months in jail. During the voyage, a team of four flew to Finland with the announced intention of entering the USSR with the same appeal against testing which the Golden Rule crew was making to the U.S. However they returned home shortly after the USSR (as was anticipated) denied entry permits. This expensive fiasco occurred because neither the policy discussions nor the policy itself were made public.

Cheyenne 1958. This project attempted to set in motion a chain reaction of resistance which would "stop the missile base"—this was the first American ICBM base. One tactic used was nonviolent obstruction, which had been a theoretical but not very practical possibility in earlier projects. Disobedients sat down in the path of trucks entering the construction site. One obstructor was injured when a truck failed to stop in time. Eventually most were sent to the county jail for periods up to 126 days. Nonviolent obstruction precipitated a good deal of hostility among the local truck drivers and the public; whereupon outside pacifist leaders intervened to halt the use of this form of cd, and the project was closed. The project appealed to workmen to quit their jobs, and the criticism has been made that this is an irresponsible request unless alternative employment is available for the man who quits. Others feel that if financial security is a prerequisite to a response to moral scruples, war is inevitable.

Omaha Action 1959. Disobedients practiced trespass and nonviolent obstruction, all at the entrance to an Atlas missile base. After conviction, the judge attempted to induce demonstrators to return home by placing them on probation with suspended sentences. Eleven persisted to the point of imprisonment (nine for five months each), and three returned home. Because this project was staged so far from the intellectual and pacifist centers in America, it tended to attract only those whose purpose was serious and dedicated. There was little of that element in the peace movement which is attracted to many projects—those who come to pursue their sex lives, for idle discussion, to grind an esoteric ax or for the thrills of a spectator sport. Some of the reasons given by actionists who entered the missile base illegally:

1) To communicate with workers through leaflets and talking. (Ross Anderson and A.J. Muste)
2) "speaking with my whole voice and acting with my whole being against this missile base" (Karl Meyer)
3) Land is a trust for future generations; it does not belong to the government for immoral purposes. Cd is an act of reclaiming farmland. (Muste)
4) "(I) violate that law in obedience to a higher Law...to comply with the leading of the Spirit of our Lord." (Neil Haworth)
5) "...We know that we shall in all probability be prevented from (speaking with our fellow citizens who are working here). We hope that some few of our fellow citizens may recognize our attempt as symbolic protest against this evil, and may be moved to reconsider the mad course...I am deliberately taking action which will result in a federal prison sentence...Until we are ready to sacrifice and suffer for what we believe, we have no business trying to sell the American people a program of nonviolent resist-

> ance to aggression and appression. American wives and parents who have lost sons in war—and most peoples around the world—know far more about sacrifice than do most of us pacifists..." (Marj Swann)

Reasons for sitting in front of trucks at Omaha:

> "not to stop them or prevent the drivers from doing what they have to do, but to try to bring home the reality of what they are building to all who work on the site...If someone balks at driving over a few frail bodies, how can he, in all honesty, continue building something that can burn alive millions?" (John White)
>
> "The point is to pose a question clearly and directly...whether he is willing to run over a human being in order to help build nuclear weapons." (Erica Enzer)

Livermore, California, 1960. Four persons trespassed at the Radiation Laboratory Aug.9. They declined to accept bail or lawyers, and refused to be fingerprinted. They pleaded guilty or stood mute. They were placed on probation for one year. One, Jerry Wheeler, repeated the act five months later at Davis-Monthan AFB in Arizona and was sentenced to six months

Civil Defense Resistance, 1955—. In 1955, 28 persons refused to leave a park during the take-cover period of the annual Operation Alert. They had various pleas but all were convicted and given suspended sentences. Some "not guilty" cases were appealed, and four years later the N.Y. Supreme Court ruled the law constitutional and the convictions legal. In 1956, 17 resisters got five days in jail. In 1957, ten got 30 days. In 1958 the number of protesters dropped to nine, who expected stiff sentences but were given suspended sentences. In 1959, the number increased to 19, of whom the five repeaters got ten days each. Also in 1959, a few persons were arrested outside N.Y.C. In 1960 the new Civil Defense Protest Committee spent months organizing students, mothers and pacifists to resist, and about 350 refused to leave City Hall Park in N.Y.C. 26 of these received five-day sentences; the others were not arrested. 1960 arrests outside of N.Y.C. totaled 15; and many colleges and high schools had active groups. CDPC address: 5 Beekman St., Room 825, N.Y.C.38, N.Y.

In 1961 resistance, at least 141 persons were arrested in the northeast, including 64 in N.Y.C. where the crowd at City Hall grew to 1000 or more. It is obvious that future civil defense drills are going to have rough sledding. Although the organizers of the large crowds in N.Y.C. have wished for nonviolent demonstrations, the majority in the crowds did not understand the idea, for they vocally harrassed the officials who tried to order them into shelters. It is to be hoped that future cd against civil defense will feature many small and modest sized groups.

Polaris Action, 1960—. The project was conceived by Brad Lyttle and established in New London, Conn. After about a dozen cd actions in 1960, directed mainly at the Electric Boat Co.'s shipyard where nuclear missile submarines are built, it was decided to convert the project into a more or less permanent peace action center, and a house in Norwich was obtained, as well as a farm in Fitchville. Marj & Bob Swann and Ken Meister assumed responsibility as a permanent staff, and others have since joined them. Cd in this project has been of many types, and back numbers of the Polaris Action Bulletin should be consulted regarding them. Polaris Action will probably continue to have occasional cd demonstrations, but the main emphasis is now on picketing, speaking and literature programs.

Adherents of nonviolent cd are so few in America, that until recently most organized anti-war and anti-segregation action was controlled by a few leaders of national organizations. But the organizations came into the hands of the conservative element who avoided illegal action that would jeopardize the future of the organization and hence their jobs. This seemed to suit the radicals who for ten years were content to send in money. During the past few years, however, there has been a regrouping of radicals, and the younger recruits especially have been unwilling to accept the leadership of bureaucrats and well-dressed public speakers. A new tradition may be forming around such concepts as these:

1) Salaries of $100 per month or less, and personal lives simplified to match.
2) Leaders are among the first to be arrested and imprisoned.
3) Replacing the "elite" approach to social change with movements built on, and appealing to, all social classes.

The Committee for Nonviolent Action (CNVA) has been involved in most recent direct action against war. CNVA is controlled by men (unofficially) representing the older organizations. CNVA hopes to create a "responsible image" of a unilateral disarmament movement according to some master strategy for peace—as yet not formulated. But in reality it furnishes the money, mailing list and sponsorship for actionists with ideas to suit the need of the moment. This is a rather makeshift arrangement which will change as disobedients become more self-reliant and less addicted to habits of organization requiring famous names, expensive mailings and paid administrators.

The Church. The most important organization in anyone's life should be his church, which I define as a fellowship of people who cherish, practice and develop traditions concerning invisible reality and the purpose of human life. Followers of Jesus, Tolstoy, Buddha, Gandhi and others will recognize that nonviolence is a key religious doctrine. The best size for a church is between the "two or three gathered together in my name" which Jesus referred to, and a maximum of a dozen or so—more than this makes personal relations too complex and group unity too difficult.

There may be a very few who don't need a church, and indeed it should be one result of churches that more such people are developed. But most of us are too easily distracted from the values we want to devote ourselves to. A church should supply encouragement to the individual in casting out temptations of security, position, sex and possessions, among other things. Most established churches do these functions poorly because they are too large and include members for reasons of birth, fashion, etc. instead of conviction and commitment. Disobedients, who have these two qualities, unconsciously use the forms of peace organizations and projects to fill their need of a church. But this doesn't work well because many participants are committed only on the immediate issues—missiles or nuclear tests or integrating a swimming pool, for example.

Cd is best carried on by groups or individuals acting near their homes. We should grow out of the state of mind which requires being propped up and cheered on by big names and large numbers. Cd could be studied by a small local group—say half a dozen—by reading the books listed below and discussing them in light of the Gospels, for example. Ideally the group should also be involved in some constructive social work and have a common religious faith. Some nearby symbol or custom of injustice can be selected for appropriate cd—in some cases cd might prove unnecessary if negotiations secured its removal. Cd against civil defense, local missile bases or Army camps, or Federal income tax is especially useful because these are already topics of local interest. The group can offer cd one or two at a time, or as a group, and leave one or two persons, if necessary, to care for children, elderly dependents, etc. Such action could have a profound and lasting impact in the community, contrasting with the flash-in-the-pan aspect of cd by outsiders. However, courageous cd anywhere has worth which cannot be measured or known. Gandhi wrote:

> The law of sacrifice is uniform throughout the world. To be effective it requires the sacrifice of the bravest and the most spotless. And Jairamdas is of the bravest and the cleanest. I therefore could not help wiring when I heard of Jairamdas' wound that a wound in the thigh is better than prison and wound in the heart better still.
>
> Whilst I therefore tender my sympathy to the parents of the two brave lads who lost their lives, my inmost desire is to congratulate them for the finished sacrifices of their sons, if they would accept my congratulations. A warrior's death is never a matter for sorrow, still less that of a Satyagrahi warrior. One of the lessons that a nation yearning for freedom needs to learn is to shed several fears of losing title, wealth, position, fear of imprisonment, of bodily injury and lastly death. (1930 SAT262)

Place of Civil Disobedience in Life. Is there a danger that disobedients will become "professional" prison-goers? I doubt it, since whatever glamor prison may have is soon destroyed by the reality. Prison-going is a disciple, done for the sake of society and one's own integrity and soul. Gandhi said at the beginning of his campaign for free salt:

> ...cd once begun this time cannot be stopped and must not be stopped so long as there is a single civil resister left free or alive. A votary of Satyagraha (nonviolence) should find himself in one of the following states: 1) In prison or in an analagous state; or 2) Engaged in cd; or 3) Under orders at the spinning wheel, or at some constructive work advancing self-rule*. (1930 SAT225)
>
> *"Swaraj" in original

Cd is not, of course, the only means of opposing injustice, but it is among the most powerful and direct. In some situations, such as the present attitude of America toward war preparation, it (or perhaps fasting until death) seems the only technique which might break the apathy and fatalism of the people. In my own life, I estimate time should be

25% of imprisonment
25% for picketing, leafleting, speaking, writing, etc. in connection with cd
50% for constructive program—developing an economy to eliminate injustice. In my view this must be agrarian, vegetarian, poor, decentralized and not dependent on technology.

Additional Reading. Gandhi: The Constructive Programme; For Pacifists; Satyagraha; Nonviolence in Peace and War (2 vol.); Truth is God
Tolstoy: Resurrection; The Kingdom of God is Within You; Peace Essays
Bigelow: The Voyage of the Golden Rule -- Reynolds: The Forbidden Voyage -- Gregg:
Thoreau: Civil Disobedience -- Naeve: A Field of Broken Stones The Power of
The above are available from AFSC, 130 Brattle St., Cambridge 38, Mass. Nonviolence
The Peacemaker (a periodical), 10208 Sylvan Ave. (Gano), Cincinnati 41, Ohio
Lyttle: Essays on Nonviolent Action; and CNVA Bulletin: 158 Grand St, N.Y.C. 13
Polaris Action Bulletin, Box 589, New London, Conn.

This is the first edition, published July-October 1961. Next year, I expect to issue a revised edition incorporating new material based partly on suggestions received. I encourage all readers to write me their comments in detail. This pamphlet is not copyrighted. I would be pleased by offers to help distribute it, and attention is called to the 40% discount on orders of ten copies or more, postpaid. Address all communications to Arthur Harvey, Raymond, N.H.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR BALTIMORE PROJECT

TO: Mr. Floyd B. McKissick, National Director

FROM: Herbert Callender, Director of Organization

RE: Staff, equipment and working capital

I. Staff for 6 month period		
1. Project director (Walter Brooks)	$ $2600.00	
2. Field Secretary (Howard Quander)	2450.00	
* 3. 8 task force workers @ $50.00 per week	10400.00	
4. Public Relations Person	3000.00	
Total		$ 18,450.00
II. Rent and Office Equipment for 8 month period		
1. Rent for office and sleeping quarters	$ 600.00	
2. Telephone	350.00	
3. Desks, chairs, file cabinets, mimeographing machine and typewriter	1000.00	
Total		1,950.00
III. Organizing Equipment		
1. Two (2) rented cars @ $127.00 per ~~week~~ Month	$ 770.00	
2. Two (2) sets of sound equipment	400.00	
3. Walkie-Talkies and car to car radio system	700.00	
Total		1,870.00
IV. Expenses for Six (6) month period for staff		
1. Field staff @ $25.00 per week	$ 10000.00	
2. Photo material for PR man	1000.00	
Total		11,000.00
TOTAL PROJECTED AMOUNT FOR PROJECT		$ 33,270.00

* Task force workers:
1. Stu Wechsler is presently working there
2. Mike Flug, who is working as a volunteer
3. Six (6) to be choosen from Baltimore Community

BALTIMORE PROJECT-APRIL 5, 1966

DUTIES OF PROJECT DIRECTOR

1.. Overseer each staff persons functions.

2. Supervise all project operations.

AssiMake assignments of field staff to various aspects of the project.

DUTIES OF FIELD SECRETARY

1. Assistant to Project Director

2. Administrative functions.

DUTIES OF TASK FORCE WORKERS

1. Work in designated areas of Baltimore.

2. Organizing local community people through individual contacts and mass meetings around the following issues:
    - a. Guaranteed Minimum Income
        1. Welfare and non-welfare recipients
        2. Those making less than $3000.00 per year

    - b. Housing
        1. Urban renewal
        2. Slum housing
        3. Open occupancy

    - c. Employment
        1. Maryland Freedom Union
        2. Low paid retail store employees

    - d. Education
        1. For Quality Integrated Schools
        2. An end to slum conditions in schools

The assignments to various jobs will be done by the project director after all field staff persons have completed necessary training cources. There will be two (2) basic training courses used:

1. For staff in the field
    - a. Community contact
    - b. Organizational responsiblity while associated with project.

2. Staff associated with special projects
    - a. Union development
    - b. Setting up cooperatives.

League for Industrial Democracy
112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y. 10003 / ALgonquin 4-5865
"Education for Increasing Democracy in Our Economic, Political and Cultural Life"
Founded 1905

Rec'd 8/25/66

Nathaniel M. Minkoff
President
Michael Harrington
Chairman of the Board
Harry Fleischman
Chairman, Executive Committee
Tom Kahn
Executive Director
Joseph Schlossberg
Treasurer
Harry W. Laidler
Executive Director Emeritus

VICE-PRESIDENTS
Charles Abrams
George Backer
John C. Bennett
M. J. Coldwell
Albert Sprague Coolidge
James Farmer
Martin Gerber
Frank P. Graham
A. J. Hayes
Adolph Held
Mrs. William H. Kilpatrick
Ernest Nagel
George Ross
Mark Starr
Louis Stulberg
Harold Taylor

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
I. W. Abel
Luigi Antonini
Shelley Appleton
Daniel Bell
Nelson Bengston
Fay Bennett
Charles Bloomstein
Albert Blumenthal
LeRoy Bowman
Thomas R. Brooks
Rosemary Bull
George Cadbury
Henry M. Christman
Charles Cogen
Rennie Davis
Max Delson
Paul Feldman
Samuel Fishman
Martin Fleisher
Isabelle B. Friedman
Samuel H. Friedman
Herbert J. Gans
Benjamin A. Gebiner
Emanuel Geltman
Todd Gitlin
Maurice Goldbloom
Edward F. Gray
Murray Gross
Gordon Haskell
Ralph Helstein
Norman Hill
Rachelle Horowitz
Irving Howe
Paul Jennings
John V. P. Lassoe, Jr.
Aaron Levenstein
Herbert A. Levine
Harold Lewack
Harry Lopatin
Lewis Lorwin
Julius Manson
Andrew Martin
Henoch Mendelsund
Isaiah Minkoff
Emanel Muravchik
Benjamin B. Naumoff
Aryeh Neier
Andrew E. Norman
Ernst Papanek
Stanley Plastrik
Victor G. Reuther
Marvin Rich
Frank Riessman
Vera Rony
Edmond Rovner
Bayard Rustin
Howard D. Samuel
Clarence Senior
Patricia Cayo Sexton
Albert Shanker
Boris Shishkin
Donald Slaiman
Irwin Suall
Norman Thomas
Ted Velez
Rowland Watts
Mina Weisenberg
Preston Wilcox
Pearl Willen
Charles S. Zimmerman

August 24, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Ed. & Defense Fund
150 Nassau St.
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Marv:

I am writing to each of my fellow members of the Board of Directors and to the National Council of the LID to urge that you join me in a special effort to help the League overcome its serious financial difficulties.

I am sure that my own commitments beyond the League are as demanding as anyone else's. The civil rights movement today is challenged by the futile, extremist cries of "black power" on the one hand and by a vicious "white backlash" on the other. Combatting these destructive trends and advancing positive programs requires more time and energy than ever before.

Despite these demands on my time, the League is important to me, because the negative tendencies that threaten racial progress are not confined to civil rights. They are rooted in our society -- in the economic inequality and social misery that breed hate and reaction. Our best antidote to these evils is the ideals embodied by the League for two generations. Thus, it is no accident that the League's staff played a major role in developing A. Philip Randolph's "Freedom Budget," the focus of a nationwide campaign to be launched this Fall by the liberal-labor-civil rights coalition.

Now I have learned that the League is in the depths of a crisis. Salaries have not been paid for as many as twelve weeks; and unpaid bills total well over ten thousand dollars. Production of several pamphlets has been held up.

NATIONAL COUNCIL
Robert J. Alexander George E. Axtelle Angela Bambace Jack Barbash Gregory J. Bardacke Solomon Barkin Helen Marston Beardsley Arnold Beichman Brand Blanshard Jerome Breslaw Wallace J. Campbell James B. Carey John L. Childs Ethlyn Christensen George S. Counts Louise Crane Clark M. Eichelberger Samuel B. Eubanks Harold U. Faulkner Louis Fischer Clara G. Goldman Charles Grossman Harold M. Groves Donald Harrington Eduard Heimann Mary Fox Herling Sidney Hook Morris Iushewitz Leonard S. Kendell William Kemsley Clifford Kirkpatrick Cornelius Kruse Alfred Baker Lewis Amicus Most C. Kilmer Myers Morris S. Novik Orlie Pell Eliot D. Pratt Paul W. Preisler Carl Rachlin Carl Raushenbush Asher W. Schwartz Rebecca Simonson George H. Soule Sterling Spero Sidney Stark, Jr. Monroe Sweetland Francis T. Villemain Stephen Vladeck Morris Weisz Kenneth Wentworth Samuel S. White Jacques E. Wilmore William Withers Theresa Wolfson William Wolpert

Contributions to the LID are tax-deductible / LID is officially accredited to the United States Mission to the United Nations

252

This is an intolerable situation, and the Board and National Council must respond. None of us is so busy that he cannot take out a few minutes to help. I have just sent the League a personal check for $25. I urge you to send what you can.

Moreover, each of us knows at least ten people to whom we could write, on personal stationery, soliciting a contribution or membership. Harry Fleischman has written such a letter, which I enclose.

If you will send in a list of the people you intend to write, the office will check for duplications and forward to you as many brochures as you need to enclose with your letters.

I trust that you will not regard this as a routine appeal and that your response will be commensurate with the urgency of the problem. If you have any questions, please communicate with the office. Meanwhile, I look forward to seeing you in the Fall.

Sincerely,

Bayard

BAYARD RUSTIN
Member of the Board, LID

opeiu:153
BR:sa;gdg
Encl.

P.S. Perhaps you are on vacation and will not receive this letter until Labor Day. Whenever you receive it, please act immediately.

April 19, 1967

Mr. Tom Kahn
League for Industrial Democracy
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York

Dear Tom:

I just read your speech on the extreme left to the National Civil Liberties Clearing House. It was excellent and I think useful. I believe it should receive wide circulation either as a magazine article or as a reprint. I know you may be getting tired of appearing only in this one role, but I do think this speech is particularly valuable.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR/lp

League for Industrial Democracy
112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y. 10003 / ALgonquin 4-5865
"Education for Increasing Democracy in Our Economic, Political and Cultural Life"
Founded 1905

Nathaniel M. Minkoff
President
Michael Harrington
Chairman of the Board
Harry Fleischman
Chairman,
Executive Committee
Tom Kahn
Executive Director
Joseph Schlossberg
Treasurer
Harry W. Laidler
Norman Thomas
Executive Directors Emeritus
VICE-PRESIDENTS
Charles Abrams
George Backer
John C. Bennett
M. J. Coldwell
Albert Sprague Coolidge
James Farmer
Martin Gerber
Frank P. Graham
Adolph Held
Mrs. William H. Kilpatrick
Ernest Nagel
George Ross
Mark Starr
Louis Stulberg
Harold Taylor
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
I. W. Abel
Luigi Antonini
Shelley Appleton
Fay Bennett
Charles Bloomstein
Albert Blumenthal
LeRoy Bowman
Thomas R. Brooks
Rosemary Bull
George Cadbury
Henry M. Christman
Charles Cogen
Gerald Coleman
Robert Curvin
Max Delson
Alexander Erlich
Paul Feldman
Samuel Fishman
Martin Fleisher
Isabelle B. Friedman
Samuel H. Friedman
Herbert J. Gans
Benjamin A. Gebiner
Emanuel Geltman
Robert Gilmore
Maurice Goldbloom
Edward F. Gray
Ernest Green
Murray Gross
Gordon Haskell
Ralph Helstein
Norman Hill
Rachelle Horowitz
Irving Howe
Paul Jennings
Aaron Levenstein
Herbert A. Levine
James Lipsig
Harry Lopatin
Lewis Lorwin
James McNamara
Julius Manson
Andrew Martin
Deborah Meier
Henoch Mendelsund
Isaiah Minkoff
Emanel Muravchik
Benjamin B. Naumoff
Aryeh Neier
Andrew E. Norman
Ernst Papanek
Stanley Plastrik
Victor G. Reuther
Marvin Rich
Frank Riessman
Vera Rony
Edmond Rovner
Bayard Rustin
Howard D. Samuel
Clarence Senior
Patricia Cayo Sexton
Albert Shanker
Boris Shishkin
Donald Slaiman
William Stern
Irwin Suall
Rowland Watts
Mina Weisenberg
Preston Wilcox
Pearl Willen
Charles S. Zimmerman

November 9, 1967

MEMORANDUM

TO: Charlie Bloomstein
Harry Fleischman
Gordon Haskell
Rachelle Horowitz
Bayard Rustin
Marv Rich

FROM: Tom Kahn

I wonder if you would do me the favor of commenting on the enclosed rough draft. It is an attempt at a fund appeal which will be accompanied by an 8-page News Bulletin reporting on LID activities.

Since our mail fund appeals in the past have not been spectacularly successful, I hope you will feel free to tear the enclosed apart. The mailing will go to outside lists totalling 20,000. We can't afford to be too wide of the mark.

I'll be calling you in a day or two. Thanks for your help. I appreciate it.

TK:gdg
opeiu 153
encl.

what lists.
what is in
newsletter
what is lead
story

NATIONAL COUNCIL
Robert J. Alexander George E. Axtelle Angela Bambace Jack Barbash Gregory J. Bardacke Solomon Barkin Helen Marston Beardsley Arnold Beichman Daniel Bell Nelson Bengston Brand Blanshard Jerome Breslaw Wallace J. Campbell James B. Carey John L. Childs Ethlyn Christensen George S. Counts Louise Crane Clark M. Eichelberger Harold U. Faulkner Louis Fischer Clara G. Goldman Charles Grossman Harold M. Groves Donald Harrington Eduard Heimann Mary Fox Herling Sidney Hook Morris Iushewitz Leonard S. Kandell William Kemsley Clifford Kirkpatrick Cornelius Kruse John V. P. Lassoe, Jr. Harold Lewack Alfred Baker Lewis Amicus Most C. Kilmer Myers Morris S. Novik Orlie Pell Eliot D. Pratt Paul W. Preilser Carl Rachlin Carl Raushenbush Asher W. Schwartz Rebecca Simonson George H. Soule Sterling Spero Sidney Stark, Jr. Monroe Sweetland Francis T. Villemain Stephen Vladeck Morris Weisz Kenneth Wentworth Samuel S. White Jacques E. Wilmore Theresa Wolfson William Wolpert

November 10, 1967

Mr. Tom Kahn
Executive Director
League for Industrial Democracy
112 East 19th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003

Dear Tom:

I got your letter and I will take you at your word.

First, what lists are you planning to send the letter to? The letter, the signature, and the enclosures should all be designed to fit the list. Also, what's in the Newsletter? The Newsletter should indicate the plans mentioned in the text of the letter and also some successes in these or closely related fields.

On the text itself, I think the first paragraph is not properly the first paragraph, but the beginning of the last paragraph. I think your lead should be a re-write of the alienation paragraph. Ineffective alienation is something which concerns very deeply the people on the L.I.D. type list. Pose the problem in the lead paragraph and solutions in the next few.

Talk about your need then, certainly make it bigger than $10,000. Ten thousand dollars is far too small to bring in any response to a mass mailing. Talk about the total budget not the margin between what's in hand and total needs. Then ask for a contribution as generous as possible. Membership is too cheap and double-barreled choices result in people taking the least costly.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

League for Industrial Democracy

112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y. 10003 / ALgonquin 4-5865

"Education for Increasing Democracy in Our Economic, Political and Cultural Life"

Founded 1905

Nathaniel M. Minkoff
President
Michael Harrington
Chairman of the Board
Harry Fleischman
Chairman,
Executive Committee
Tom Kahn
Executive Director
Joseph Schlossberg
Treasurer
Harry W. Laidler
Norman Thomas
Executive Directors Emeritus

VICE-PRESIDENTS
Charles Abrams
George Backer
John C. Bennett
M. J. Coldwell
Albert Sprague Coolidge
James Farmer
Martin Gerber
Frank P. Graham
Adolph Held
Mrs. William H. Kilpatrick
Ernest Nagel
George Ross
Mark Starr
Louis Stulberg
Harold Taylor

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
I. W. Abel
Luigi Antonini
Shelley Appleton
Fay Bennett
Charles Bloomstein
Albert Blumenthal
LeRoy Bowman
Thomas R. Brooks
Rosemary Bull
George Cadbury
Henry M. Christman
Charles Cogen
Gerald Coleman
Robert Curvin
Max Delson
Alexander Erlich
Paul Feldman
Samuel Fishman
Martin Fleisher
Isabelle B. Friedman
Samuel H. Friedman
Herbert J. Gans
Benjamin A. Gebiner
Emanuel Geltman
Robert Gilmore
Maurice Goldbloom
Edward F. Gray
Ernest Green
Murray Gross
Gordon Haskell
Ralph Helstein
Norman Hill
Rachelle Horowitz
Irving Howe
Paul Jennings
Aaron Levenstein
Herbert A. Levine
James Lipsig
Harry Lopatin
Lewis Lorwin
James McNamara
Julius Manson
Andrew Martin
Deborah Meier
Henoch Mendelsund
Isaiah Minkoff
Emanel Muravchik
Benjamin B. Naumoff
Aryeh Neier
Andrew E. Norman
Ernst Papanek
Stanley Plastrik
Victor G. Reuther
Marvin Rich
Frank Riessman
Vera Rony
Edmond Rovner
Bayard Rustin
Howard D. Samuel
Clarence Senior
Patricia Cayo Sexton
Albert Shanker
Boris Shishkin
Donald Slaiman
William Stern
Irwin Suall
Rowland Watts
Mina Weisenberg
Preston Wilcox
Pearl Willen
Charles S. Zimmerman

Dear Friend: Not 1st — should be last

The next six months will be important for the League for Industrial Democracy. I am writing to ask your support.

We are going to bring experts together to develop a no-nonsense plan for housing low-income families — a problem neglected in most current housing proposals.

We will, in light of recent experience, take a fresh look at how a democratic society should respond to strikes by public employees.

We are going to prepare educational materials for students trying to register voters in low-income neighborhoods, and for participants in this year's college debate on the guaranteed annual income. We want to get more pamphlets off the press, to reach larger numbers of people who want answers, not slogans.

We are going to expand the dialogue between students and trade unionists (see front page story in the enclosed News Bulletin) and extend it into the South, where new frontiers of organizing are opening. And for young activists in New York, we are going to conduct a series of classes on social and economic issues.

also 1st para

This, you will agree, is the kind of work that must go on steadily, in good times and bad. But it is especially needed today, when frustration and confusion are again driving many idealistic young people out of healthy engagements into a desperate and ineffectual alienation. It would be tragic if the social idealism of the early sixties were thus to grind to a halt, its energy exhausted even before its program is put together.

That is why I believe that the ambitious program the League has planned for the next six months is so important.

To carry out these plans, we urgently need your help. The LID has no angels, no big grants. It depends on the generosity of members and friends, of individuals who believe

NATIONAL COUNCIL
Robert J. Alexander George E. Axtelle Angela Bambace Jack Barbash Gregory J. Bardacke Solomon Barkin Helen Marston Beardsley Arnold Beichman Daniel Bell Nelson Bengston Brand Blanshard Jerome Breslaw Wallace J. Campbell James B. Carey John L. Childs Ethlyn Christensen George S. Counts Louise Crane Clark M. Eichelberger Harold U. Faulkner Louis Fischer Clara G. Goldman Charles Grossman Harold M. Groves Donald Harrington Eduard Heimann Mary Fox Herling Sidney Hook Morris Iushewitz Leonard S. Kandell William Kemsley Clifford Kirkpatrick Cornelius Kruse John V. P. Lassoe, Jr. Harold Lewack Alfred Baker Lewis Amicus Most C. Kilmer Myers Morris S. Novik Orlie Pell Eliot D. Pratt Paul W. Preilser Carl Rachlin Carl Raushenbush Asher W. Schwartz Rebecca Simonson George H. Soule Sterling Spero Sidney Stark, Jr. Monroe Sweetland Francis T. Villemain Stephen Vladeck Morris Weisz Kenneth Wentworth Samuel S. White Jacques E. Wilmore Theresa Wolfson William Wolpert

in what we are trying to do. It is to such people — I hope you are among them — that I am now appealing for the $10,000 LID needs immediately to move ahead.

for too small

put in annual budget

You can help by joining the League or by making a tax-deductible contribution. I urge you to be generous.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL HARRINGTON
Chairman of the Board

MH:gdg
opeiu 153
encl.

November 26, 1968

Mr. Tom Kahn
Executive Director
League for Industrial Democracy
112 East 19th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003

Dear Tom:

It is with great regret that I resign from the board of the League for Industrial Democracy. I don't want to make a federal case of it, but I think the L.I.D. has been essentially weak and also inept in the past few years. Because it has been weak, many of us have justified its inaction in many of the crucial and important issues of the day in New York City and in the nation.

However, it has seen fit to become involved, in actuality, if not in name, in the controversy between the UFT leadership on the one hand, and many of its members and the Ocean Hill-Brownsville governing board and the over-whelming majority of the black and Puerto Rican communities. Obviously reasonable men may differ on the merits, and I certainly differ from your position.
Obviously, reasonable men may differ on the merits, and I certainly differ from your position. However, more important is the sense of priority involved in making this a major commitment of the L.I.D. in the past few months.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

aclu
NEW YORK CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
156 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010 WATKINS 9-6076
SHELDON ACKLEY, CHAIRMAN
ARYEH NEIER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR; IRA GLASSER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
ALAN H. LEVINE, BURT NEUBORNE, STAFF COUNSEL; NEIL FABRICANT, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1968
SEDF

November 27, 1968

Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.R.E.
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Marv:

Enclosed, is a copy of a letter I sent today to Tom Kahn resigning as a member of the Board of Directors of L.I.D. together with an enclosure I sent to Kahn.

I invite others who feel as I do to join in submitting their resignations. If you do choose to submit your resignation, I would appreciate receiving a copy of your letter.

Cordially,

Aryeh

Aryeh Neier

AN:bk
encls.

NEW YORK CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

156 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010 WATKINS 9-6076

SHELDON ACKLEY, CHAIRMAN
ARYEH NEIER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR; IRA GLASSER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
ALAN H. LEVINE, BURT NEUBORNE, STAFF COUNSEL; NEIL FABRICANT, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR

November 27, 1968

Tom Kahn
League for Industrial Democracy
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Tom:

This letter is to inform you of my resignation as a member of the Board of Directors of the L.I.D. I am also resigning as a member of the organization.

My reason for resigning is that I do not care to be associated with an organization that functions as an apologist for Albert Shanker. By serving as a mouthpiece for Shanker, the L.I.D. is helping to cloak with liberal rhetoric Shanker's systematic exploitation of racial fears.

As a one time Executive Secretary of the L.I.D., I do not take this step lightly. The fact that I feel obliged to resign is a measure of the loathing I have come to feel for all that the L.I.D. has come to stand for in its attempt to put a gloss of respectability on Shanker's evil actions.

The enclosed memorandum sets forth the distortions to which you have stooped in attempting to defend Shanker. Your actions remind me of George Orwell's comment that "In our time, political speech and writing are largely the defence of the indefensible."

Sincerely,

Aryeh Neier

Aryeh Neier
Executive Director

AN:bk
Encl.

"DUE PROCESS...CIVIL LIBERTIES...AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS"

November 25, 1968

On November 24, 1968, a group calling itself the Ad Hoc Committee for Justice in the Schools published a full page advertisement in The New York Times entitled "Due Process...Civil Liberties...and the Public Schools." This advertisement attacked other advertisements in the New York Times published by various groups and also attacked NYCLU's statement of October 9, entitled "The Burden of Blame: A Report on the Ocean Hill-Brownsville School Controversy."

We will not undertake to defend advertisements placed in the Times by other organizations. The sponsors of those advertisements are perfectly capable of defending themselves. However we do feel obliged to issue this statement to correct the distortions and mis-statements contained in the Ad Hoc Committee's advertisement that specifically concern NYCLU's report.

1. The Ad Hoc Committee's advertisement states: "The NYCLU insists that due process is not an issue because the Ocean Hill-Brownsville teachers were only transferred, not fired."

Response: From first to last, the NYCLU report insists that due process is an issue. NYCLU's difference with the UFT is that NYCLU argues "that there are serious shortcomings in existing Board of Education standards of due process, which have long permeated the entire school system" and that it is necessary to spell out the criteria for transfers to establish "for the first time, standards of due process for punitive transfers." The UFT and its supporters have taken public positions designed to convey the impression that the abuse of due process in Ocean Hill-Brownsville was unique and a peculiar outgrowth of that experiment in local community control.

2. The Ad Hoc Committee's advertisement states that "the argument that the teachers were merely transferred rests flimsily upon this sentence in the letter of dismissal: 'You will report Friday morning to Personnel, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, for reassignment.'"

Response: This evidence is hardly so flimsy. Section 101 of the Board of Education By-Laws is headed "Assignments And Transfers of Teachers, Etc." The words "reassignment" and "transfer" are used interchangeably in the school system. This differentiates them from "Resignations, Retirements, Removals, Etc." which are discussed in Sections 102 to 105 of the Board of Education By-Laws.

Beyond what the letters plainly said, the only other information which seems relevant to an interpretation of them is what the Ocean Hill-Browsville Local Governing Board and its Project Administrator intended to convey in sending the letters. Referring to the attempt to interpret these letters as dismissals, the Niemeyer Commission (an official advisory commission to the Board of Education on decentralization) stated at page 94 of its report that "The Project Board has steadfastly denied these allegations, arguing that they simply requested that the staff members be transferred out of the district." Even the attempt to transfer the teachers out of the district was only made after a previous attempt to transfer the teachers within the district had failed. At page 96 of its report, the Niemeyer Commission states that "the Project Administrator had tried to reassign teachers within (emphasis not added) the school project, a move which was within his authority according to oral information he had received. The Board of Education attempted to resolve this impasse but failed when certain teachers refused to transfer."

How is it in the interests of a Union to interpret transfers of some of its members as dismissals? It isn't unless, as in this instance, there are other considerations operating. At page 95 of its report, the Niemeyer Commission sheds light on this subject. "Under normal circumstances," the report states, "the Demonstration Project might have been able to accomplish the transfer of 'unsatisfactory' personnel informally, but a larger struggle was being waged in the New York State Legislature over a general proposal to decentralize the entire school system." Thus we see that the adverse publicity which "dismissals" would give to decentralization in the legislature became determinative in the public interpretation of the letters by the UFT.

3. The Ad Hoc Committee argues that even if the teachers were only transferred it had to be done with due process. According to the advertisement, "The Superintendent can transfer teachers without due process only in cases of voluntary transfer. (Obviously the Ocean Hill-Brownsville teachers were not voluntary transfers.) Involuntary transfers are another matter, as we shall see."

Response: Neither the Board of Education By-Laws, State Education Law, the UFT contract, past practice, nor anything else provides for due process in transfers. At page 94 of its report, the Niemeyer Commission states that "no charges are required" for transfers. The Board of Education's Trial Examiner, Judge Francis E. Rivers stated at page 5 of his decision that a simple request to transfer teachers could be made without assigning any supporting charges.

The Ad Hoc Committee's attempt to create a distinction between "involuntary" and "voluntary" transfers is misleading. No matter how involuntary they are, almost all transfers in the school system are called "voluntary". A principal threatens a teacher with an unsatisfactory rating and to avoid that rating, and to avoid having to continue working with an unfriendly principal, the teacher agrees to a "voluntary" transfer. These transfers are no more or no less "voluntary" than the transfers of the teachers in Ocean Hill-Brownsville would have been if they had agreed to the transfers--that is to say they are not at all "voluntary". In fact some of the teachers in Ocean Hill-Brownsville did not contest the transfers. Under this nomenclature, those transfers became "voluntary" even though, like hundreds of other transfers which take place in each school year, they were, in fact, coerced.

In a handful of instances each year, a teacher refuses to go along with a transfer and the transfer thereby becomes "involuntary". The only way that a teacher can contest an "involuntary" transfer is through the grievance procedure, in which the teacher bears the burden of proof, and not through due process, where the school administrator would have to bear the burden of proof. The fact is that the UFT ignored the grievance procedure in Ocean Hill-Brownsville. The transfer letter sent to the teachers by the Ocean Hill-Brownsville Governing Board and its Unit Administrator stated: "In the event you wish to question this action, the Governing Board will receive you on Friday, May 10, 1968 at 6:00 p.m., at Intermediate School 55, 2021 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, New York."

In order to set the grievance procedure in motion, the teachers who received the transfer letters should have done either of two things:

1) Appeared at I.S. 55 at the designated time.
2) Asked for a more convenient time to meet with the Governing Board or its Unit Administrator.

None of them did either of the things they could have done to set the grievance procedure in motion. Under the terms of the UFT contract, the failure to take such a step is "deemed to be acceptance of the decision rendered at that step."

Again, it may be appropriate to ask why the UFT did not set the grievance procedure in motion. The answer is provided by the Niemeyer Commission's reminder (cited above) that "a larger struggle was being waged in the New York State Legislature."

4. In support of its contention that due process is required in cases of involuntary transfer, the Ad Hoc Committee states that "large sections of the teachers' contract make sense only if one assumes the unchallenged existence of such procedures." The Committee then cites the following sections of the contract:

a) "The section dealing with seniority rights specifically explains the basis on which teachers can be involuntarily transferred."

Response: Here is the only statement which appears in the contract on this subject (page 21 of the UFT contract): "In the case of teachers excessed [an administrative form of involuntary transfer] into a school, seniority shall be determined by including length of service in the previous school." In other words, a teacher transferred involuntarily does not lose his seniority rights. How is that relevant to the Ocean Hill Brownsville dispute?

b) "The section on the rights of regularly assigned substitutes specifically provides them with protection against arbitrary transfer without due notice, written charges, hearings, etc. This would make no sense if tenured teachers had less."

Response: The only provision for hearings for regular substitutes which appears in the UFT contract states (page 47 of the contract): "Regular substitutes and teachers on probation shall be entitled to the review procedures prescribed in Section 105a of the By-Laws of the Board of Education." Section 105a of the Board of Education By-Laws is headed and deals exclusively with, "Hearings Related to Probationary Period, Salary Increments, Ratings and Disability Retirement." How is that relevant to the Ocean Hill-Brownsville dispute?

c) The advertisement states that: "Punitive transfers involve a U rating, and this requires specific charges that can be appealed to a Board hearing, and finally to Commissioner Allen or to the courts."

Response: Ratings are not dealt with in the UFT contract. There is an appellate procedure dealing with ratings spelled out in Section 105a of the Board of Education By-Laws. There is nothing in either the Board of Education By-Laws or the UFT contract or in past practice to indicate that a U rating or any other rating must be a precursor to any kind of transfer.

In practice, school administrators and teachers have traditionally circumvented the procedures for giving unsatisfactory ratings by coercing transfers as indicated in the response to (3) above.

5. The Ad Hoc Committee's advertisement states: "Even if the Superintendent had the power to transfer without due process, his powers are not transferred to the Unit Administrator under present law--whether NYCLU thinks they should be or not."

Response: The largest section of NYCLU's report is devoted to setting forth the wholly ambiguous situation within which the Ocean Hill-Brownsville Board and its Unit Administrator had to function. As the report stated: "Vacuums created by the absence of clearly defined lines of authority are usually fill by individual discretion, arbitrary action and administrative abuse. Only chaos can then result. The burden of blame for that chaos must fall on the Board of Education for leaving lines of authority undrawn and governing powers undefined." NYCLU believes that if specific powers of the Superintendent had been explicitly delegated to the Unit Administrator, it would have been possible for the Unit Administrator to know the outer limits of those powers and, thereby, to have helped avert the problems arising out of Ocean Hill-Brownsville.

6. The Ad Hoc Committee's advertisement states: "Even if under decentralization, a Unit Administrator had all the powers within his district that the Superintendent has within the city, he could no more transfer a teacher to another district by unilateral action than the Superintendent can transfer a teacher to Yonkers."

Response: That is one of the reasons why the NYCLU report insists that in conjunction with the adoption of any plan for decentralization or local community control, standards of due process in transfers must be established. They have not existed in the past. If the UFT and the Ad Hoc Committee are interested in the question of transfers under decentralization, let them join with NYCLU in proposing specific guarantees of due process. (A copy of NYCLU's statement of October 30 is attached).

7. The Ad Hoc Committee's advertisement states: "For years the Civil Liberties Union has defended the rights of those with whom it disagrees--Fascists, Communists, and Klansmen, for example. It never inquired into their motives...We are saddened and distressed that the NYCLU upsetting a long and revered tradition, has chosen to dismiss the legitimate due process cliams of the teachers and instead attacks the motives of the UFT."

Response: The signatories of the advertisement are apparently not very familiar with the "long and revered tradition" of the Civil Liberties Union.

Over the entire course of its history, the Civil Liberties Union has been concerned with motives. The Civil Liberties Union was an outgrowth of efforts during World War I to protect the rights of conscientious objectors. In seeking special treatment for those motivated in their refusal to serve in the armed forces by religion or conscientious beliefs, the Civil Liberties Union had to be concerned with motivations. Some more recent examples of our concern with motivations include:

a) our opposition in 1966 to the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association's effort to prevent civilian review of complaints against police. We said the P.B.A. wanted police to be a law unto themselves;

b) our opposition in 1967 to efforts to substitute First Amendment language for the explicit prohibition in the state constitution on aid to religious schools. We said the proponents of this substitution, such as Citizens for Educational Freedom, wanted massive public funding of religious schools;

c) our argument earlier in 1968 that the U.S. Supreme Court should strike down the law against draft-card burning. We argued that in passing the law, Congress had been motivated by a desire to curb dissent over the war in Viet Nam.

Since intent or motivation is such an important element of law, it is ludicrous to suggest that an organization which functions as much in the courts and the legislatures as the Civil Liberties Union is "upsetting a long and revered tradition" when it inquires into motives.

As for defending the rights of those with whom we disagree, we have made clear to the UFT's counsel our willingness to participate, as a friend of the court, in support of Albert Shanker's right not to be sent to jail for leading the recent strikes.

8. The Ad Hoc Committee's advertisement asks, "Why does the report of the NYCLU say not one word about the systematic and sadistic harassment, intimidation and humiliation of teachers which are a matter of record in Ocean Hill-Brownsville - and this treatment encouraged by the local governing board after it had promised not to obstruct the return of the teachers?"

Response: It is a matter of record that the UFT has charged over and over again in public statements that such incidents took place on a systematic basis. It is not a matter of public record that the incidents actually took place.

It is also a matter of public record that the UFT has distributed hundreds of thousands of fraudulent leaflets designed to exploit racial fears by portraying Ocean Hill-Brownsville as a haven for extremism. The distribution of these leaflets impugns the credibility of the UFT substantially and is one of the factors which makes us unwilling to accept as credible the UFT's charges until such time as they are proven. At this writing (November 25), charges are pending against four teachers. It is our understanding that a number of the more serious charges against these teachers have already been dismissed as unfounded or unsubstantiated and that, as yet, nothing has been proved.

Therefore, we find no basis, at this time, for accepting the UFT public statements as truths.

9. The Ad Hoc Committee's advertisement states that: "We do not deny the right of the NYCLU or anybody else to speak out on the decentralization controversy. But we do deny that decentralization is a civil liberties issue."

Response: Since the qualifications of the Ad Hoc Committee to determine what is or is not a civil liberties issue are not obvious, we will respond only briefly to this statement.

Equality is a civil liberties issue and one of the central concerns of the Civil Liberties Union. We view decentralization or local community control, as a promising means of moving toward equality within the New York City school system. We have supported, previously, such other efforts to bring about equality of education as school pairings and educational parks. The failure of these efforts to bring about equality has been extensively documented in the recent Random House book by David Rogers entitled, 110 Livingston Street. Mr. Rogers' research confirms our own view that these failures were a product of bureaucratic sabotage within the New York City school system. Perhaps the most promising aspect of the movement towards decentralization is that it is specifically designed to cut through this problem of bureaucratic sabotage.

We do not regard local community control as a panacea. But we firmly believe that, with the failure of every other effort to bring about equality of education, experiments in local community control must be given a chance to prove their worth. The fact that with all the vicissitudes of the past year, there continue to be signs that the experiment in local community control is bringing about substantial improvements in education in Ocean Hill-Brownsville is an encouraging sign that a real breakthrough may be made in bringing about educational equality.

NEW YORK CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

156 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010 WATKINS 9-6076

SHELDON ACKLEY, CHAIRMAN
ARYEH NEIER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR; IRA GLASSER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
ALAN H. LEVINE, PAUL G. CHEVIGNY, BURT NEUBORNE, STAFF COUNSEL; NEIL FABRICANT, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE - Wednesday, October 30, 1968 P.R. Newswire

The New York Civil Liberties Union said today that "the new Board of Education guidelines are completely deficient in protecting the rights of due process of teachers faced with transfer. Thereby," said NYCLU, "the Board of Education is simply inviting a repetition of the kinds of abuses which have existed in the past and which aroused such a furor when the Ocean Hill-Brownsville Local Governing Board attempted to transfer 19 teachers and administrators last Spring.

"Let us be clear on what the phrase 'due process' means. It means the right to know the charges against one, the right to an impartial hearing, the right to confront one's accusers, the right to legal counsel, the right to cross-examine witnesses, the right to know the substantive standards which govern punishment, the right not to have to incriminate oneself and other rights spelled out in the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution. These rights are presently guaranteed to teachers by the Board of Education By-Laws when teachers are faced with firing. They are not presently guaranteed to teachers faced with transfers by state law, by the Board of Eudcation By-Laws, the U.F.T. contract, customary practice or anything else when teachers are faced with transfers. At long last, it is time to guarantee due process to teachers faced with transfers and one way to do it is in the Board of Education guidelines for decentralization."

NYCLU said that "simply emphasizing the point that the Superintendent of Schools and the central Board of Education have ultimate power over transfers and that there is a receiving school for transferred teachers is no guarantee of due process. All it guarantees is that the power to abuse due process is in the hands of the central Board and not in the hands of a Local Governing Board."

For further information:

Aryeh Neier WA 9-6076

December 5, 1968

Aryeh Neier
Executive Director
New York Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10010

Dear Aryeh:

I beat you to the punch and resigned from the L.I.D. Board on November 27th. I did it with some regret, but for obvious reasons.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich

cc: letter of resignation to L.I.d.

League for Industrial Democracy
112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y. 10003 / ALgonquin 4-5865
"Education for Increasing Democracy in Our Economic, Political and Cultural Life"
Founded 1905

Nathaniel M. Minkoff
President
Michael Harrington
Chairman of the Board
Harry Fleischman
Chairman,
Executive Committee
Tom Kahn
Executive Director
Joseph Schlossberg
Treasurer
Harry W. Laidler
Norman Thomas
Executive Directors Emeritus

VICE-PRESIDENTS
Charles Abrams
George Backer
John C. Bennett
Charles Cogen
M. J. Coldwell
Albert Sprague Coolidge
James Farmer
Martin Gerber
Frank P. Graham
Adolph Held
Mrs. William H. Kilpatrick
Ernest Nagel
George Ross
Mark Starr
Louis Stulberg
Harold Taylor

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
I. W. Abel
Luigi Antonini
Shelley Appleton
Arnold Aronson
Fay Bennett
Charles Bloomstein
Albert Blumenthal
LeRoy Bowman
Thomas R. Brooks
George Cadbury
Henry M. Christman
Gerald Coleman
Robert Curvin
Max Delson
Alexander Erlich
Samuel Fishman
Martin Fleisher
Isabelle B. Friedman
Samuel H. Friedman
Herbert J. Gans
Benjamin A. Gebiner
Emanuel Geltman
Robert Gilmore
Maurice Goldbloom
Victor Gotbaum
Edward F. Gray
Ernest Green
Murray Gross
Gordon Haskell
Ralph Helstein
Norman Hill
Rachelle Horowitz
Irving Howe
Paul Jennings
Leon H. Keyserling
Israel Kugler
Aaron Levenstein
Herbert A. Levine
James Lipsig
Harry Lopatin
Lewis Lorwin
James McNamara
Julius Manson
Andrew Martin
Deborah Meier
Henoch Mendelsund
S. M. Miller
Isaiah Minkoff
Emanuel Muravchik
Benjamin B. Naumoff
Aryeh Neier
Andrew E. Norman
Ernst Papanek
Stanley Plastrik
Victor G. Reuther
Marvin Rich
Frank Riessman
Bayard Rustin
Howard D. Samuel
Clarence Senior
Brendan Sexton
Patricia Cayo Sexton
Albert Shanker
Boris Shishkin
Donald Slaiman
William Stern
Irwin Suall
Gus Tyler
Rowland Watts
Mina Weisenberg
Charles S. Zimmerman

December 9, 1968

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality
164 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016

Dear Marv:

I have your letter of November 27, in which you resign from the Board of Directors of the League.

In accordance with our procedure, I presented your letter to the Executive Committee, which met on December 4, and the Committee has referred your letter to an emergency meeting of the Board of Directors, of which you have been notified by telegram.

To this official acknowledgement, let me add a personal note: I sincerely hope that you will reconsider your action. I say this not only because you have been very helpful to me and the staff but because, despite our painful disagreement over the school controversy, I believe we still share a much broader ground of agreement on fundamental questions.

I have taken some satisfaction in the fact that the LID -- and people of our general persuasion -- has been spared the fragmentation that has afflicted other liberal forces in the last couple of years and rendered them almost impotent. Without becoming monolithic, we have managed to withstand strong divisive pressures and to maintain a dialogue among the components that make up the LID coalition. We have done this without preventing people from functioning in accordance with their own consciences and their own political emphases.

I have done everything I could to develop this modus operandi within the LID without transforming myself into a political neuter. At the special meeting of the Board in September, convened to give Al Shanker an opportunity to

NATIONAL COUNCIL
Robert J. Alexander George E. Axtelle Angela Bambace Jack Barbash Gregory J. Bardacke Solomon Barkin Helen Marston Beardsley Arnold Beichman Daniel Bell Nelson Bengston Brand Blanshard Jerome Breslaw Rosemary Bull Wallace J. Campbell James B. Carey John L. Childs Ethlyn Christensen George S. Counts Louise Crane Clark M. Eichelberger Louis Fischer Clara G. Goldman Charles Grossman Harold M. Groves Donald Harrington Eduard Heimann Mary Fox Herling Sidney Hook Morris Iushewitz Leonard S. Kandell Bill Kemsley Clifford Kirkpatrick Cornelius Kruse John V. P. Lassoe, Jr. Harold Lewack Alfred Baker Lewis Amicus Most C. Kilmer Myers Morris S. Novik Orlie Pell Eliot D. Pratt Paul W. Preisler Carl Rachlin Carl Raushenbush Vera Rony Edmond Rovner Asher W. Schwartz Rebecca Simonson George H. Soule Sterling Spero Sidney Stark, Jr. Monroe Sweetland Francis T. Villemain Stephen Vladeck Morris Weisz Kenneth Wentworth Samuel S. White Preston Wilcox Jacques E. Wilmore Theresa Wolfson William Wolpert

present his position, it was clear to me that a sizable majority of the Board favored that position, as I did. One Board member even urged that the LID should officially support the union. Nonetheless, I made sure that my own activities in connection with the strike were not conducted on an LID platform; instead I set up ad hoc committees, largely out of sympathetic respect for those LIDers like yourself (and others who had signed ads hostile to my views) who did not agree with the probably Board majority.

For all of these reasons, I ask you to withdraw your resignation from the Board, so that we can continue to have your help.

With personal regards.

Sincerely,

Tom

TOM KAHN
Executive Director

TK:gdg
opeiu 153
cc Michael Harrington
   Harry Fleischman

League for Industrial Democracy

112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y. 10003 / ALgonquin 4-5865

"Education for Increasing Democracy in Our Economic, Political and Cultural Life"

Founded 1905

Nathaniel M. Minkoff
President

Michael Harrington
Chairman of the Board

Harry Fleischman
Chairman,
Executive Committee

Tom Kahn
Executive Director

Joseph Schlossberg
Treasurer

Harry W. Laidler
Norman Thomas
Executive Directors Emeritus

VICE-PRESIDENTS
Charles Abrams
George Backer
John C. Bennett
Charles Cogen
M. J. Coldwell
Albert Sprague Coolidge
James Farmer
Martin Gerber
Frank P. Graham
Adolph Held
Mrs. William H. Kilpatrick
Ernest Nagel
George Ross
Mark Starr
Louis Stulberg
Harold Taylor

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
I. W. Abel
Luigi Antonini
Shelley Appleton
Arnold Aronson
Fay Bennett
Charles Bloomstein
Albert Blumenthal
LeRoy Bowman
Thomas R. Brooks
George Cadbury
Henry M. Christman
Gerald Coleman
Robert Curvin
Max Delson
Alexander Erlich
Samuel Fishman
Martin Fleisher
Isabelle B. Friedman
Samuel H. Friedman
Herbert J. Gans
Benjamin A. Gebiner
Emanuel Geltman
Robert Gilmore
Maurice Goldbloom
Victor Gotbaum
Edward F. Gray
Ernest Green
Murray Gross
Gordon Haskell
Ralph Helstein
Norman Hill
Rachelle Horowitz
Irving Howe
Paul Jennings
Leon H. Keyserling
Israel Kugler
Aaron Levenstein
Herbert A. Levine
James Lipsig
Harry Lopatin
Lewis Lorwin
James McNamara
Julius Manson
Andrew Martin
Deborah Meier
Henoch Mendelsund
S. M. Miller
Isaiah Minkoff
Emanuel Muravchik
Benjamin B. Naumoff
Aryeh Neier
Andrew E. Norman
Ernst Papanek
Stanley Plastrik
Victor G. Reuther
Marvin Rich
Frank Riessman
Bayard Rustin
Howard D. Samuel
Clarence Senior
Brendan Sexton
Patricia Cayo Sexton
Albert Shanker
Boris Shishkin
Donald Slaiman
William Stern
Irwin Suall
Gus Tyler
Rowland Watts
Mina Weisenberg
Charles S. Zimmerman

RECEIVED

MAR 4 1969

March 3, 1969

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality
164 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016

Dear Marv,

Rather belatedly, because I regret having to do it, I am obliged to inform you that your resignation from the Board of Directors of the League, which was brought before the Board at its January 11th meeting, was accepted.

The Board also asked me to convey to you its hope that at some future date you will feel sufficiently in agreement with the policies of the League to stand again for election to the Board.

Sincerely,

Tom

TOM KAHN
Executive Director

TK:gdg
opeiu 153

NATIONAL COUNCIL

Robert J. Alexander George E. Axtelle Angela Bambace Jack Barbash Gregory J. Bardacke Solomon Barkin Helen Marston Beardsley Arnold Beichman Daniel Bell Nelson Bengston Brand Blanshard Jerome Breslaw Rosemary Bull Wallace J. Campbell James B. Carey John L. Childs Ethlyn Christensen George S. Counts Louise Crane Clark M. Eichelberger Louis Fischer Clara G. Goldman Charles Grossman Harold M. Groves Donald Harrington Eduard Heimann Mary Fox Herling Sidney Hook Morris Iushewitz Leonard S. Kandell Bill Kemsley Clifford Kirkpatrick Cornelius Kruse John V. P. Lassoe, Jr. Harold Lewack Alfred Baker Lewis Amicus Most C. Kilmer Myers Morris S. Novik Orlie Pell Eliot D. Pratt Paul W. Preisler Carl Rachlin Carl Raushenbush Vera Rony Edmond Rovner Asher W. Schwartz Rebecca Simonson George H. Soule Sterling Spero Sidney Stark, Jr. Monroe Sweetland Francis T. Villemain Stephen Vladeck Morris Weisz Kenneth Wentworth Samuel S. White Preston Wilcox Jacques E. Wilmore Theresa Wolfson William Wolpert

Contributions to the LID are tax-deductible / LID is officially accredited to the United States Mission to the United Nations

384

NOV 7 1962

Photo copy to Rachlin 11/7/62

BELL AND BELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET

MURPHY W. BELL
BRUCE A. BELL

PHONE DI 8-3572
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

November 7, 1962

Mr. Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director
Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Subject: Attorney fees in re
Baton Rouge cases.

Dear Mr. Rich:

I received your letter of November 1, 1962, and quite frankly I was surprised and a little perturbed at your statement that I had "been paid in full". Of course, I acknowledge receipt of $1,500.00 as you outlined in your letter, however the $400.00 check of May 28th for Ronnie Moore loudspeaker transcript was paid to the Clerk of Court for East Baton Rouge Parish (I had given my personal check after yours was late in arriving).

Let me explain at the outset that I did not seek out or aggressively associate my services in any of these Baton Rouge CORE cases from their incipiency. Johnnie Jones literally insisted that I become associate attorney during the first Cox trial. I reluctantly agreed—not because of financial reward—but out of a sense of civic responsibility and professional courtesy. After Jones and Elie had differences I was asked by Elie to represent CORE along with his firm on certain pending cases (Excepting Cox Trial) growing out of the December, 1961 demonstrations. I also was reluctant to accept this offer because of my involvement with Jones in Cox's case, but Elie insisted that no ethical problem existed. He asked what fee I would charge, explaining CORE'S financial plight and set up. I replied that I would accept any figure that he considered fair and equitable, consistent with the quality and quantum of services I was to perform and mindful of the cause, objectives and financial ability of the organization. $1500.00 was the fee offered to be paid in installments of $500.00 each. This, I am sure is the agreement you referred to as being "paid in full". I agree.

However, there was another agreement made early last summer, this time between Mr. James Farmer, Mr. Carl Rachlin and myself, in which it was agreed between the three of us that I would compromise whatever claim I had in respect to services rendered as associate attorney with Johnnie Jones during the first Cox Trial for the small amount of $500.00. You will recall at that time Jones had submitted a bill for some $7,000.00 attorney fee's in which he claimed he was indebted to me for at least $2,000.00 for my services as associate trial attorney.

You will also recall that the third payment on the Elie agreement was not made until October 2, 1962 after several futile requests all summer long. I think it is also worth recalling that although my agreement with Elie covered only certain specific cases, my services to Baton Rouge Core and Core activities in this area have embraced nearly every day of every week since I associated with the organization. I assisted with the Federal injunction suit against Southern University; I was instrumental in getting the Students , particularly CORE students re-enrolled in school; I arranged the lease for--and found the office for Baton Rouge CORE; I furnished the office its desk and other equipment; I lent my cars for voter registration; I counseled with the students almost daily; I was instrumental in getting their cash bonds released; I obtained nol prosses for several students to enable them to continue going to college. These are just a few of the services that a "southern negro attorney" considers his responsibility. I don't think CORE could or would pay me if I put a true valuation on them.

But going further, there is still a third agreement to pay me $2000.00 for services rendered and to be rendered in the Cox, Moore and Tate defamation cases. Here again, I was leery of getting involved in cases which I knew would be devoid of financial gain and would be laced with a tremendous amount of work. At the time the indictment was returned against these three, CORE still owed me $1000.00 according to the agreements set forth above, and it seems there was little prospect of being paid; expenses such as long distance phone calls, trips to New Orleans, and other places had mounted and was largely ignored by CORE, but like an old fire horse, I rushed off to the fire to see what I could do. After putting in over 125 hours in arraignments , drawing motions, in and out of the District Court, bail bondsman offices, etc., Elie and myself finally got around to talking about "compensation for the attorneys". Again he asked me to name a figure for what I considered my services to be worth. And again, I told him to set the figure and he set the $2000.00 fee. This was on or about September 28, 1962.

Thus you can see, according to my calculations, CORE owes me $2500.00 in which I am requesting that it be paid in 5 installments of $500.00 beginning November 1, 1962. Now if the last two agreements were unauthorized, then of course, CORE owes me nothing, and I will consider my services terminated as to all matters not relating to the first agreement. However, because preliminary motions in State v. Cox and State v. Tate and Moore are set for argument Friday November 9, 1962 I will be present to participate in the scheduled arguments in any event. Please, however, let me know if the last two agreements are ratified by your national office, as I am under a duty to the Court and to the clients to withdraw within a reasonable time of the trials, which incidentally is November 27 and 29, 1962, in order to allow the clients to obtain other and additional counsel, if such is needed.

In conclusion I would like to state that I have participated in all of the pleadings filed in Baton Rouge, and the reason you have not received any copies of pleadings from me is because I am under the impression that Mr. Elie and firm send sufficient copies to the New York office. Further, I will be happy to talk to Mr. Rachlin about any matter pertaining to human justice, but I do not intend to quibble or discuss attorney fees in these matters interminably.

Sincerely yours,

Murphy W. Bell

MURPHY W. BELL

MWB/mew

cc: Lolis E. Elie
Attorney at Law
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

November 28, 1962

Mr. Murphy Bell
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy Bell:

The enclosed $750.00 check is to be used as follows: $250.00 as a partial payment to the court reporter for the transcription of the testimony in the Moore and Tate defamation case. The remaining $500.00 is to be used only if required to post additional bond in the Cox defamation case.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR/jb
Enc.

817 e. 4th
C/o Jim Brook
CA 8-9477

DEC 6 1962

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS
SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

December 5, 1962

Mr. Marvin Rich
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

I have previously given the information concerning my talk with Murphy Bell to both Jim Farmer and Dick Haley, but I have never put it in writing.

I met with Murphy in Lolis Elie's office when I was in New Orleans recently. We had a very friendly talk about the whole matter and the arrangements I have made with Murphy are as follows:

After both he and Lolis went into some details as to the work involved, we came up with the following formula. For the entire trial and appeals of the Cox, Moore and Tate defamation cases through all Courts, Murphy will receive $2,000. In addition, he will do all CORE work in the area with the exception of something extraordinary, which we do not now forsee, through March 31, 1963.

I think this arrangement is reasonable even though I regret very much our people getting themselves involved in this kind of a situation.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

CR:cr

CARL RACHLIN

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Mr. Richard Haley

COPY

December 14, 1962

Murphy Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed is the check for $350.00 which you requested. It is my understanding that this is to be used in payment of legal transcript. According to our records you are presently holding $500.00 which was to be used, if necessary, for additional bond in the Cox case. Consider this letter official authorization from CORE that this $500.00 be applied as the December installment on your fee. It is necessary for the auditing of our accounts that we receive from you a statement of services rendered.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Assistant to the
National Director

encl. check # 6645

RH/js

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = [illegible]

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

SSB058 NBB265 NSA168
NS BRA195 PD BATON ROUGE LA 14 1131A CST
MARVIN RICH
CARE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY 38 PARK ROW NYK

REQUEST $350.00 FOR COX DEFAMATION TRANSCRIPTS AND $500.00 FOR DECEMBER 1 1962 INSTALLMENT AS PER AGREEMENT

MURPHY W BELL.

January 15, 1963

Murphy Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton,Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

This letter is simply the confirmation of our having sent you $300.00 by Western Union on January 9th. This disbursement was entered in our books as applying to fees for legal minutes and transcript as you indicated in your request.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Assistant to the
National Director

RH/jg

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

1963 JAN 11

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

VUA021 NBC131 VU-NK079
(NS BRA063) PD BATON ROUGE LA 9 909A CST
THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK RD NYK

GENTLEMEN, NEED $300 CASH IMMEDIATELY IN ORDER TO PAY ADDITIONAL COST OF COURT MINUTES, AND ADDITIONAL COST OF TRANSCRIPTION OF TESTIMONY IN COX, TATE AND MOORE DEFAMATION CASES SEND AT ONCE DEADLINE FOR PERFECTING THE APPEALS IS JAN 14 1963

MURPHY W BELL ATTY

$300 14 1963
(24).

January 20, 1963

Murphy Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

~~973-5-13~~

Dear Murphy,

It truly gives us great pleasure to send you the enclosed check in the amount of $379.30. This, of course, is in full payment of our outstanding debt to you, with the exception of the bills for work done for Ronnie Moore. We hope to be able to send this also in the not too distant future.

You know how sorry I am that it has taken us so long. I needn't repeat, but I will, how much we appreciate everything you have done for us and, I trust, will continue to do.

With warmest personal regards,

Cordially,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Enc./Check No. 26

January 26, 1963

Attorney Murphy Bell
Bell & Bell
Attorneys at Law
971 S. 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

I'm sorry that I did not have a chance to see you and chat with you when I was in New Orleans just before Christmas. We were, as you know, tied up in a meeting of our National Action Council and time did not permit a trip to Baton Rouge. However, as I told you on the phone some time ago, we greatly appreciate the cooperation which CORE has received from you in handling our legal work in Baton Rouge.

When I spoke with you on the phone from New Orleans on December 22nd, I authorized you to apply to your fee, the amount of $500 out of the $1,150 which we sent to you on December 21st ($1,000 for bondsman's fee in the Cox Defamation Case and $150 for Cox's travel expenses.) This would have left a balance of $650. I then authorized that $500 of that balance be sent to the firm of Collins, Douglas and Elie to be applied to the fee which CORE owed them. This letter serves as confirmation of that authorization.

Subsequently, on January 23rd, we sent to you $1,000 for bondsman's fee in the Cox Defamation Case and I understand that Cox has now been bonded out with the money. I assume that the $150 remaining from the $1,150 sent to you on December 21st was given to Cox for his travel expenses after being bonded out. Is this correct?

Now, frankly, I am a little confused as to just where we stand in payment on your fee of $2,000 on the Cox, Moore and Tate Defamation cases. The reason for my confusion is that communication with the various attorneys associated with us on different cases has been handled by different individuals at different times. I have now corrected that procedure. All communications from this office with our attorneys in reference to fees, expenses and payments thereof are hereafter to be made by and through Richard Haley, Assistant to the National Director. Mr. Haley will check these with our General Counsel, Carl Rachlin. All legal matters will, of course, continue to be cleared with Rachlin by the attorney's involved.

Our record of fee payments to you on the Cox, Moore and Tate Defamation Cases, and on fees owed to you for other work done prior to those cases, seems to indicate the following:

> On November 13th, $500 was sent to you. This I assume was in payment of the $500 which you had agreed, in conversation with Carl Rachlin and me early last summer, to accept in respect to services rendered as associate attorney with Johnny Jones during the first Cox trial. Is this correct? If so, this left a balance owing you of $2,000 which you, Elie and Rachlin had agreed upon as your fee for the Cox, Moore and Tate Defamation Cases.
>
> On December 14th, Richard Haley authorized, by letter, that you apply, as the December installment of your fee, the $500 which he stated you were then "presently holding for additional bond in the Cox Case." Was this correct? If so it should have left a balance of $1,500 owing you on the fee in the Cox, Moore and Tate Defamation Cases.
>
> On December 22nd, as indicated above, I authorized that $500 of the bond money being held by you at that time be similarly applied to your fee. This would have been the January installment and should have left a balance owing you of $1,000.

Is the above correct? Kindly advise us by return mail so that our records may be accurate on this matter.

Please address your communications on this and subsequent fees, bonding and legal expense material to Mr. Richard Haley at this office.

Best regards and all good wishes for a successful 1963.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

cc: Carl Rachlin
Lolis Elie
✓Richard Haley

JF/lr

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW

DICKENS 8-3572

971 S. 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

MAY 31 1963

May 29 19 63

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

	BALANCE
For legal services rendered to date --------------------	$1,000.00

Signed: Murphy W. Bell
MURPHY W. BELL

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW

DICKENS 8-3572

971 S. 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

July 11 1963

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

Balance due on legal services rendered ------------$500.00

Note to Bell on itemization of bill: case, date, nature of work.

JUL 18 1963

BELL AND BELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET

MURPHY W. BELL
BRUCE A. BELL

PHONE DI 8-3572
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

July 15, 1963

Collins, Douglas & Elie
Attorneys at Law
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Attn.: Mr. Nils R. Douglas

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find copy of an order I received from State District Judge Fred S. LeBlanc relating to the Ronnie Moore "Sound truck case". The Judge informed me that he has signed all bills of exceptions and has written his per curiams. We have until 8/15/63 to apply for writs. Let me know if we have to have additional copies of the pertinent minutes, transcripts, etc.

Very truly yours,

MURPHY W. BELL

MWB/mew

cc: CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

July 23, 1963

Mr. Murphy W. Bell
Attorney At Law
971 So. 13th Street
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Mr. Bell:

We received your statement of July 11, on the balance due for legal services rendered. The bill makes no mention of the name of the case, the date or dates of the nature of the work. Our auditors will surely insist on this sort of organization, so I pass the request on to you. We will take care of the bill as soon as we have received this information.

We wish for you the comforts of life, the blessings of liberty and the successful pursuit of happiness.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH:mk

August 23, 1963

Mr. Murphy Bell
Attorney at Law
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed regard check for $500.00. I believe this brings us up to date in regard to your bill.

May I suggest again, as strongly as I know how, that it will be very helpful for us if you itemize your bills. Indicate how much of the fee should be applied to preparing of briefs, courtroom appearances, travel expense, etc. Our auditors constantly complain to us on this point.

Thank you very much for the fine work you are doing for us.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Assistant to the
National Director

RH: AS
Enc.

September 6, 1963

Murphy Bell, Esquire
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

Our bookkeeping department would like to determine the amount of returnable bond that we have expended in cases involving B. Elton Cox and Dave Dennis in Baton Rouge and Shrevport. At present we are not able to separate bond fees from full bond in our records of these two persons.

We hope that a review of your records will help to clarify this problem and will certainly appreciate any assistance you are able to give.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Assistant to the
National Director

RH: AS

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW

DICKENS 8-3572

971 S. 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

September 8, 19 63

Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Attn: Mr. Richard Haley

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES: Attorney fees & Out of pocket expenses (La.-Aug.)

I. Atty. fees:

7-26-63	a. (4 hrs.) bonding R.Moore, S. Gordon & Vickery--	$ 25.00
8-12-63	b. Preparation of pleadings in Mike Lesses case---	150.00
8-12-63	c. " " " " Wm. Brown's case ---	50.00
8-15-63	d. Court appearance in Lesser & Brown cases -----	100.00
8-22-63	e. City of B.R. vs. Lois Chaffee (Ct. app.) -----	25.00
8-19-63	f. Preparation of 20 writs of habeas corp.(ferry)-	100.00
8-20-63	g. Appear.before Judge (20 writsof Hab.corp.)----	100.00
8-29-63	h. Arraign. J. Farmer et al in Plaquemine ------	50.00
8-28-63	i. Court appearance in Clinton Injunction case---	100.00
9-3- 63	j. Trial of J.Farmer et al in Plaquemine --------	100.00
9-6- 63	k. Trial of 2 motions in Fed. Dist. Ct. ---------	100.00
	Total amount of Attorney fees to date	$ 900.00

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW

DICKENS 8-3572

971 S. 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

September 8 19 63

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES: Out of Pocket expenses

II. a.	18 trips to Plaquemine, La. (22miles) ------ *	$ 39.60
b.	8 trips to Clinton, La. (40 miles) --------	16.00
c.	4 trips to Donaldson, La. (40 miles) ------	8.00
d.	2 trips to St. Francisville, La.(~~40-miles~~)-	4000
e.	2 trips to New Roads, La. (40 miles) ------	4.00
f.	1 trip to New Orleans,La. (90 miles)	9.00
g.	Misc. Long distance calls ---------------	33.00
	Total	$113.60

*.05 per mile

Not CORE Case
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 1963

September 20, 1963

Murphy Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed please find check for $300 for legal services in Plaquemine (on Acct.)

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Assistant to the
National Director

RH: AS
Enc.

October 17, 1963

Mr. Murphy Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

By this time, you should have received a Western Union check from us for $300. We will be able to make a more substantial payment on your fees once we get a bill from you. I know how busy you are. Nevertheless, let me point out that it is to our mutual advantage that you keep us posted of the month-to-month increase in our indebtedness to you. Moreover, CORE is now more prosperous than it has been at other times. At present, our financial standing is good; I urge that you submit a bill as soon as possible.

May I remind you again as of September 6th, that we would appreciate any copies of your records in regard to bond for Cox and Dave Dennis.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate Director

RH: AS

Richard Hailey: This bail report is complete thru 10-23-63

United Bonding Insurance Company

~~AFFIDAVIT OF DISCHARGE~~

F. A. Morgan Bonding Service
(Name of Agency)

(Person examining Court records)

Address 130 St. Louis St., Baton Rouge, La.

______________ being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the ______________ day
(Person examining Court records)
of ______________, 19__, he examined the records of the courts and found that the bonds listed below have been discharged on the dates given.

POWER #	AMOUNT	NAME	CHARGE	DATE WRITTEN ~~CLOSED~~	DISPOSITION	BOND FEE ~~CASE #~~
2 29877	1,500.	Thefla Ambrose	Dist. the Peace	1-3-62		$150.00
2 29889	"	Gladys Anderson	"	"		"
2 29873	"	Pearl D. Andrews	"	"		"
2 29890	"	Mary Augustus	"	"		"
2 29872	"	Roger Banks	"	"		"
2 29868	"	Jimmy L. Bennett	Dist the Peace	1-3-62		150.00
2 29871	1,500.	Willie Bradford	"	"		"
2 29891	"	Preston Carter, Jr.	"	"		"
2 29875	"	Mary Cephus	"	"		"
2 29429	"	Roger Daniels	"	"		"
2 29430	"	David Dennis	"	1-3-62		"
2 29880	"	Leroy Dunware	"	"		"
2 29867		Claudia Edwards	"	"		"
2 29894	1,500.	Austin Gallow, Jr.	Dist. the Peace	1-3-62		150.00
2 29878	"	Neva Gastile	"	"		"
2 29883	"	Janetta Gilliam	"	"		"
2 29888	"	Lloyd Givens, Jr.	"	"		"
2 29895	"	Alice F. Gordon	"	"		"
2 29426	"	Edward Lauvadain	"	"		"
2 29885	"	James Mosbey	"	"		"
2 29876	"	Raphael Ogden	"	"		"
2 29893	"	Beverly Redford	"	"		"
2 29869	"	Weldon Rougeau	"	"		"
2 29881	"	Morris Rowe	"	"		"
2 29886	"	John A. Sams	"	"		"
2 29884	1,500.	Charles Siler	Dist. the Peace	1-3-62		150.00

Sworn to before me this ______________ day of ______________, 19__

______________ (Signature of Notary Public)

______________ (Signature of Person examining records)

My commission expires ______________

B-108

United Bonding Insurance Company

~~AFFIDAVIT OF DISCHARGE~~

F. A. Morgan Bonding Service
(Name of Agency)
(Person examining Court records)
Address 130 St. Louis St., Baton Rouge, La.

_______________ being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the _______________ day
(Person examining Court records)
of _______________, 19__, he examined the records of the courts and found that the bonds listed below ha~~d been~~ discharged on the dates given.

POWER #	AMOUNT	NAME	CHARGE	WRITTEN DATE ~~CLOSED~~	DISPOSITION	BOND FEE ~~CASH~~ #
2 29877	1,500.	Thefla Ambrose	Dist. the Peace	1-3-62		$150.00
2 29889	"	Gladys Anderson	"	"		"
2 29873	"	Pearl D. Andrews	"	"		"
2 29890	"	Mary Augustus	"	"		"
2 29872	"	Roger Banks	"	"		"
2 29868	"	Jimmy L. Bennett	Dist the Peace	1-3-62		150.00
2 29871	1,500.	Willie Bradford	"	"		"
2 29891	"	Preston Carter, Jr.	"	"		"
2 29875	"	Mary Cephus	"	"		"
2 29429	"	Roger Daniels	"	"		"
2 29430	"	David Dennis	"	1-3-62		"
2 29880	"	Leroy Dunware	"	"		"
2 29867	"	Claudia Edwards	"	"		"
2 29894	1,500.	Austin Gallow, Jr.	Dist. the Peace	1-3-62		150.00
2 29878	"	Neva Gastile	"	"		"
2 29883	"	Janetta Gilliam	"	"		"
2 29888	"	Lloyd Givens, Jr.	"	"		"
2 29895	"	Alice F. Gordon	"	"		"
2 29426	"	Edward Lauvadain	"	"		"
2 29885	"	James Mosbey	"	"		"
2 29876	"	Raphael Ogden	"	"		"
2 29893	"	Beverly Redford	"	"		"
2 29869	"	Weldon Rougeau	"	"		"
2 29881	"	Morris Rowe	"	"		"
2 29886	"	John A. Sams	"	"		"
2 29884	1,500.	Charles Siler	Dist. the Peace	1-3-62		150.00

Sworn to before me this _______________ day of _______________, 19__

(Signature of Notary Public)
(Signature of Person examining records)

My commission expires _______________

B-108

United Bonding Insurance Company

F. A. Morgan Bonding Service
(Name of Agency)

(Person examining Court records)

Address 130 St. Louis St., Baton Rouge, La.

__________ being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the __________ day
(Person examining Court records)
of __________, 19__, he examined the records of the courts and found that the bonds listed below have been discharged on the dates given.

POWER #	AMOUNT	NAME	CHARGE	WRITTEN DATE ~~CLOSED~~	DISPOSITION	BOND FEE ~~CASE #~~
2 298~~44~~97	1.500.	Antoinette Smith	Dist. the Peace	1-3-62		$ 150.00
2 29896	"	Delores Smith	"	"		"
2 29428	"	Jerome Smith	"	"		"
2 29870	"	Jose L. Smith	"	"		"
2 29874	"	William Spencer	"	"		"
2 29898	"	James Thomas	"	"		"
2 29879	"	Java Thompson	"	"		"
2 29887	1,500.	Mylon Walker, Jr.	Dist. the Peace	"		"
2 29892	"	Carrie A. Waters	"	"		"
2 29882	"	Landry Williams, Jr.	"	"		"
2 29427	"	Shelford Wilson	"	"		"
2 29899	"	Dennis Stewart	"	"		"
2 29900	1,500.	Earl Kinchen	"	"		"

Sworn to before me this __________ day of __________, 19__

(Signature of Notary Public)

(Signature of Person examining records)

My commission expires __________

B-108

United Bonding Insurance Company

F. A. Morgan Bonding Service
(Name of Agency)
(Person examining Court records)
Address 130 St. Louis St., Baton Rouge, La.

______________ being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the ______________ day
(Person examining Court records)
of ______________, 19__, he examined the records of the courts and found that the bonds listed below hav discharged on the dates given.

POWER #	AMOUNT	NAME	CHARGE	WRITTEN DATE	DISPOSITION	BOND FEE
2 29897	1.500.	Antoinette Smith	Dist. the Peace	1-3-62		$ 150.0
2 29896	"	Delores Smith	"	"		"
2 29428	"	Jerome Smith	"	"		"
2 29870	"	Jose L. Smith	"	"		"
2 29874	"	William Spencer	"	"		"
2 29898	"	James Thomas	"	"		"
2 29879	"	Java Thompson	"	"		"
2 29887	1,500.	Mylon Walker, Jr.	Dist. the Peace	"		"
2 29892	"	Carrie A. Waters	"	"		"
2 29882	"	Landry Williams, Jr.	"	"		"
2 29427	"	Shefford Wilson	"	"		"
2 29899	"	Dennis Stewart	"	"		"
2 29900	1,500.	Earl Kinchen	"	"		"

Sworn to before me this ______________ day of ______________, 19__

(Signature of Notary Public)

(Signature of Person examining records)

My commission expires ______________

B-108

United Bonding Insurance Company

~~AFFIDAVIT OF DISCHARGE~~

F. A. Morgan Bonding Service ______________________
(Name of Agency) (Person examining Court records)

Address 130 St. Louis St., Baton Rouge, La.

______________________ being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the ______________ day
(Person examining Court records)

of ______________, 19__, he examined the records of the courts and found that the bonds listed below have been discharged on the dates given.

POWER #	AMOUNT	NAME	CHARGE	DATE ~~CLOSED~~ WRITTEN	DISPOSITION	~~CASE #~~ BOND FEE
10-02022	6,250.	B. Elton Cox	ill. loud speaker	3-26-62		$ 625.0
2 29809	625.	B. Elton Cox	Dist. the Peace	3-26-62		62.50
2 29810	250.	B. Elton Cox		3-26-62		25.00
5 13375 5 13380	10,000.	B. Elton Cox	Def. of character	9-18-62		1,000.0
5 20972 5 20974	rewrite 10,000.	B. Elton Cox	" "	10-17-62	rewrite on 5-13375&13380	none
5 22787 5 22788	10,000.	B. Elton Cox	Appeal Bond	1-24-63		1,000.0
5 20967	5,000.	Patricia Ann Tate	Def. of Char.	9-18-62		500.0
5 22783	5,000.	Patricia Ann Tate	" "	11-27-62	rewrite on Pn-5-20967	None
5 20970	5,000.	Ronnie Moore	Def. of Char.	8K 9-18-62		500.0
5 22782	5,000.	Ronnie Moore	" "	1-27-62	rewrite on PN-5-20970	none
2 37725	500.	Ronnie Moore	appeal bond	4-24-62		50.0
B 88453	500.	Ronnie Moore	pre-sentence	4-24-62		50.00
2 29431	2,000.	Ronnie Moore	ill. loud speaker	1-4-62		200.0
2 29432	1,500.	Ronnie Moore	Dist. the Peace	1-4-62		150.00
2 66031	700.	Dion T. Diamond	Dist. the Peace	5-8-62		70.00
2 37670	700.	Dion T. Diamond	" " "	3-27-62		70.00
2 37669	700.	Dion T. Diamond	" " "	3-27-62		70.00
2 37668	700.	Dion T. Diamond	" " "	3-27-62		70.00
2 37667	700.	Dion T. Diamond	" " "	3-27-62		70.00
2 37666	700.	Dion T. Diamond	" " "	3-27-62		70.00
2 37665	700.	Dion T. Diamond	" " "	3-27-62		70.00
2 83352	2,000.	Rev. J. W. Davis	issueing W/C	7-11-63		200.0
	This bond was killed by the Judge on 10-17-63 for failure to appear, new bond was posted on 10-18-63.					
2 79493	2,000.	Rev. J. W. Davis	issuing W/C.	10-18-63		200.0
B 98707	500.	Matthew Batiste	cont Del/juv.	10-23-63		50.00
B 98708	500.	Shirley Ann Thompson	" " "	10-23-63		50.00

NAACP Case

Sworn to before me this ______________ day of ______________, 19__

______________________ ______________________
(Signature of Notary Public) (Signature of Person examining records)

My commission expires ______________________

B-108

United Bonding Insurance Company

~~AFFIDAVIT OF DISCHARGE~~

F. A. Morgan Bonding Service
(Name of Agency)

______ (Person examining Court records)

Address 130 St. Louis St., Baton Rouge, La.

______ (Person examining Court records) being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the ______ day of ______, 19__, he examined the records of the courts and found that the bonds listed below have been discharged on the dates given.

POWER #	AMOUNT	NAME	CHARGE	DATE WRITTEN	DISPOSITION	BOND FEE
10-02022	6,250.	B. Elton Cox	ill. loud speaker	3-26-62		$ 625.00
2 29809	625.	B. Elton Cox	Dist. the Peace	3-26-62		62.50
2 29810	250.	B. Elton Cox		3-26-62		25.00
5 13375 5 13380	10,000.	B. Elton Cox	Def. of character	9-18-62		1,000.00
5 20972 5 20974	rewrite 10,000.	B. Elton Cox	" "	10-17-62	rewrite on 5-13375&13380	none
5 22787 5 22788	10,000.	B. Elton Cox	Appeal Bond	1-24-63		1,000.00
5 20967	5,000.	Patricia Ann Tate	Def. of Char.	9-18-62		500.00
5 22783	5,000.	Patricia Ann Tate	" "	11-27-62	rewrite on Pn-5-20967	None
5 20970	5,000.	Ronnie Moore	Def. of Char.	8K 9-18-62		500.00
5 22782	5,000.	Ronnie Moore	" "	1-27-62	rewrite on PN-5-20970	none
2 37725	500.	Ronnie Moore	appeal bond	4-24-62		50.00
B 88453	500.	Ronnie Moore	pre-sentence	4-24-62		50.00
2 29431	2,000.	Ronnie Moore	ill. loud speaker	1-4-62		200.00
2 29432	1,500.	Ronnie Moore	Dist. the Peace	1-4-62		150.00
2 66031	700.	Dion T. Diamond	Dist. the Peace	5-8-62		70.00
2 37670	700.	Dion T. Diamond	" " "	3-27-62		70.00
2 37669	700.	Dion T. Diamond	" " "	3-27-62		70.00
2 37668	700.	Dion T. Diamond	" " "	3-27-62		70.00
2 37667	700.	Dion T. Diamond	" " "	3-27-62		70.00
2 37666	700.	Dion T. Diamond	" " "	3-27-62		70.00
2 37665	700.	Dion T. Diamond	" " "	3-27-62		70.00
2 83352	2,000.	Rev. J. W. Davis	issueing W/C	7-11-63		200.00
	This bond was killed by the Judge on 10-17-63 for failure to appear, new bond was posted on 10-18-63.					
2 79493	2,000.	Rev. J. W. Davis	issuing W/C.	10-18-63		200.00
B 98707	500.	Matthew Batiste	cont Del/juv.	10-23-63		50.00
B 98708	500.	Shirley Ann Thompson	" " "	10-23-63		50.00

NAACP

Sworn to before me this ______ day of ______, 19__

______ (Signature of Notary Public)

______ (Signature of Person examining records)

My commission expires ______

B-108

United Bonding Insurance Company

~~AFFIDAVIT OF DISCHARGE~~

F. A. Morgan Bonding Service
(Name of Agency)

(Person examining Court records)

Address 130 St. Louis St., Baton Rouge, La.

_______________ being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the _______________ day
(Person examining Court records)
of _______________, 19__, he examined the records of the courts and found that the bonds listed below ~~have been~~ discharged on the dates given.

POWER #	AMOUNT	NAME	CHARGE	DATE ~~CLOSED~~ WRITTEN	DISPOSITION	~~CASE #~~ BOND FEE
B 98710	500.	Riley Francois	cont. del/juv.	10-23-63		$ 50.00
B 98711	100.	Riley Francois	picketing(City)	10-23-63		25.00

Sworn to before me this _______________ day of _______________, 19__

(Signature of Notary Public)

(Signature of Person examining records)

My commission expires _______________

B-108

United Bonding Insurance Company

~~AFFIDAVIT OF DISCHARGE~~

F. A. Morgan Bonding Service
(Name of Agency)

____
(Person examining Court records)

Address 130 St. Louis St., Baton Rouge, La.

____________________ being duly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the __________ day
(Person examining Court records)
of __________, 19__, he examined the records of the courts and found that the bonds listed below have been discharged on the dates given.

POWER #	AMOUNT	NAME	CHARGE	WRITTEN DATE ~~DISCHARGED~~	DISPOSITION	BOND FEE
B 98710	500.	Riley Francois	cont. del/juv.	10-23-63		$ 50.00
B 98711	100.	Riley Francois	picketing(City)	10-23-63		25.00

Sworn to before me this __________ day of __________, 19__

____
(Signature of Notary Public)

____
(Signature of Person examining records)

My commission expires ____________________

B-108

Richard

BELL AND BELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET

MURPHY W. BELL
BRUCE A. BELL

PHONE DI 8-3572
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

OCT 28 1963

October 25, 1963

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York
Attention: Gordon Carey

Re: Request for Bonds Fees and Costs

Dear Gordon:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of yesterday I hope that you have disbursed the following amounts of moneys to me for the purposes hereinafter stated, to-wit:

(a) Bond fees for Pointe Coupee Parish jailees:
    (1) Matthew Batiste--$500.00 bond--$50.00 fee
    (2) Shirley Thompson-$500.00 bond--$50.00 fee
    (3) Riley Francois---$500.00 bond--$50.00 fee
    (4) Riley Francois-(2nd Charge) $100.00 bond $25 fee
(b) Bond fee for J.W. Davis after bond forfeiture
    (1) J.W. Davis-East Baton Rouge $2000.00-$200.00 fee
(c) Balance due photograph J.H. Williams-----$30.00
(d) Affidaits of arrests in Clinton---$26.00
(e) Filing fee of Interrogatories (Rev. Carter) $15.00
(f) Service of Interrogatories (Rev. Carter) $20.00

A total of $466.00. — $1000

Gordon, I must have misfigured when I talked to you in stating that the total figure was $341.00, However I am sure I called off the above figures to you. Please make the necessary adjustment as I am being pressed for action in the stated matters.

Very Truly Yours,

Murphy W. Bell
Murphy W. Bell

MWB/ps

544- ~~on~~ of 1944
+
1944.10 owed
544
1400.10

544-
466-
balance $ 1010.00

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW

DICKENS 8-3572

971 S. 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

OCT 28 1963

October 25 1963

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

August		Balance Forwarded	$413.60
FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:		Attorney Fees (September)	
9/3/63	Preperation and filing motions in State V. J.W. Davis		$100.00
9/10/63	Argument Motion and Order State V. J.W. Davis		$100.00
9/10/63	Plaquemine Injunction (Preperation and Fed. Court Appearance		$300.00
9/11/63	State V. Brendan Sexton (arraignment in Port Allen)		$ 35.00
9/12/63	State V. Hulbert Martin (arraignment in Port Allen)		$ 35.00
9/13/63	Preperation of 9 motions and order of appeals in Plaquemine City Court Cases		$100.00
9/15/63	Legal Research on briefs in Clinton and Plaquemine Injuction Case (10 days)		$500.00
9/23/63	Clinton Injunction Appearance		$150.00
	Out of Pocket Expenses:		
	A. Long distance telephone calls		$ 46.00
	B. gasoline and care mileage (1640 miles .10 per mile)		$164.00
	TOTAL		$1944.10
			− 413.60
			~~pd $1530.50~~

Murphy W. Bell

$504.00

October 31, 1963

Murphy Bell
Attorney at Law
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

Enclosed please find check for $1400.10 to cover cost of attorney fees for September.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate Director

RH: AS
Enc.

November 6, 1963

Murphy W. Bell
Attorney at Law
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

The enclosed check for $525.00 will cover the bond premiums for the following persons: Gordon Harris, Corey C. Collins, Ed Vickery, and Bill Brown.

Thanks for the continued good work.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate Director

NOV 7 1963

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

November 5, 1963

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Attn: Mr. Richard Hailey

Re: Bond fees and
Court Cost, Plaquemine, La.

Dear Richard:

After our telephone conversation of Friday afternoon I realized that I failed to impress upon you that we have an outstanding balance with F. A. Morgan Bonding Co. which they are pressing me to have paid.

1.	Corrie C. Collins	-$1000 bond- fee	-$100.00
2.	Gordon Harris	- 100 bond- fee-	25.00
3.	Kenny Johnson	- advanced cost -	50.00

Writ of Habeas Corpus – Hearing due Nov. 8, 1963 at 10:00 A.M.

I received the September payment. Thanks.

Very truly yours,

Murphy

MURPHY W. BELL

MWB/mew

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

November 12, 1963

DKZ

Call Mrs Betty Brady

Murphy Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

#43-067

Dear Murphy:

Please order the following pages from the Ronnie Moore Sound Truck Transcript today. Carl Rachlin called from New York, and he needs these immediately for completion of the Application for Certiorari to the U. S. Supreme Court.

35 thru 38
60, 61
65 thru 68
124 thru 129
150 thru 158
203 thru 208
218 thru 229

I don't know what happened to those pages. I sent what I thought was a complete transcript.

Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Nils R. Douglas

NRD/amr

CLERK OF THE

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

OFFICE PHONE DIckens 4-6736

P. O. BOX 1548

43 pages : State of Louisiana vs. Ronnie Moore #43,067	$ 43.00

Included in
October expenses
Murphy W. Bell

Paid by personal ck. # 784
Atty's Acct
11/13/63

NOV 1 5 '63

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW

DICKENS 8-3572

971 S. 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

November 14 1963

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

September Balance Forwarded ---	$504.00
FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:	
Attorney Fees & Expenses for October, 1963	
10/2/63 State v. Moore, Vickery & Gordon (Nolle prosse entered)------	100.00
10/7,8,9/63 Legal research & briefs in Clinton & Plaquemine Inj.-----	300.00
10/14/63 Clinton Injunction hearing ----------------------------------	150.00
10/15/63 Plaquemine Juvenile hearing ---------------------------------	100.00
10/22/63 Plaquemine Juvenile hearing ---------------------------------	100.00
10/28/63 St. Francisville Deposition in Carter v. Percy et al(10 hrs)	200.00
10/30/63 Clinton arraignments & arguments on motions ----------------	150.00
10/31/63 City of Plaquemine v. Spiver Gordon (Trial) ----------------	100.00
Out of Pocket Expenses	
A. Long distance telephone calls----------------------	58.00
B. Gasoline & Car mileage --1150. miles @.10 per mile --	115.00
C. Court costs and filing fees------------------------	93.00
Total-----------	$1970.00
	— 370.00

Calendar Log
Court hearings

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
		1 Gran Mut vs. Isaiah Scott Passed w/o date	2 State v. Moore, Vickery, Gordon arrangements Not [illegible] Passed CORE	3	4	5
6	7 Deadline for filing motions in Clinton Inj. CORE	8 Deadline for brief in Plag. TRO CORE	9	10 West v. Gant & Wares City Ct 10:00 Plaquemine TRO [illegible] CORE	11 Tucker v. Tucker Family Ct	12
13	14 Hearing on P.I. in Clinton at 10:00 A.M. CORE	15 State v. Rivers in Plag. 9:00 A.M. CORE	16	17	18 Clinton & CORE Atlanta-Geo. 2:30 P.M.	19
20	21 B.R. City v. Eliz. Andrews 9:00 Div. "D"	22 Juvenile Hearing in Plag. 9:00 A.M. Mellion CORE	23	24 State v. Betty Wares	25 Family Ct. 10:00 Green v. Green	26
27	28 City v. Banks 10:00 City Ct. CORE Dep. taken in St. Francisville 3:30 P.M. CORE	29	30 Connie Collins Arraig. in Clinton 9:00 A.M. CORE	31 Spiver & Gordon case in City Ct. Plaq. CORE	Carter v. Percy et al Fed Dist Ct 10:00 A.M. CORE	

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6 Fed Dist Court (2 Injunction) CORE Kealer v. Bergeron	7
8	9 Injunction motion to [illegible] Fed Dist Ct City v. Robt. Power Joe Darden 3:00 [illegible]	10 Arguments State v. J. W. Davis [illegible]	11	12	13	14
15	16 City v. W. Reed Canada 10:00 A.M.	17	18 State [illegible] Dorris 10:00 A.M. Arroyo v. Betty Whan 10:00 [illegible]	19	20	21
22	23 Clinton v. Core in Clinton [illegible]	24	25	26 City v. Lowe Chaffee 10:00 A.M. City v. Plaquemine Injunction	27	28
29	30 City v. Roger L. Banks 10:00 A.M. CORE					

Calendar for Court hearings

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
		1 Gran Mut vs. Isaiah Scott Passed w/o date	2 State v. Moore, Vicky Gordon arraignments Not [illegible] CORE	3	4	5
6	7 Deadline for filing motions in Clinton Inj. CORE	8 Deadline for brief in Plaq. TRO CORE	9	10 West v. Gant & Wims City Ct 10:00 Plaquemine [illegible] CORE	11 Tucker v. Tucker Family Ct	12
13	14 Hearing on P.I. in Clinton at 10:00 A.M. CORE	15 State v. River in Plaq. 9:00 A.M. CORE	16	17	18 Clinton v. CORE 2:30 P.M. ATLANTA-Geo.	19
20	21 B.R. Coy v. Eliz. Andrews 9:00 Div. "D"	22 Juvenile Hearing in Plaq. 9:00 A.M. Mellion CORE	23	24 State v. Betty Wims	25 Family Ct. Green v. Green 10:00	26
27	28 City v. Banks 10:00 City Ct. CORE Depo. taken in St. Francisville 3:30 P.M. CORE	29	30 Connie Collins Arraig. in Clinton 9:00 A.M. CORE	31 Spiver Gordon case in City Ct. Plaquemine CORE	Carter v. Percy et al Fed Dist Ct 10:00 A.M. CORE	

December 4, 1963

Murphy Bell
Attorney at Law
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

The enclosed check for $370 will make a start on reducing our present indebtedness to you. This should reduce the original figure you gave us ($1970) to an even $1600. We will try to continue such payments regularly and frequently. Have Faith.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate National Director

RH: AS
Enc.

United Bonding Insurance Company
830 EAST 38TH STREET
INDIANAPOLIS 5, INDIANA

~~November 29, 1963~~
DEC. 31, 1963

JAN 6 1964

F. A. Morgan Bonding Service
720 Murray Street
ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA
Tel: HI 2-0440

F. A. MORGAN BONDING SERVICE
130 ST. LOUIS STREET
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

DATE WRITTEN	NAME	BOND AMT.	ARRGN. DATE	CRT. TO APPEAR	BOND FEE
10-23-63	Matthew Batiste	500.00	notice	18th Dist. New Roads	$ 50.00
10-23-63	Shirley A. Thompson	500.00	notice	18th Dist. New Roads	50.00
10-23-63	Riley Francois	500.00	notice	18th Dist. New Roads	50.00
10-23-63	Riley Francoid	100.00	11-18-63	Town of New Roads	25.00
10-28-63	Gordon Harris	100.00	12-4-63	18th Dist. Port Allen	25.00
10-28-63	Corrie Collins	1,000.00	notice	20th Dist. Clinton, La.	100.00
11-5-63	Edgar H. Vickery II	2,000.00	notice	20th Dist.	200.00
11-5-63	Edgar H. Vickery II	1,000.00	notice	20th Dist. Clinton, La.	100.00
11-12-63	Mikal Lesser	100.00	12-3-63	City of B.R.	25.00
11-12-63	Matthew Batiste	500.00	notice	18th Dist. New Roads	50.00
11-5-63	Wm. H. Brown	1,000.00	notice	20th Dist. Clinton, La.	100.00
					$ 775.00
	November 13, 1963 paid				400.00
	Balance Due As OF DEC. 31, 1963				$ 375.00

F. A. Morgan Bonding Serv.
130 St. Louis St., Baton Rouge, La.

12-31-63

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

1964 ... NEW STREET

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

20

UJA128 PA492
NSA319 NS BRA157 PD BATON ROUGE LA 1 437P CST
CARL RACHLIN ROBERT COLLINS NILS DOUGLAS AND LOLIS ELIE
CARE CORE 38 PARK ROW NYK

STILL TRYING CASE OF HENRY (WOLFMAN) MONTGOMERY AS OF TODAY. EXPECT TO COMPLETE CASE BY NEXT TUESDAY. HAVE A GOOD CONFERENCE HOPE TO MAKE THE NEXT ONE

MURPHY W BELL

(51).

BELL AND BELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET

MURPHY W. BELL
BRUCE A. BELL

PHONE DI 8-3572
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

STATEMENT

TO: CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

IN ACCOUNT WITH MURPHY W. BELL, ATTORNEY:

OCTOBER, 1963 BALANCE FOWARDED-------------------$1,600.00

ATTORNEY FEES & EXPENSES FOR NOVEMBER,1963

11/1/63 Trial of Motion in Fed.Ct.(Carter v. Percy)-100.00
11/4/63 Clinton Inj. Hearing in Clinton, La. -------150.00
11/6/63 Arraignment of Dr. B.O. Tyson (B.R. La.)--- 50.00
11/6/63 Preparation & filing of motions (J.W. Davis)250.00
11/7/63 Argument on pre-trial motions in Clinton ---150.00
11/7/63 Arraignments in Clinton, La.---------------- 50.00
11/8/63 Preparation of writs of Habeas corpus in State ex rel Kenny Johnson Vs. Matthews & State ex rel Willie Mellion vs. Matthews and trial of writ in Kenny Johnson"s case --250.00
11/12/63 Clinton Injunction Hearing in Clinton, La. 150.00
11/13/63 Appearance in New Roads, La (Batiste's) ---150.00
11/18/63 Trial of City v. Johnson in White Castle, La50.00
11/25/63 Trial of Motions in J.W. Davis case ------ 100.00

OUT OF POCKET EXPENSES
a. Long distance telephone calls---------- 30.00
b. Auto expenses* ------------------------ 96.30
c. Photography---------------------------- 10.00
d. Postage ------------------------------- 9.50
e. Court costs --------------------------- 22.50

TOTAL NOVEMBER FEE & EXPENSES ---$1,618.30

TOTAL BALANCE DUE ---------------------------- $3,218.30

$ 1945.00

3,218.30
1945.00
1273.30

$273.30

*Personal automobile was in a temporary state of disrepair during a portion of the month as indicated by the attached vouchers, thereby requiring the rental of an auto to meet the out-of-town Court dates. (Auto is now repaired)

12/18/63 MWB

TAL AGREEMENT

STATION COPY

ECONO-CAR RENTAL SYSTEM

LOCAL RENTAL STATION:

№ 77714

Bell

(1) Car #	(2) Make	(3) Style Body	(4) Color	(5) Owner City	(6) License Plate#	(7) State
369	Val	4 Door	Lt Green	BR	1033368	La

(8) Car will be used in states of: La –

(9) Car will be returned to: 217 Florida St

Not later than: Nov 26 3 PM

(10) Deposit 10 00

(11) Local Contact: (name, address, phone, business)

(12) Driver's License # 932949

(13) State La

(14) Expiration Date 3-19-64

(15) Additional Authorized Driver:

(16) Additional Driver's License #:

(17) State

(18) Expiration Date

(19) Additional information and/or remarks

(20) Full Collision Insurance Protection

Accepts

Declines

Renter's Initials

$1.00 per day 1 00

$ per week

This rental agreement subject to terms and conditions on reverse side

(30) Signature of Renter Dwight W Bell

(31) Signature of Additional Renter

(21) Billing Address:

Cash ☐

Charge ☐ Firm ☐ Amex ☐

Home ☐ Other ☐

(22) Credit Card #, Renter Home Address, Firm Name, Firm Address. Indicate correct billing address in block 21.

(36) MI In		1	4	3	4
(23) MI Out		1	2	4	7
(37) Tot MI		1	8	7	

(34) Date & Time In

(33) Date & Time Out 3Pm Nov 25

(35) Time Used

(24) MI. 9 ¢	16	83
(25) Hours $		
(26) Days $	5	99
(27) Weeks $		
(28) Months $		
(38) Sub		
(29) Optional Equipment Rental		
(39) Total Time & Mileage Charges	22	82
(40) Total Taxable Charges	23	82
(41) Tax		72
(42) Damages		
(43) Total Charges	24	54
(49) Less Credits	10	00
(50) Net Amount Due	14	54
(51) Received Refund (to be initialed by Renter)		

Customer Credits

(44) Gas: Oil:

(45) Repairs, Tow

(46) Deposit:

(47) Other:

(48) Total Credits

(32) Out By BE

(52) In By

(53) Check In Station

ECONO-CAR

RENTAL SYSTEM

WORLD'S FASTEST GROWING CAR RENTAL SYSTEM

EC-0-3

PAGE 2

RENTAL AGREEMENT #

№ 77714

STANDARD RENTAL AGREEMENT

Lessor hereby leases to Renter (which includes any "Additional Renter" signing this agreement) the "said vehicle" described on Page 2 hereof upon the terms and conditions herein.

1. The parties agree that Renter is not and does not hereby become an agent, servant or employee of Lessor in any manner whatsoever.
2. VEHICLE SHALL BE RETURNED TO LESSOR'S AGENT ONLY AT CITY FROM WHICH RENTED on the return date stated (Page 2) herein, or sooner, upon demand of Lessor. Renter acknowledges said vehicle is the rightful property of Lessor, although registered title may be in a third party and that he received the same in good and safe mechanical condition. Renter agrees he will return said vehicle in the same condition as received, ordinary wear and tear excepted. Lessor has made no warranties or undertakings, express or implied, except as stated herein.
3. RENTER AGREES THAT SAID VEHICLE SHALL NOT BE OPERATED: (a) to carry passengers or property for a consideration, express or implied, nor to carry passengers other than within the interior of said vehicle, nor in numbers in excess of the respective seating capacity thereof; (b) by any person in violation of any law governing the operation, return or use thereof; (c) any race or speed test or contest; (d) to propel or tow any trailer or vehicle used as a trailer; (e) by any person other than (1) the Renter or additional Renter who signed this agreement, (2) any employee or employer of the Renter or (3) a driver for whom Lessor has given written consent, provided always that any such additional Renter, driver, employee or employer of the Renter must be 21 years of age and a qualified licensed driver; (f) by any person with respect to whom Lessor has been furnished with false or untrue information (g) by any person under the influence of intoxicants or narcotics; (h) for any illegal purposes; (i) in any instance where the speedometer of the said vehicle has been tampered with or disconnected; (j) other than upon a paved road or public highway or graded private road or driveway; (k) outside of the States designated on Page 2; or (l) in violation of any of the terms and conditions hereof.
4. Renter expressly acknowledges personal liability to pay Lessor on demand; (a) mileage charge computed at the rate specified for the mileage covered by said vehicle during the term of this rental; (b) time, and full collision protection insurance charges at the rates specified for this rental; (c) if said vehicle is left elsewhere without Lessor's written consent to pay a fee equal to $0.15 per mile from the renting city to the city where left with a minimum charge of $15.00. (d) State and local taxes, if any, payable on items (a), (b), and (c); (e) a sum equal to the fair market value of all tires, tubes and accessories missing from said vehicle; (f) all fines and court costs for parking, traffic or other legal violations assessed against said vehicle, Renter, or Lessor during term of this agreement, except where caused through fault of Lessor; (g) Lessor's costs including attorney's fees, where permitted by law, incurred collecting payments due from Renter hereunder; (h) Lessor's cost to repair all damages to said vehicle provided, however, if said vehicle operated in accordance with all the terms hereof, Renter's liability for such damage (1) shall not exceed $100 or (2) shall be waived if Renter has purchased in advance full collision protection insurance as evidenced by his initials in the space provided on Page 2 hereof.
5. Renter participates as an insured in the benefits of automobile bodily injury and property damage liability insurance and is bound by and agrees to the terms, conditions, limitations, and restrictions thereof even though all of them are not outlined herein. Such insurance has limits of coverage equal to or in excess of statutory requirements for bodily injury and property damage liability insurance; it does not cover the Renter or any driver with respect to injuries or damages sustained by any person or to any property while riding in, alighting from, getting into or upon said vehicle, or arising thereof, with respect to which Renter expressly agrees to to indemnify Lessor and the insurer of said vehicle, for any and all loss, damage, cost and expense paid or incurred by them; Renter further expressly agrees to indemnify the company or its insurer for any damages or liability to third parties arising from loading or unloading of said vehicle; it does not cover liability imposed upon or assumed by an insured under any Workman's Compensation Act, plan or law or any contract of any nature; and it requires that every accident must be immediately reported in writing to the Econo-Car station from which the vehicle is rented and in any event within twenty-four hours after the accident. The Renter or Driver must immediately deliver to the Econo-Car Station from which the vehicle is rented or to Lessor's insurer as soon as practicable, every process, pleading or notice of any kind relating to any and all claims, suits and proceedings received by the Renter or Driver. The Renter or Driver shall not in any manner, aid or abet any claimant, but shall cooperate fully with Lessors insurer in all matters connected with the investigation and defense of any claim or suit.
6. FULL COLLISION PROTECTION INSURANCE: For the special per diem rental rate adjustment agreed upon herein Lessor agrees that Renter's liability to Lessor for damages shall be governed by the provision of paragraph 4 (h) (2) above.
7. Should renter fail to return the motor vehicle within 6 hours after return date, his liability for use and mileage shall continue at the rate of $20.00 per day and mileage to continue at same rate until motor vehicle is returned to Owner.

…NTAL AGREEMENT

INVOICE

ECONO-CAR RENTAL SYSTEM

LOCAL RENTAL STATION:

№ 77734

Bell

(1) Car #	(2) Make	(3) Style Body	(4) Color	(5) Owner City	(6) License Plate#	(7) State
709	Val	4 Dr.	White	B R	HVB 300	N.J.

(8) Car will be used in states of: La.

(9) Car will be returned to: 217 Florida
Not later than: 5 pm 12/5/63

(10) Deposit:

(11) Local Contact: (name, address, phone, business)

(34) Date & Time in: 9:00 12/6/63

(33) Date & Time Out: 5 pm 12/3/63

(35) Time Used:

(12) Driver's License #: 932948

(13) State: La.

(14) Expiration Date: 3/19/64

(15) Additional Authorized Driver:

(16) Additional Driver's License #: 1349904

(17) State: La.

(18) Expiration Date: 1-18-65

(19) Additional Information and/or remarks

(36) MI In	5807	
(23) MI Out	5621	
(37) Tot MI		
(24) MI.	@ .09 $	16.74
(25) Hours	@ $	
(26) Days	@ 5.99 $	17.97
(27) Weeks	@ $	
(28) Mo…	@ $	
(38) Su…		
(29) Optional Equipment Rental		
(39) Total Time & Mileage Charges		34.71
Declines $1.00 per day $ per week		3.00
Customer Credits	(40) Total Taxable Charges	37.71
(44) Gas: Oil:	(41) Tax	1.14
(45) Repairs, Tow	(42) Damages	
(46) Deposit:	(43) Total Charges	
(47) Others		

(20) Full Collision Insurance Protection

Accepts

Renter Initials

This rental agreement subject to terms and conditions on reverse side

(30) Signature of Renter

(31) Signature of Additional Renter

(21) Billing Address:

ECONO-CAR RENTAL SYSTEM
WORLD'S FASTEST GROWING CAR RENTAL SYSTEM

(48) Total Credits

(49) Less Credits

(50) Net Amount

Charge ☐ Firm ☐ Amex ☐
Home ☐ Other ☐

EC-03

(22) Credit Card #, Renter Home Address, Firm Name, Firm Address. Indicate correct billing address in block 21.

ECONO-CAR RENTAL SYSTEM

LOCAL RENTAL STATION:

№ 77734

Bell

(1) Car #	(2) Make	(3) Style Body	(4) Color	(5) Owner City	(6) License Plate#	(7) State
709	Val	4 Dr.	White	B R	NVB 300	N.J.

(8) Car will be used in states of: La.

(9) Car will be returned to: 217 Florida
Not later than: 5 pm 12/5/63

(10) Deposit

(11) Local Contact: (name, address, phone, business)

(34) Date & Time In 9:00 12/6/63

(12) Driver's License # 932948

(33) Date & Time Out 5 pm 12/3/63

(36) Mi In 5807

(13) State La.
(14) Expiration Date 3/18/64

(23) Mi Out 5621

(35) Time Used

(15) Additional Authorized Driver:

(37) Tot Mi

(24) Mi. @ 9¢ 16.74

(16) Additional Driver's License #: 1349904

(25) Hours @ $

(17) State La.
(18) Expiration Date 1-18-65

(26) Days @ [illegible] $ 17.97

(27) Weeks @ $

(28) Mon @ $

(19) Additional Information and/or remarks

(38) Sub

(29) Optional Equipment Rental

(39) Total Time & Mileage Charges 34.71

(20) Full Collision Insurance Protection
Accepts MW
Declines
Renter's Initials

$1.00 per day
$ per week
3.00

This rental agreement subject to terms and conditions on reverse side

Customer Credits

(40) Total Taxable Charges 37.71

(30) Signature of Renter

(44) Gas:
Oil:

(41) Tax 1.14

(45) Repairs, Tow

(42) Damages

(31) Signature of Additional Renter

(46) Deposit:

(43) Total Charges 38.85

(47) Other:

(21) Billing Address:
Cash ☒
Charge ☐ Firm ☐ Amex ☐
Home ☐ Other ☐

(48) Total Credits

(49) Less Credits

(50) Net Amount Due 38.85

Pd
GMK

(22) Credit Card #, Renter Home Address, Firm Name, Firm Address. Indicate correct billing address in block 21.

(51) Received Refund (to be initialed by Renter)

(32) Out By GMK

(52) In By GMK

(53) Check In Station

ECONO-CAR RENTAL SYSTEM
WORLD'S FASTEST GROWING CAR RENTAL SYSTEM

EC-0-3
PAGE 2

RENTAL AGREEMENT #

№ 77734

RENTAL AGREEMENT

INVOICE
ECONO-CAR RENTAL SYSTEM

LOCAL RENTAL STATION:

№ 77732

Bell

(1) Car #	(2) Make	(3) Style Body	(4) Color	(5) Owner City	(6) License Plate#	(7) State
541	Val	4 Door	Blue	BR	76992	La

(8) Car will be used in states of:

(9) Car will be returned to: 217 Florida St
Not later than: Dec 1 6 PM

(10) Deposit

(11) Local Contact: (name, address, phone, business)

(12) Driver's License #: 432448

(13) State: La

(14) Expiration Date: 3-19-64

(15) Additional Authorized Driver:

(16) Additional Driver's License #:

(17) State

(18) Expiration Date

(19) Additional Information and/or remarks

(34) Date & Time In: Dec 2

(33) Date & Time Out: 7 AM Dec 1

(35) Time Used

(36) MI In	7721	
(23) MI Out	7447	
(37) Tot MI	274	
(24) MI. •	$	24.96
(25) Hours •	$	
(26) Days • 11	$	5.99
(27) Weeks •	$	
(28) Mon •	$	
(38) Sub		
(29) Optional Equipment Rental		
(39) Total Time & Mileage Charges		30.95

(20) Full Collision Insurance Protection
✓ Accepts
Declines
Renter's Initials
$1.00 per day
$ per week
1.00

This rental agreement subject to terms and conditions on reverse side

Customer Credits		(40) Total Taxable Charges	31.95
(44) Gas: Oil:	3.00	(41) Tax	.96
(45) Repairs, Tow		(42) Damages	
(46) Deposit:		(43) Total Charges	32.91
(47) Other:			
(48) Total Credits		(49) Less Credits	3.00
(50) Net Amount Due			29.91 Pd Dec 2 BE
(51) Received Refund (to be initialed by Renter)			

(30) Signature of Renter: ✓ [illegible] Bell

(31) Signature of Additional Renter

(21) Billing Address:
Cash ☐
Charge ☐ Firm ☐ Amex ☐
Home ☒ Other ☐

(22) Credit Card #, Renter Home Address, Firm Name, Firm Address. Indicate correct billing address in block 21.

(32) Out By: BE
(52) In By: BE
(53) Check In Station

ECONO-CAR RENTAL SYSTEM
WORLD'S FASTEST GROWING CAR RENTAL SYSTEM

EC-0-3
PAGE 2

RENTAL AGREEMENT #

№ 77732

Baton Rouge, La., December 11th, 19 63

MURPHY BELL, ATTY.

TO PERRY M. JOHNSON DR.
CLERK OF THE
NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

OFFICE PHONE DIckens 4-6736 P. O. BOX 1548

Copy of Testimony certified: State of La. Vs. Ronnie M. Moore #43,067 . . . . .$ 7.25

Paid
12/11/63
Jackie Scullin Dy.

STATEMENT

John H. Williams - Photographer
"YOUR QUALITY PHOTOGRAPHER"
1324 GOVERNMENT STREET
BATON ROUGE 2, LOUISIANA
DI. 8-4468

DATE 196

Murphy Bell - Attorney
Baton Rouge, La.

Photo Trips to Plaquemine (CORE)

Paid in full $10.00

STANDARD PLATE SD - 19 NATIONAL PRESS, INC. - NO. CHICAGO, ILL.

LIST OF CALLS

DATE	PLACE CALLED		T	AMOUNT	YOUR NUMBER
11 13	NEW ROADS LA	638 8852		1 97	348 3572
11 06	PLAQUEMINE LA	MU7 6244		25	
11 05	NEWORLEANS LA	523 5197	0	2 25	
11 07	BATONROUGE LA FROM CLINTON LA		4	45	
11 10	~~WINNSBORO LA 318~~	~~435 4886~~	~~0~~	1 14	
10 25	PLAQUEMINE LA	MU7 6244	0	25	
10 25	BATONROUGE LA FROM STFRNVL LA		4	40	
11 12	NEW ROADS LA	638 8852		55	
10 29	NEWORLEANS LA	523 5197	0	5 00	
10 29	NEWORLEANS LA	523 5197	0	2 75	
10 28	PLAQUEMINE LA	MU7 3116		40	

TOTAL EXCL. TAX 34 41

FED. TAX 3 44

TOTAL INCL. TAX 37 85

T - SEE REVERSE FOR EXPLANATION

Charge all LD of CORE to me
MB

LIST OF CALLS

DATE	PLACE CALLED		T	AMOUNT	YOUR NUMBER
11 01	NEWORLEANS LA	523 5197	0	1 25	348 3572
~~10 30~~	~~BATONROUGE LA FROM BENTON LA~~		~~4~~	~~6 80~~	
11 16	NEW ROADS LA	638 8852	0	35	
11 18	WH CASTLE LA			55	
11 18	NEW ROADS LA	638 4061		55	
11 18	NEW ROADS LA	638 9596		73	
11 18	NEW ROADS LA	638 8852	0	35	
11 12	BATONROUGE LA FROM NEWRDS LA		2	55	
10 05	BATONROUGE LA FROM KENNER LA		2	1 91	
11 20	NEW ROADS LA	638 8852	0	35	
11 20	BATONROUGE LA FROM CLINTON LA		4	1 95	
10 22	PLAQUEMINE LA	MU7 6244	0	41	
10 22	PLAQUEMINE LA	MU7 3076		79	
~~10 23~~	~~WINNSBORO LA 318~~	~~435 4886~~	~~0~~	~~1 46~~	
~~11 15~~	~~WINNSBORO LA 318~~	~~435 4886~~	~~0~~	~~1 00~~	

TOTAL EXCL. TAX

FED. TAX

TOTAL INCL. TAX

T - SEE REVERSE FOR EXPLANATION

BELL, MURPHY
Attorney at Law
971 South 13th Street
BATON ROUGE, LA.

EXPENSE PAGE - LEGAL

		ITEMIZATION	DT. OF LAST BILL	TOTAL ON THAT DT.	PYMT SIN THAT DATE	BAL. DUE
8/23	63	Legal Expenses			500.00	
9/20	63	Legal Expenses in			300.00	
		Plaquemine, La.				
10/17	63	Western Union Check			300.00	
10/31	63	Attorney fees for September	10/25/63	1944.10	1400.10	544.10
11/6	63	Bond premiums; Harris			525.00	—
		Collins, Vickery, Brown.				
12/4	63		11/14/63	1970.00	370.00	1600.00
4/1/64 (approx)		On Account			500—	
6/5/64		On Account			250	

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

File / Bills

April 20, 1964

APR 21 1964

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Attn: Mr. Marvin Rich

Re: Court Reporter's Fee

Dear Marvin:

In order to retain our good standing with the within named creditors, it is imperative that you wire or remit by Air Mail Special the enclosed fees as evidenced by enclosed statements.

Reporter's per diem	$200.00	– $150.–?
Photo copies	15.00	
Total	$215.00	

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Murphy W. Bell

MURPHY W. BELL

MWB/mew

Encls.

STATEMENT

Erma Parden
COURT REPORTER

Jeanette Crais
DEPOSITIONS

106 NORTH FOURTH STREET ... PHONE DI 3-7289
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Date April 14, 1964

MURPHY W. BELL, ESQ.,
971 S. 13th Street,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

PRINTING, INCORPORATED

IN RE: STATE OF LOUISIANA vs HENRY BROWN, WILLIE KELLY, L. C. BIBBINS, ROBERT SMITH & CLEVELAND MC KINZIE, #B-4420.

Appearance fee in the above captioned case heard at Clinton, Louisiana on Aapril 9, 1964

$50.00

THANK YOU.

STATEMENT

Erma Parden
COURT REPORTER

Jeanette Crais
DEPOSITIONS

106 NORTH FOURTH STREET ... PHONE DI 3-7289
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Date April 6, 1964

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.,
971 S. 13th Street,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

PRINTING, INCORPORATED

IN RE: STATE OF LOUISIANA vs HERBERT BELL, ET AL., #B-4281, B-4293 and vs CORRIE COLLINS, ET AL., #B-4282

Appearance fee in the above captioned cases heard at Clinton, Louisiana on Jan. 21, 1964

$50.00

Appearance fee in the above captioned cases heard at Clinton, Louisiana on Feb. 61, 1964

50.00

Total $100.00

PAST DUE

STATEMENT

Erma Parden
COURT REPORTER

Jeanette Crais
DEPOSITIONS

106 NORTH FOURTH STREET ... PHONE DI 3-7289
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Date Jan. 27, 1964

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.,
971 S. 13th Street,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

PRINTING, INCORPORATED

IN RE: STATE OF LOUISIANA vs HERBERT BELL, ET AL., #B4281 - B-4293
STATE OF LOUISIANA vs CORRIE COLLINS, ET AL., #B-4282

Appearance fee in the above captioned cases heard at Clinton, Louisiana on Jan. 21, 1964.

$50.00

THANK YOU.
COPY OF THIS BILL FILED WITH THE CLERK OF COURT.

STATEMENT

Erma Parden
COURT REPORTER

Jeanette Crais
DEPOSITIONS

106 NORTH FOURTH STREET ... PHONE DI 3-7289
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Date Feb. 11, 1964

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.,
971 S. 13th Street,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

PRINTING, INCORPORATED

IN RE: STATE OF LOUISIANA vs HERBERT BELL, ET AL., #B-4281 & B-4293
STATE OF LOUISIANA VS CORRIE COLLINS, ET AL., #B-4282

Appearance fee in the above captioned cases heard at Clinton, Louisiana on Feb. 6, 1964.

$50.00

THANK YOU
COPY OF THIS BILL FILED WITH THE CLERK OF COURT.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM
W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

SF-1201 (4-60)

Rachlin

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1964 MAY 8 AM 3 47

NN106 KRYLPB137
NSA722 NS BRA470 NL PD BATON ROUGE LA 7
MARVIN RICH,CARE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY 38 PAK ROW NYK
URGENTLY REQUEST CHECK AS PREVIOUSLY STATED
MURPHY W BELL.

Jan 2nd/64 [illegible]
$1945
for legal expenses

Murph
CR

april 3rd
$500

CLINTON, LA., January 7 1964

M Murphy W. Bell

Baton Rouge, La.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

INEZ M. DURHAM
CLERK OF COURT
PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA
20TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
	15 Pages photo copy	$15.00

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

MAY 25 1964

May 22, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Request for payment on
Counsel Fees

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I deeply regret the necessity of having to write this letter demanding payment on attorney fees owed by CORE, because I am aware of the paucity of funds available to the organization as of now.

However, being a sole practitioner and having devoted a considerable portion of my time to certain cases in this, and the surrounding areas thereby affecting my private Law practice, I am compelled for dire financial reasons to insist upon an immediate substantial payment on the balance of my bill submitted previously.

If, for any reason this request can not be met, I should like to be informed at once so that the necessary adjustments can be made in my affairs to minimize this type of situation.

Very truly yours,

Murphy W. Bell

Murphy W. Bell

MWB: gmt

CC;
- Mr. Carl Rachlin
- Mr. Marvin Rich
- Mr. Richard Hailey
- Mr. James McCain
- Mr. Gordon Carey
- Mr. Lolis E. Elie

Rachel

JUN 16 1964

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

JUN 16 1964

Clora
send
~~bill~~
some
money

June 15, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Counsel Fees

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of the organization's check in the amount of $250.00 that was received by me June 7, 1964 "on account of old legal expense." I am gratified. I would be further pleased however, if these modest sums would be made more frequently and more regularly. As you can see from the following statement of account that this would be in the best interest of all concerned.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

Balance Fowarded (March)	$3,024.50
4-3-64 Paid on account	500.00
Balance	2,524.50
6-5-64 Paid on account	250.00
Balance -------------------------	2,274.50

Attorney Fees and Expenses for April, 1964

4-6-64 Fed. Ct. hearing in Library case--	50.00
4-9-64 Clinton Library Sit-in	50.00
Total April Fees	100.00
Total new balance	2,374.50

Attorney Fees and Expenses for May, 1964

5-13-64 Motions in Clinton indictments	$50.00
5-21-64 Depositions in Clinton Library Suit	25.00
Total May Fees	75.00
Total new balance as of June 1,1964	$2,449.50

In view of what has been stated previously in my letters to you I would appreciate very much if steps are taken to liquidate this account.

Very truly yours

Murphy W. Bell

Murphy W. Bell

MWB:gmt

CC:
Marvin Rich, Esq.
38 Park Row
New York, New York

WUA027 NBD228

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

NSA159

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

SF-1201 (4-60)

1964 AUG 26

NS BRA143 PD 3 EXTRA BATON ROUGE LA 26 1046A CST

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW NYK

HAVE BEEN REQUESTED BY LOCAL CORE TO DEFEND CORE PERSONNEL IN JONESBORO LOUISIANA BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 2 1964 WILL BE UNABLE TO HANDLE THIS ASSIGMENT UNLESS OLD BALANCES OF 1200 DOLLARS IS RECEIVED IN TIME TO ALLOW ADEQUATE TRAIL PREPARATION

MURPHY W BELL 971 SOUTH 13

(54).

requisition
for $50.00

has sent no
proper bill
is suspect
till then.

Bell

August 27, 1964

$500.00 As soon as possible

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.

In partial payment of the ~~[illegible]~~ $1,000 we owe him. Necessary that this be paid promptly -- he won8t participate in a Core case otherwise.

Legal

September 23, 1964

Murphy Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th St.
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Murphy:

I have heard that you refused to handle one of our cases the other day. I know the difficulties you have had and am more than sympathetic. On the other hand, while we may be a little slow in paying our bills, it is not our forgetfulness or disinterest. Despite the drought over the summer, but knowing our problem, we sent you $1,500.00. On several occasions I have requisitioned additional sums for you, but the shortage has made things very difficult.

Because of our personal relationship, I am specially anxious that you represent us in your area. Please bear with us. We do pay our bills even if slowly.

Regards,

CR
hdl

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:ap

cc:
Collins, Douglas & Elie and Richard Haley

September 25, 1964

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

It gives me great pleasure to send you the enclosed check, in the amount of $600 (CORE check #2694).

Again, I am sorry it has taken some time to get this check to you.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Enc./

CR:hdl

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
9th FLOOR
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

LCDC

October 9, 1964

OCT 13 1964

Murphy Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

At Carl Rachlin's request, I have tried to call you on the long-distance telephone a number of times and have left my number, but I have not been able to reach you. I want therefore to get this note off to you.

Carl indicated that you wanted some thoughts concerning the matter of the couple who had been convicted of bootlegging in the 1930's and were now facing a show-cause order why they should not be stricken from the voter registration rolls.

Berl Bernhard, formerly staff director of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and now executive director of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, suggests the following: (a) that you advise the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department; (b) that you advise the U.S. Civil Rights Commission; (c) that you get in touch with Jack Nelson, Esq., in New Orleans to see whether he would like to help; and (d) that you contact Ben Taylor, Esq., in the Louisiana National Bank Building in Baton Rouge (who is a member of the President's Committee) for help.

I also talked with Jim Nabrit at the Inc. Fund. Jim looked up the Louisiana statutes and concluded that on the face of it the State was probably right in barring felons from voting, and that there might be nothing that could be done, short of attempting to establish a new doctrine that ex-felons who have served their time should not be deprived of their voting rights -- but this would obviously be a very major and problematic affair and would certainly not help put Louisiana into the Johnson column in 1964...

Since Carl didn't make very clear what sort of help you wanted, all of this may be perfectly useless to you. I hope it isn't. But please feel free to call upon the LCDC for any help we may be able to give.

Cordially,

Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Secretary

HS:e
CC: Carl Rachlin, Esq.

~~Dear Henry~~

~~[illegible]~~

OCT 8 1964

PRINTED CITATION OF NOTICE TO ERASE

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF WEST FELICIANA

REGISTRATION OFFICE

CITATION TO APPEAR

FROM:
FLETCHER F. HARVEY
Registrar of Voters

TO: JOHN BRANON
ROUTE 1-BOX 49C
JACKSON, LOUISIANA

PARISH OF WEST FELICIANA
STATE OF LOUISIANA

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, THAT ON OR BEFORE THE 13TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1964, A PERIOD OF TEN DAYS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS CITATION, DURING OFFICE HOURS, YOU ARE TO SHOW CAUSE IN PERSON IF ANY YOU HAVE, BEFORE THE UNDERSIGNED REGISTRAR OF VOTERS FOR THE PARISH OF WEST FELICIANA, STATE OF LOUISIANA; WHY YOUR NAME SHOULD NOT BE ERASED FROM THE OFFICIAL PRECINCT REGISTER OF WARD NO 9 PRECINCT NO 1 CERTIFICATE NO 99 IN ORDER TO RETAIN YOUR REGISTRATION YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE THREE DULY REGISTERED VOTERS OF THIS PARISH TO MAKE OATH BEFORE THE UNDERSIGNED THAT YOU ARE LEGALLY REGISTERED.

/s/ FLETCHER F. HARVEY
Registrar of Voters

LOUISIANA
2 DAY OF OCTOBER 1964

AFFIDAVIT IN CASE REGISTRATION OF VOTERSIS CHALLENGED

STATE OF LOUISIANA---PARISH OF WEST FELICIANA

PERSONALLY CAME AND APPEARED BEFORE ME FLETCHER F. HARVEY

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS IN AND FOR THE PARISH OF

WEST FELICIANA STATE OF LOUISIANA.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

JOHN H. SHIPES AND JOHN D. SPILLMAN

WHO BEING DULY SWORN, DO DEPOSE AND SAY:

THAT THEY ARE BONA FIDE REGISTERED VOTERS OF THIS PARISH; THAT AFTER REASONABLE INVESTIGATION BY THEM, AND EACH OF THEM, AND ON INFORMATION AND BELIEF, THAT JOHN BRANON
(Municipal number and street, if any)
TO WHOM WAS ISSUED REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE NO. 99 WARD 9 PRECINCT 1, OF THIS PARISH, IS ILLEGALLY REGISTERED OR HAS LOST HIS OR HER RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE PRECINCT, WARD OR PARISH IN WHICH THEY ARE REGISTERED, FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

His Citizenship rights were not restored after serving a term in the Federal Prison for commiting a felony.

AND SHOULD BE ERASED FROM THE OFFICIAL PRECINCT REGISTER OF WARD 9 PRECINCT 1 THAT THIS AFFIDAVIT IS MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CAUSING SAID NAME TO BE ERASED.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED /s/ JOHN H. SHIPES

BEFORE ME, ON THIS 2

DAY OF OCTOBER, 19 64 /s/ JOHN D. SPILLMAN

FLETCHER F. HARVEY
Registrar of Voters

AFFIDAVIT IN CASE REGISTRATION OF VOTER IS CHALLENGED

STATE OF LOUISIANA--PARISH OF WEST FELICIANA

PERSONALLY CAME AND APPEARED BEFORE ME FLETCHER F. HARVEY

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS IN AND FOR THE PARISH OF

WEST FELICIANA STATE OF LOUISIANA.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

JOHN H. SHIPES AND JOHN D. SPILLMAN

WHO BEING DULY SWORN, DO DEPOSE AND SAY:

THAT THEY ARE BONA FIDE REGISTERED VOTERS OF THIS PARISH; THAT AFTER REASONABLE INVESTIGATION BY THEM, AND EACH OF THEM, AND ON INFORMATION AND BELIEF, THAT WILLIE SWEZER

REGISTERED FROM ____________________

(Municipal number and street, if any)

TO WHOM WAS ISSUED REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE NO. 95 WARD 5

PRECINCT 1, OF THIS PARISH, IS ILLEGALLY REGISTERED OR HAS LOST HIS OR HER RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE PRECINCT, WARD OR PARISH IN WHICH THEY ARE REGISTERED, FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

His Citizenship rights were not restored after his release from a Federal Prison for committing a felony.

AND SHOULD BE ERASED FROM THE OFFICIAL PRECINCT REGISTER OF WARD 5 PRECINCT 1 THAT THIS AFFIDAVIT IS MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CAUSING SAID NAME TO BE ERASED.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED /s/ JOHN H. SHIPES

BEFORE ME, ON THIS 2

DAY OF OCT, 1964 /s/ JOHN D. SPILLMAN

FLETCHER F. HARVEY

Registrar of Voters

PRINTED CITATION OF NOTICE TO ERASE

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF WEST FELICIANA
REGISTRATION OFFICE

CITATION TO APPEAR

FROM:

FLETCHER F. HARVEY
Registrar of Voters

TO: WILLIE SWEZER
ROUTE 1-BOX 47
JACKSON, LOUISIANA

PARISH OF WEST FELICIANA
STATE OF LOUISIANA

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, THAT ON OR BEFORE THE 13TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1964, A PERIOD OF TEN DAYS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS CITATION, DURING OFFICE HOURS, YOU ARE TO SHOW CAUSE IN PERSON IF ANY YOU HAVE, BEFORE THE UNDERSIGNED REGISTRAR OF VOTERS FOR THE PARISH OF WEST FELICIANA, STATE OF LOUISIANA; WHY YOUR NAME SHOULD NOT BE ERASED FROM THE OFFICIAL PRECINCT REGISTER OF WARD NO 5 PRECINCT NO 1 CERTIFICATE NO 95 IN ORDER TO RETAIN YOUR REGISTRATION YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE THREE DULY REGISTERED VOTERS OF THIS PARISH TO MAKE OATH BEFORE THE UNDERSIGNED THAT YOU ARE LEGALLY REGISTERED.

/s/ FLETCHER F. HARVEY
Registrar of Voters

LOUISIANA
2 DAY OF OCTOBER 19 64

11/30

November 12, 1964

Murphy Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

Our records indicate we are in debt to you in the amount of $349.50.

f/u

Please send us a statement of our current obligation to you. It is most important because we are trying very hard to keep as current as possible. Our auditors are asking for this.

f/u

By the way, Henry Schwartzchild told me that George Zeidenstein is helping you with the case of Tyson v. Cazes. I will speak to Zeidenstein and make certain the work is done for you in time.

Cordially,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

November 16, 1964

Murphy Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy,

Whatever was the result in that voter disqualification problem that you spoke to me about a few weeks ago, concerning the man who had apparently pleaded guilty some years previously to a bootlegging offense?

Kindest regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

November 19, 1964

NOV 23 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
General Counsel, CORE
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y.

Re: Counsel fees
Murphy W. Bell

Dear Carl:

According to my records, CORE owes $599.50 on the principal debt. I am enclosing two carbons of letters that was submitted to Ronnie Moore (at his request). They have not been paid either. (237.50 total) ?

I don't like to be recalcitrant in this matter of counsel fees, it is just a question of paying rent, office and secretarial expenses or closing up shop. I cannot extend credit. I must have funds to operate on. I'm practicing law on a shoestring. I have not capital. CORE, at this moment, has pressing and important case in New Roads, St. Francisville, Clinton, and here in Baton Rouge, the 2nd Cox case. I would love to participate and handle these cases along with the rest of your attorneys, but I cannot participate without the necessary funds. It's not that I don't have patience with CORE or that I've lost faith in CORE'S integrity or ability to pay counsel fees, but just a question of whether I can continue to effectively operate as an attorney in the wider and more frequent (and more hostile) circumstances as now exist down here.

I have continued to function as counsel to the local and nearby groups (and I always will), and I have not rendered a bill or statement to either the local or national group, except where the service was substantial and perempted a great deal of my time and office materials.

I want to work with you, and I want to work with CORE, but I must and I will require that at least expenses be advanced before I further undertake any substantial task or case.

Very truly yours,

Murphy
Murphy W. Bell

[illegible]
also Haley

MWB/syw
Enclosures

Dear Murphy
Thank you for your letter of the 19th. I will do everything possible to get the money to you promptly. I want you to know I appreciate everything you have done for CORE. It

Goes without saying that, speaking for myself, I value for your friendship highly and look forward to seeing you soon

Regard

C.

Telephone
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

August 6, 1964

CORE
306 Inez Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana

Attn. Ronnie Moore

Bill for services	$30.00

Murphy W. Bell

MWB/syd

COPY

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

July 9, 1964

Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
Committee On Education Registration
306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana

Re: Miscellaneous Counsel
fee and expenses for
Month of June, 64

Dear Mf. Moore:

In accordance with your suggestion of July 7, 1964 I herewith submit an itemized account of expenses and fees that I will charge for my services during the past month of June. As you know (and as you should recognize) I only charge CORE for the more Significant Services and omit practically all of the many small, but time consuming tasks which I am called upon to render daily: Here is the bill

6/17/64	State v. Corrie Collins in Clinton	$50.00
6/25/64	Preparation of motions & pleading State v. Kramer and State v. Yates	$25.00
6/26/64	Court appearance in West Monroe in above two cases	$100.00
6/26/64	Travel expenses in above two cases	$25.00
	long distance telephone calls	$7.50
		$207.50

I am enclosing an original and one copy. National CORE will not be billed for the above expenses & fees, nor will anything be shown at all for any legal fees or expenses for the month of June, 1964, to them.

Please pay promptly.

Very Truly Yours

Murphy W. Bell

COPY

November 30, 1964

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

Thank you for your letter of the 19th. I will do everything possible to get the money for you promptly.

I want you to know I appreciate everything you have done for CORE. It goes without saying that, speaking for myself, I value your friendship highly and look forward to seeing you soon.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CC: Collins, Douglas & Elie
Mr. Richard Haley

CR:hdl

December 2, 1964

TO: Mrs. Williams

FROM: Hannie de Leeuw

RE: Murphy Bell, Esq. Account

The last time you checked this account, you found that we owe Mr. Bell $349.50. I wrote him to that effect and he came back and said it was $599.50, the same figure I came to when I first checked it. An exact difference of $250.

Would you please check it again?! Mr. Rachlin is very anxious about clearing this up, after all the past delays; could you give us the information by Friday, please?

Attached is the entire file.

Thanks.

Give to CC Fri. Dec 4th

Done. She says it can't be paid now -

FORM 20
(10/64)

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Financial Authorization and Requisition

Date November 30, 1964

Amount $349.50

Date Needed IMMEDIATELY

LONG, LONG, LONG PAST DUE!
(see attached copy of letter)

Payee Murphy W. Bell, Esq.

Address

(to be filled in where request is not accompanied by invoice or check is not to be picked up in office)

Purpose: Payment on outstanding debt

CHARGE:

		AMOUNT
7100	Member. & Finance - Mtce.	$
7200	Member. & Finance - Recruit.	
7300	Public Int. and Education	
7400	Administration	
7500	Chapter Devel.	
7600	Holiday Cards	
77	Special Fund Raising*	
8100	Program	
82	List Conferences, etc.*	
84	Publications*	
85	Projects *	
Other	Legal - counsel fees	$349.50

* Specify one to be indicated.

Requested by: Legal
Department

CR
Signature

Approved by:

check #

Date

Approved by

Note:

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

19[illegible] DEC 22 [illegible] 24

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

VUA006 NBA056 NSA007
NS BRA041 PD BATON ROUGE LA 22 850A CST
CARL RACHLIN ATTORNEY
CARE CORE 38 PARK ROW NYK

DESPERATE FOR FUNDS SEND BALANCE DUE IF POSSIBLE
MURPHY W BELL
(55).

Gordon

Is there anything we can send Murphy now?
Carl

January 15, 1965

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy,

I think we have straightened out our records and they appear to show that indeed we owe you $599.50. I take it in addition we owe you $237.50 for services that Ronnie requested of you this summer. Apparently this is also unpaid.

You know our financial condition is very bad but please rest assured I am trying very hard to get you the money you are owed and at least in this small way repay you for your loyalty as well as for your services.

I look forward to seeing you soon. With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
Collins, Douglas & Elie
Dr. George Wiley

CR:hdl

SEDF

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

April 7, 1965

COPY

Hannie de Leeuw
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Hannie,

The only reference to the bill you mentioned are the two carbons enclosed. It appear that I sent the carbon copies of the bills to Carl in Nov. 19, 1964. I have no others. Ronnie Moore's carbon indicates that the bill was authentic.

As I recall, you are entirely correct in your understanding as to the nature of the cases involved. This office did a complete survey of the Plaquemine, Louisiana cases, (nature, posture and disposition) in order to clear the porperties of persons who posted property bonds for those arrested during the height of the demonstrations.

Legal actions were initiated in behalf of certain other persons who were arrested while attempting to register to vote in the West Feliciana area.

I hope that this explanation will satisfy the SEDF.

Nice to hear from you. Be well.

Best Regards,

Murphy W. Bell

enclosure

MWB/ps

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ 150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ New York, N.Y. 10038

April 13, 1965

Murphy Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed please find check in the amount of $237.50 representing payment for disbursements incurred during 1964 Louisiana Summer Project.

Please forgive the delay.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

JUN 3 1965

June 1, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
General Counsel
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

Enclosed is my statement covering the last five or six months for my services to CORE.

I have not detailed the services and dates as I usually do in order to minimize the costs and to avoid being picayunish. Thus I have charged a flat rate of $150.00 per month plus expenses. This fee includes all court appearances, city, state and federal, all conferences consultations, etc. with attorneys, CORE officials, etc.

If this arrangement is unsatisfactory let me know immediately and I'm sure we can adjust the matter.

Take care

Very truly yours,

Murphy

Murphy

cc Lolis Elie, Esq.

Telephone
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

June 1, 1965

To CORE
38 Park Row
New York, 38 N.Y.

Legal Services rendered:

Jan., Feb., March, April, May @ $150.00 per month

	Total	$750.00
Expenses (see attachment)		22.54
	TOTAL	$777.54

OK

M.R.

Legal - Louisiana

RECEIVED
JUN 14 1965
SEDF

2 of [illegible], [illegible] & [illegible]

United States Court of Appeals
FIFTH CIRCUIT

EDWARD W. WADSWORTH
CLERK

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

ROOM 408 - 400 ROYAL ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130

June 10, 1965

Mr. Murphy W. Bell
Attorney at Law
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Re: No. 22596 - Ledell Mae Jackson and Leonard Williams
-vs- State of Louisiana
No. 22640 - Ledell Mae Jackson and Leonard Williams
-vs- State of Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that this office has received the transcript of record in the above case.

A deposit of $ 790.00 is requisite to cover the estimated costs of Court and printing of the record; this deposit is estimated as follows:

Estimated number of printed pages (160) at $2.50 per page	$ 400.00
Reproducing (pages that cannot be set in type) and Inserting (booklets, patents, etc. furnished by counsel)	$ 390.00
Total Estimated Cost of Printing Record	$ 790.00
Docketing Fee	$
TOTAL	$ 790.00

reduced to $224
pay to A. L.
~~mimeo~~ Letter sent
Pd 6/18/65

Usually the deposit required will exceed the actual cost of printing and the balance out of said deposit will be refunded after the record is printed.

(A CERTIFIED CHECK OR EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK OR NEW ORLEANS BANK, OR MONEY ORDER FOR THIS DEPOSIT IS DUE AND PAYABLE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF THIS REQUISITION, AS PROVIDED IN RULE 23(2)

When the record is printed a copy will be forwarded to all counsel whose appearance has been entered, with notice as to the time for filing briefs, etc.

/bwc
cc: Mr. Nils R. Douglas
Mr. Carl Rachlin
Mr. Charles Morgan
Hon. Jack P. F. Gremillion
Mr. Fred C. Jackson

**** See Schedule Attached.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD W. WADSWORTH, CLERK

By George Bauer
Deputy Clerk

FPI—LK—3-31-65—3M—4683

June 18, 1965

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 S.13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

I thank you for your recent letter including a bill for the months of January, February, March, April and May. May I request that you send short statements about the things you have been doing which CORE SEDF must have for its records.

I look forward to seeing you soon and trust we can spend some time together.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Marvin Rich

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

RECEIVED
JUN 22 1965
CORE SEDF

June 18, 1965

Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed is a bill and a letter from Murphy Bell as well as my response to him. The amount appears to be reasonable but as you can see I have asked him for an explanation for your records.

Sincerely,

Carl

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs
Enc.

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3872

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

June 28, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
General Counsel, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

JUN 29 1965

Re: Counsel fees

Dear Carl:

Attached are some of the pleadings that I filed which pleadings in themselves indicate the number of actual court appearances that I made in various Courts.

I made at least two appearances in St. Francisville, La. (about 80 miles round trip). I made at least six appearances in Federal District Court here in Baton Rouge in regard to Cox, Jackson and Williams. My records indicate at least eight appearances in City Court of Baton Rouge on various appearances there in regard to minor traffic cases involving CORE workers.

I would like to comply with your request as to "short statements," but the work that I am doing for CORE here is so voluminous and detailed that I doubt if it would qualify to be of the nature that would permit your S E D F to pay me.

Very truly yours,

Murphy

Murphy

MWB/ps

June 29, 1965

Miss Clarence Marie Collier
621 Lavini Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Re: Community Advancement, Inc.

Dear Miss Collier:

Please accept my sincere appreciation for your assuming the responsibility of Chairman of the Nominations Committee to implement the extention of our Board and the Executive Committee.

I suggest, and only suggest, that at least twenty names are presented to the Board, representing the Negro citizenry of our community, comprizing the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge only.

Please keep in mind and also understand, that the economically depressed portions of our community must likewise be represented in the nominees.

The following names have been previously submitted to me, and I suggest that each of these persons should be contacted, to affirm a nomination from your committee, should your committee see fit to include any or all these names in your list of nominees.

✓ Dr. Dupuy Anderson
Mr. Murphy W. Bell, Sr.
Mr. Alvin Guidry
✓ Rev. W. T. Handy
✓ Rev. R. A. Janes
Mr. Joney Little
Mr. Ronnie N. Moore
Mr. Carl Porter
Dr. Jewel Prestage
Mr. Voltaire H. Sterling
Rev. Carl T. Wethers
✓ Rev. J. R. Williams

Please understand that this list which I give you as potential nominees for the Board of Directors, in no means is a request of mine that they be included. However, these names have been offered to me by responsible members of our community,

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

and recognizing most of them on a personal knowledge basis, other than Mr. Porter and Mr. Sterling, whom I do not know, I feel that they would advantaging Community Advancement, Inc. if they agreed to serve.

If I can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Very truly yours,

Walter H. Travis

WHT:slb

cc: Mr. Jesse Bankston
9444 New Hammond Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mr. Leon G. Netterville
Southern University Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

bcc: Mr. Fred Baldwin, Regional Supervisor
Community Action Program
Room N-625
1156 15th Street Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20506

JUL 12 1965

July 8, 1965

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 S. 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

Thank you for your letter of the 28th which arrived while I was at the CORE Convention. I am recommending payment to Marvin Rich and I am sending him a photocopy of your letter which he will need for his records. I enclose a copy of a letter to Ronnie Moore which speaks for itself and concerning the West Feliciana Parish school case. Why don't you send me a draft of the complaint if you have it and we will join in this endeavor together.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Marvin Rich

TELEPHONE
348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

July 14, 1965

COPY

Community Advancement, Inc.
600 North Foster Drive
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Attn: Mr. Walter Travis, President

Re: Fair representation in
Administration of Funds
O.E.O. Act of 1964

Dear Mr. Travis:

I am distressed to read in the Baton Rouge papers of the disappointing action taken by Community Advancement, Inc. in regard to "complying" with federal officials request to allow "representative" Negroes participate in the decision making bodies of the corporation.

Heretofore I have never doubted the integrity of your personal views and intentions, and as you know, I have made a sincere effort to cooperate with you and Community Advancement, Inc. However, as President of the local NAACP Chapter and legal advisor to the area CORE Chapters, I will do all in my power to see that Negroes who truly represent the Negro people, instead of those Negroes who are selected by the "white power structure" are participants in the decision making bodies that administer and apply for federal funds in our community.

This so-called "compliance" has demonstrated without a doubt the need for direct action in the Baton Rouge community.

COPY

It appears that amicable and honest negotiation is to no avail.

Very truly yours,

Murphy W. Bell

Murphy W. Bell
President, Baton Rouge Chapter
National Association For Advancement
of Colored People

cc: Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary, CORE
1501½ E. Blvd.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Hon. Adam Clayton Powell
U. S. Congressman
Washington, D. C.

Hon. John Conyers
U. S. Congressman
Washington, D. C.

Hon. Fred Baldwin
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Roy Wilkins
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

Jack Greenberg, Esq.
NAACP Legal Defense Fund
10 Columbus Circle
New York, N. Y.

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
CORE General Counsel
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Hon. W. W. Dumas
Mayor, City of Baton Rouge
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

MWB/ps

COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT, INC.
P. O. BOX 66182
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70806

July 15, 1965

Mr. Murphy W. Bell
Attorney at Law
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Re: Community Advancement, Inc.
Fair Representation
Administration of Funds
OEO Act of 1964

Dear Mr. Bell:

This acknowledges your letter of July 14, 1965.

As you are aware, our Board voted unanimously to extend the membership of the Board from forty to fifty board members, and the Executive Committee from nine to fifteen members.

As President, and authorized to do so by the Charter of the Corporation and the Bylaws, I appointed a Nominating Committee consisting of three persons, two Negro and one White.

The Nominating Committee produced a list of nominees after some four and one half hours' work and the screening of approximately forty persons.

That committee presented their nominations to the Board of Directors at its meeting on July 12, 1965, and additional nominations from the floor, six in number, were included in the election.

Twenty-one persons were nominated; eleven persons were elected to the Board of Directors, all Negroes, and four persons, again Negroes, elected to the Executive Committee.

The election was conducted in a democratic manner.

Very truly yours,

Walter H Travis

Walter H. Travis

WHT:ss

cc: Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary, CORE
1501 ½ E. Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Hon. Adam Clayton Powell
United States Congressman
Washington, D. C.

Hon. Fred Baldwin
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

Jack Greenberg, Esq.
NAACP Legal Defense Fund
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York

Board Members
Community Advancement, Inc.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mr. Roy Wilkins, President
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Hon. John Conyers
United States Congressman
Washington, D. C.

Hon. W. W. Dumas
Mayor, City of Baton Rouge
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
CORE General Counsel
29 Park Row
New York, New York

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

WALTER H. TRAVIS
600 NORTH FOSTER DRIVE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70806

July 15, 1965

Mr. Murphy W. Bell, Attorney at Law
President, Baton Rouge Chapter NAACP
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Re: Community Advancement, Inc.
Your letter July 14, 1965
Fair Representation
Administration of Funds
OEO Act of 1964

Dear Mr. Bell:

Since your letter placed the above situation on a personal basis, this is a personal reply addressed to you and only those who received your letter.

I am addressing you formally, as thus you addressed me in your letter of July 14.

After many years of a first name friendship, it appears that by your letter of July 14, you wish not only to terminate this friendship, but to alienate me as well.

First, it would appear that a prudent and wise man would have shown the courtesy to call a person in my circumstance, not only as a friend, but also concerning the task we are all about. That being the assistance of the economically underprivileged in the City of Baton Rouge and the Parish of East Baton Rouge and in the State of Louisiana as well as in the entire United States.

Before your diatribe, you might well as the excellent attorney you are, have explored all the circumstances before castigating me personally.

First as you know, since the middle of February, 1965, I have spent no less than eight hours a day, seven days a week and many days more hours than this without respite on a voluntary basis; using not only my time and energy, but also my economic resources to the tune of approximately $15,000.00, with no possible desire for, anticipation of, or possibility of a return in any direction other than additional heartache, social and economic loss.

Knowing this as you do, it is difficult for me to understand or interpret your letter of July 14 other than as a personal affront. I hope my interpretation is incorrect, and that you will follow your letter of July 14 with some explanation.

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

For those gentlemen who received your letter and others who are interested in the total advancement of this state and all of its people, it is only fair that I present not only to you, but to them those facts of which you should be already aware, but are not because you have not participated.

First, a group of civic minded citizens including four prominent Negro citizens of our community (active in civic and social affairs) met to form a non-profit corporation for the implementation of the OEO of 1964 in our City and Parish.

A Charter and Bylaws were filed with the Clerk of Court, 19th Judicial District Court, whereon the City-Parish Councils of the City of Baton Rouge and the Parish of East Baton Rouge unanimously passed a resolution authorizing Community Advancement, Inc. as the solely authorized legal body to implement the provisions of the OEO for the benefit of all of our people.

This was done in accord with the guide lines of the Community Action Program, and in an attempt to reduce administrative costs of the program by centralizing all activities for the City and Parish in a single authority.

The initial Board of Directors was composed of forty persons, who in turn elected nine members to an Executive Committee in accord with the democratic process of election in which we are all supposed to believe.

The fact is that of this board of forty (actually only thirty-nine, with one vacancy) there were four Negroes who volunteered or were chosen by someone unknown to me, for service on this board.

At no time to my knowledge unless one of the four Negroes originally on the board were members, did any member or officer of the NAACP or CORE appear on the scene or volunteer to assist in the really worthwhile hard work of organizing a community action program.

Therefore in the second paragraph of your letter when you say you "have made a sincere effort to co-operate with me and Community Advancement, Inc." you cannot honestly in any way demonstrate that at any time you assisted or cooperated in this program.

If you will recall I called you requesting that you submit six names for nominees as candidates for members of the Board of Directors. You agreed to do this and promised to write me giving me that list of names, occupation and addresses.

This you never did. The only way I got these names from you was to call you four or five times, and even then you did not have a full complement of six names, and added two of our fine Negro citizens, whose names I recalled to you, whom you did not even remember as suitable but were acceptable to you.

Other than that, which was not very efficiently or promptly done by you, you or NAACP have offered no assistance in the Community Action Program.

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

You have not volunteered one worker, you have contributed no time, no money, and no energy.

The same applies to the local CORE organization and Mr. Ronnie M. Moore, the Field Secretary for the State of Louisiana.

At the same time I called you, I also called Mr. Ronnie M. Moore and requested that he supply me with a list of six names to be nominated as candidates for election to the Board of Directors of C.A.I. He supplied me with those six names on a simple scrap of paper which I have retained, and that given to me in the presence of Senator J. D. DeBlieux in Mr. DeBlieux's office when we were having a meeting with Senator DeBlieux, to which you were invited but did not attend.

CORE likewise has afforded no voluntary contribution in personnel, time, energy, or financial resources.

How then can either the NAACP locally or CORE locally indicate at all as you did in your letter, that an effort was put forth by your people (that is those in your organizations) in our Community Action effort?

I challenge you to demonstrate otherwise.

After many conversations with Washington, Mr. Fred Baldwin, Regional Supervisor and/or his assistant, Mr. Earl Rhine; by personal contact I demonstrated to the Board of Directors that it was only fair that the Negro minority be adequately represented on a proportionate population basis, 1960 census, 32.8%.

At the same time I acknowledge and will always acknowledge, that when any minority group is to be recognized all minority groups should be recognized. There are many minority groups, including but not limited to Italians, Swedish, Jewish, Unitarian Fellowship, Quakers, Klu Klux Klan, White Citizens Council and so on ad in finitum.

The very intent of the OEO Act of 1964 by discriminating in favor of the Negro as it is obviously being conducted, is discriminatory in itself, and a violation of that act.

However, the Board of Directors of C.A.I. met and approved unanimously resolutions to amend the charter, to extend our Board from forty to fifty members, and our Executive Committee from nine to fifteen members.

An election was called, and as President, authorized by the Articles of Incorporation and the Bylaws, I appointed a Nominating Committee which was:

Initially as Chairman; Mr. John G. Lewis, Jr. who recused himself as he said he had much personal business outside of the state and would not be able to serve adequately on the committee.

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

I then appointed Miss Clarence Marie Collier as Chairman, Mr. G. Leon Netterville and Mr. Jesse Bankston as a three member Nominating Committee.

Miss Collier and Mr. Netterville are both Negroes. Mr. Bankston's integrity, and activity in Christian experiences for equal opportunity for all peoples of this country is widely known throughout this state.

I did not ignore the names for nominations for election to the board which you and Ronnie Moore gave me, but advised Miss Clarence Marie Collier as Chairman of the Nominating Committee. A copy of my letter to her is attached, and is already in Mr. Moore's possession.

It is not my job, once a committee is appointed, to direct that committee. My letter therefore was one of good intent and outlined fully the situation in every respect.

If you have any quarrel, your quarrel then is with Miss Collier, Mr. Netterville, and Mr. Bankston, the members of the Nominating Committee, but however I do not believe you have an argument with them.

Accordingly the Board of Directors of Community Advancement, Inc. met on Monday, July 12, 1965, and in a democratic election, which I presume is still available in this country, elected eleven Negroes to the board, and four Negroes to the Executive Committee.

Of the twelve names submitted to me by you and Mr. Moore, the Nominating Committee included three names, Dr. Dupuy Anderson, Rev. W. T. Handy, Jr., and Rev. J. R. Williams.

In addition nominations were made from the floor which included a fourth person from your list, the Rev. R. A. James.

I might point out that every candidate including those nominated from the floor had someone either White or Negro speak on behalf of their candidacy on the floor of that meeting. There could be no question as to the democratic and fair manner in which this election was conducted.

Ballots were supplied by Miss Clarence Marie Collier, Chairman of the Nominating Committee. In fact she conducted the election at my request.

You could well have determined all of this by calling me as did Ronnie Moore.

I called you last evening, July 14 at your office and advised your secretary or receptionist, that I would be in my office until midnight for your call. You did not call. Again today, July 15 although prior to receiving your letter I called your office, your secretary said you were in conference and that you would return my call. This letter is being dictated at 10:30 A.M. July 15 and you have not returned either call.

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

Now I ask you - what actually has the NAACP or CORE done for the program in this community other than demonstrate that you wish to actually prevent the program from getting off the ground and performing the job it is intended to do and that is assist the economically deprived of all races.

There are many fair minded individuals in this community, who happen to be White. I have always attempted to be one of those and have demonstrated this since my first candidacy for public office in 1956. If you will recall that election and the election of 1960, the reason I was not elected although the first man in each first primary, I was defeated in the second primary in each election because of my attempt to make our community an area in this state, this section of the country, and the United States, which would be one of equal opportunity for all. Provided always that first a responsibility would be born by those seeking rights from whence the rewards would be expected.

What can the reaction of a person like myself who has dedicated substantial sums of money, incurred many enemies among those opposed to equality, given up social and civic activities, sustained economic losses in business, for something in which I believe, react other than as I react to your letter, and to the phone call I endured with Ronnie Moore yesterday, July 14.

As you know I have always regarded you as a friend. I have respected your ability. It appears that either you lack discretion by taking off as you did in your letter without first discussing the matter with me, or you really have no concern for the economically deprived in our City and Parish regardless of race, creed or color.

I knew and still know that there were bound to be inter-factional disputes between the Negroes of this community. I knew also that problems would be solved by a conference and that was the purpose of my call to you last night. You did not respond and have not responded up to the dictation of this letter.

You have by inference in your letter injected an indication that the "white power structure" controlled the recent election implementing the Negro membership of our board and its Executive Committee. You could be no closer to a complete lack of understanding than you appear in that statement.

Frankly Mr. Bell, I feel that some apologetic reaction is due from you. I know that if I had treated you thusly, I would not hesitate to apologize.

I personally doubt that any person individually in the entire United States, has devoted the energy, personal resources and the personal sacrifices which I have endured, in attempting to help all persons economically deprived in this City and Parish.

If, your intent is that of Ronnie Moore, as expressed by him in his telephone call to me of July 14, to torpedo the program or "not give a damn whether it took place or not", unless it could be controlled by his group; then both

CORE and NAACP is showing in this area a complete disregard for the economically deprived and the underprivileged in selfish, aggrandizing political power motivations.

If this is the case, God help us all.

Very truly yours,

Walter H. Travis

WHT:ss

Attachment

cc: Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary, CORE
1501 ½ E. Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mr. Roy Wilkins
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Hon. Adam Clayton Powell
United States Congressman
Washington, D. C.

Hon. John Conyers
United States Congressman
Washington, D. C.

Hon. Fred Baldwin
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

Hon. W. W. Dumas
Mayor, City of Baton Rouge
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Jack Greenberg, Esq.
NAACP Legal Defense Fund
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
CORE General Counsel
39 Park Row
New York, New York

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

July 20, 1965

Mr. Murphy W. Bell
971 South 13 Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

Enclosed is a CORE SEDF check for $777.54. This is to cover all fess and expenses for the period from January 1 through June 1, as indicated in your letter of June 1. I am very pleased to be able to forward this check.

I would like to receive from you short, narrative statements as to the nature of the services you provide for the civil rights workers in the area. This is essential if we are to keep any adequate records and if we are to comply with Federal laws which govern our operation. As a lawyer, and an officer of the court, I am sure that you understand our responsibility.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm
Enclosure

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

TELEPHONE
348-3572

RECEIVED
AUG 5 1965
CORE SEDF

July 31, 1965

Pd $300
for June + July

C
O
P
Y

CORE
38PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK

Legal Services rendered during July, 1965--------- (as per attached statement)	$750.00
added Telephone expense (see list attached) -----	$ 42.20
TOTAL ------------------------	$792.20

Pd
o/o
~~Ck~~#1007

cc: CSED Fund
c/o Marvin Rich

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

$150 July
150 - June

RECEIVED
AUG 2 1965
CORE SEDF.

July 31, 1965

REPORT OF LEGAL SERVICES RENDERED FOR CORE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1965

July 1, 1965 ------------------------ Conference, consultation CORE Office, personnel (Louisiana Activities)

July 2, 1965 ------------------------ Conference, consultation CORE office, personnel

July 3, 1965 ------------------------ Conference, consultation CORE Office, personnel

July 7, 1965 ------------------------ Conference, consultation CORE Office, personnel

July 8, 1965 ------------------------ Conference, consultation CORE Office, personnel

July 9, 1965 ------------------------ Conference, consultation CORE Office, personnel

July 10, 1965 ----------------------- Conference, consultation CORE Office, personnel

July 14, 1965 ----------------------- CORE, Dictation, complaint to A & W Rootbeer Company

July 14, 1965 ----------------------- CORE, dictation, letter of complaint to Mr. Felix Tantum

July 15, 1965 ----------------------- CORE, dictation, complaint to Mr. Johnny Rogers' Esso Service Station

July 19, 1965 ----------------------- CORE, two Petition for Damages filed in St. Francisville, La. and Federal Court

July 20, 1965 ----------------------- CORE, Petition for Writ of Mandamus drew up; (Plaquemine Annex) suit to incorporate annex to Plaquemine, Louisiana

July 21, 1965	CORE conference in reference to arrests made in Jonesboro, Louisiana
July 22, 1965	CORE conference, School Desegregation in New Roads, Louisiana
July 22, 1965	CORE, Temporary Restraining Order, and Motion for Temporary Restraining Order; Robert Carter et.al. VS. West Feliciana Parish
July 27, 1965	CORE conference, Ronnie Moore
July 27, 1965	CORE, dictation to Mayor W. W. Dumas
July 28, 1965	CORE, Petition for Production of Documents and Records; (School Desegregation)
July 28, 1965	CORE, Ronnie Moore VS. City of Baton Rouge; Motion to Quash and Application for Bill of Particulars
July 30, 1965	CORE, Trial in reference to West Feliciana desegregation of Schools Case.

August 2, 1965

Mr. Murphy W. Bell
971 South 13 Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy Bell:

Thanks so much for your statement of services rendered to CORE SEDF as of July 31. This is most helpful. I would like to know a little more detail about the July 19, 1965 petition for damages filed in St. Francisville. I would like to know a few more details about this case and the one about asking for Temporary Restraining Order, Robert Carter et al. vs. West Feliciana Parish. Also, on July 28, you mention a school desegregation suit. Is this the case in West Feliciana Parish for which the clippings are enclosed.

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $300 covering your services to CORE SEDF for the months of June, and July, 1965.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm
Enclosure

August 5, 1965

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

I am as regretful as you that I did not see you in Baton Rouge. I was supposed to be in Baton Rouge on Saturday, two weeks age. At that point I was to meet with Camille Gravel and Ronnie. Unfortunately, Ronnie had to keep another appointment and this three-way appointment got all fouled up. Unfortunately, I was not able to get back to Baton Rouge.

I quite understand your disturbed feelings about West Feliciana. As a matter of fact, I gave specific instruction that since I learned only over the weekend of Judge West's order, the LCDC lawyers in New Orleans should consult you about the appeal and because you are very busy, offer to take the burden off you. It was made clear, however, that obviously you are the attorney of record and will continue to be so until we are victorious in the case. You cannot imagine how much I regret any slip-ups in this regard. You are far too important to me personally, and to CORE generally, for us to do something as improper as attempt to push you around. Please accept my regrets in this regard.

As to the other matters raised by you, Ronnie Moore discussed with me the setting up of a fund

Cont'd....

to be available in Baton Rouge for commencement of litigation. I have mentioned this already to Marvin Rich. I know he will want from you some idea of what you think this fund should contain by way of money and approximately what kinds of cases it would be used for, whether it would include possible appeals or merely an institution of action.

I know how much time you give to CORE and I want this to continue. You are one of our most valuable assets in the Legal Department. I expect to be in Louisiana again soon and rest assured that I would hope to stay with you part of that time.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Ronnie Moore
Marvin Rich
Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.

Telephone
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

August 9, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education, Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, N. Y/. 10038

Dear Sir:

In recent months it has became increasingly clear to me that there is available for the Negro people in the South significant benefits of Federal Social Legislation. Properly implemented these programs can attain the goals toward which they were directed.

Unfortunately very little is known about either the substance of these federal programs or their administration. It is to correct this situation that I suggest the program outlined below.

I. We suggest that a symposium be held here in Louisiana for interested Negro and white attorneys. The symposium is to consist of a series of four or five weekend seminars attended by attorneys from this state covering the following subject matter:

1. The Medicare Program
2. Social Security regulations and benefits and its interrelationship with state programs
3. Agricultural, Industrial Labor, and small business regulations,benefits, and assistance programs.
4. Economic opportunity programs and benefits
5. Federal Programs in aid of Youth Development and Educational Assistance.

II. Upon the completion of the program the attorneys may agree among themselves on areas of interest of specialization, and will in turn hold seminars to be attended by persons of the community and civil rights organization members interested in any one or all of the above aspects of federal involvement. These meetings will pass along the information gathered by the attorneys.

III. The Attorneys seminar may be conducted by a Professor of law familiar with social legislation, or several such persons, or members of federal agencies who conduct these programs.

IV. It is suggested that funds might be supplied from one or more of the following groups, but not the exclusion of others not mentioned:

NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.

Federal Government

Harvard University

American Bar Association

NAACP

American Jewish Congress Committee on Law and Social Action.

We would welcome suggestions from you and would indeed encourage positive steps in improving upon this outline or making the suggestion a reality.

Thank you for your kind attention and interest in this matter.

Respectfully,

Murphy W Bell

Murphy W. Bell, President,
Baton Rouge Chapter, NAACP

Al Katz

By: Al Katz,
Law Students Civil Rights
Research Council

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

cc:

Mr. Robert Wechsler

Professor Preble Stolz
University of California, Boalt Hall

Geoffrey C. Hazard, Esq.
American Bar Foundation

Hon. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
U. S. Attorney General

Robert Carter, Esq.

A.M. Trudeau, Esq.
President, Louisiana NAACP

Jack Greenberg, Esq.
Chief Counsel, NAACP Legal Defense&
Education Fund, Inc.

Arthur Kinoy, Esq.

Anthony Celebrezze, Sectretary
Department of Health, Education &
Welfare

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Chief Counsel, CORE

Ephriam London, Esq.
American Jewish Congress
Committee on Law and Social Action

American Civil Liberties Union

Dean Frank C. Newman
University of California, Boalt Hall

Alan Levin, Director
Law Students Civil Rights Research Council

Michael Tigar

Dean Edwin Griswold
Harvard Law School

cc:

Professor Mark De W. Howe
Harvard Law School

Professor Robert O'Neil
University of California, Boalt Hall

ProFessor Robert Cole
University of California, Boalt Hall

Professor Thomas Emerson
Columbia University School of Law

Professor Howard Sachs
Northwestern University, School/of Law

Dr. Jack Geiger

Miss Dolores Robbins
Washington, D. C.

Floyd Mc Kissick, Esq.
National Chairman, CORE

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education, Defense Fund

September 3, 1965

Mr. Murphy W. Bell
971 South 13 Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

I was very pleased to get your mimeographed letter of August 9 about a symposium of federal legislation and program. We will discuss your proposals at the next meeting of our Board. I cannot predict their recommendation since our finances are limited, but we are interested in helping local communities use more adequately the resources of the Federal government.

We are enclosingyour August retainer and reimbursement for your telephone expenses.

I do hope that the program in Louisiana is going well from your point of view. We here are pleased.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosure

COPY

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

RECEIVED
SEP 9 1965
CORE SEDF

September 7, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Counsel Fees

Dear Carl:

On July 31, 1965, I submitted a bill to CORE for work during July, 1965 in the amount of $792.20. I immediately received a check from Mary Rich for $300.00 which I applied to the account, leaving a balance of $492.20. The following is an itemized account of my legal services for August, 1965:

	Balance Forward	$492.20
8/3/65 (1.)	East Feliciana School Desegregation case (preparation & Filing)	250.00
8/3/65 (2.)	Investigation of Segregated Status of St. Tammany Parish Fair and related interviews, letters, etc.	75.00
8/5/65 (3.)	City of Baton Rouge v. Ronnie Moore prep. of Motion to Quash, etc., Court Appearance	100.00
8/5/65 (4.)	CORE Consultation (Chuck Larson)	10.00
8/17/65(5.)	City of Baton Rouge v. Walter Jenkins	50.00
8/16/65(6.)	CORE personnel conferences	10.00
8/19/65(7.)	Trial of Motions in Ronnie Moore case	25.00
8/11/65(8.)	Pre-Trial of East Feliciana Desegregation Suit in New Orleans	150.00
8/27/65(9.)	City of Alexandria v. Issac Reynolds	25.00

---

page 2
Mr. Carl Rachlin
September 7, 1965

8/28//65 (10.)	City of Baton Rouge v. Mike Lesser	$ 25.00
	Miscellaneous expenses	
	Telephone long distance calls	58.00
	Gasoline purchase for out of town trips	12.00
	TOTAL fees and expenses	$1282.20

4220
240 00

Murphy W. Bell

cc: CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
Room 13
New York, New York 10038

TELEPHONE
DI 8-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

COPY

page 2
Mr. Carl Rachlin
September 7, 1965

8/28/65	(10.)	City of Baton Rouge v. Mike Lesser	$ 25.00
		Miscellaneous expenses	
		Telephone long distance calls	58.00
		Gasoline purchase for out of town trips	12.00
		TOTAL fees and expenses	$1282.20 42.20 1240.00

9/7/65 Signed: Murphy W. Bell
Murphy W. Bell

cc: CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York 10038
Attn. Marvin Rich, Esq.

September 13, 1965

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 S. 13th Street
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Murphy:

I met with Marv Rich and discussed your bill with him. There is no doubt from what Ronnie Moore has said and from what I know of my own knowledge, you are not making money off CORE and CORE SEDF.

Marvin tells me that from SEDF viewpoint, it is important that we have hencefoward a fair regularized basis of work with you. I suggested, based on previous conversations with everyone concerned, that such a rate would be $10.00 per hour.

So far as your current bill is concerned, obviously work has to be paid for. Marv says that it would be good for his records if you could give him the time spent. I assume, of course, that all conferences referred to in your bill refer to time spent on CORE and CORE SEDF matters. Please, where possible, so indicate on your bills.

I hope to meet with you and Collins, Douglas and Elie soon, so as to plan activities for the months ahead.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Mr. Marvin Rich
Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.

TELEPHONE
348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

RECEIVED
OCT 4 1965
CORE SEDF

October 1, 1965

COPY

OK
MR

Ronnie M. Moore, Esq.
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

RE: Sentences in
City of Baton Rouge vs. Moore
City of Baton Rouge vs. Policheck

Dear Ronnie:

I appeared before City Judge Tim Pugh and he found you and Policheck "not guilty" of contempt for failure to appear in the above trials. However on a plea of guilty which I entered for both of you he assessed the following fines:

Ronnie M. Moore	$25.00	and $5.00	costs,	$30.00
John Policheck	$15.00	and $1.00	costs,	$16.00
		TOTAL		$46.00

Judge Pugh gave me until October 10, 1965 to pay the fine. Please remit.

Very truly yours,

MWB/ps

Murphy W. Bell

cc:
Carl Rachlin

Pd p/o Ck # 32
10/8/65

October 8, 1965

Mr. Murphy W. Bell
971 South 13 Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed are two checks in the amounts of $150 and $196 covering the following items:

Check No. 26 - $150 -- September retainer

Check No. 32 - $196 -- October retainer $150

and payment of fines in City of
Baton Rouge vs Moore and Policheck 46

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosures (2)

TELEPHONE
348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

Recd 10/29/64

October 28, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York

RE: Counsel Fees

Dear Marv:

In accordance with your requirements I am revising the statement of September 7, 1965 to show hours actually worked in CORE & CORE S E D F matters:

July Balance Forward		(50hrs.)	$492.20
8/3/65	East Feliciana School Desegregation case (preparation & Filing)	(25 Hrs.)	250.00
8/3/65	Investigation of Segregated Status of St. Tammany Parish Fair and related interviews, letters, etc.	(7½ hrs.)	75.00
8/5/65	City of Baton Rouge v. Ronnie Moore prep. of Motion to Quash, etc., Court Appearance	(10 hrs.)	100.00
8/5/65	CORE Consultation (Chuck Larson)	(1 hrs.)	10.00
8/17/65	City of Baton Rouge v. Walter Jenkins	(5 hrs.)	50.00
8/16/65	CORE personnel conferences	(1 hrs.)	10.00
8/19/65	Trial of Motions in Ronnie Moore case	(2½ Hrs.)	25.00
8/11/65	Pre Trial of East Feliciana Desegregation Suit in New Orleans	(15 hrs.)	150.00
8/27/65	City of Alexandria v. Issac Reynolds	(2½ hrs.)	25.00

Telephone
348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

8/28/65	City of Baton Rouge v. Mike Lesser	(2½ hrs)	$ 25.00
	Miscellaneous expenses		
	Telephone long distance calls	(bills submitted)	58.00
	Gasoline purchase for out of town trips	(Submitted)	12.00
	TOTAL FEES AND EXPENSES		$1282.20

10/28/65 Signed: Murphy W. Bell Jr
Murphy W. Bell

CC:
Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

1240
Pd $790 — 11/1/65
Ck #113
to clear up balance

Murphy W. Bell - Legal Defense Services

January 1, 1965 through October 31, 1965

Paid	Date	Amount Billed	Date
$ 237.50	April 13, 1965	$ 207.50 30.00	July 9, 1965 August 6, 1965
777.54	July 20, 1965	777.54	June 1, 1965
300.00	August 2, 1965	792.20	July 31, 1965
192.20	September 8, 1965	790.00	September 7,1965
150.00	October 6, 1965	46.00	October 1, 1965
196.00	October 8, 1965		
$1,853.24		$2,643.24	

Total Amount Billed	$2,643.24
Less Total Amount Paid	1,853.24
Amount Due	$ 790.00

(Check No. 113 in amount of $790.00 enclosed)

November 1, 1965

Mr. Murphy W. Bell
971 South 13 Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

I am enclosing a listing of the amounts which we have paid you and the date, as well as the date you have billed us since the beginning of the year.

The amount billed on September 7, includes only the amount of new services during the month. Thus, the balance will not appear twice but only for the period during which the services were rendered. Our records indicate that we have paid you $1,853.24, and you have billed us $2,643.24 during this period. Our check for $790 (the total balance owed) is enclosed. The further check for $150 to compensate for your retainer during the month of November is also enclosed. This retainer is, of course, to be applied against any services you render us during the month.

I would appreciate receiving from you a docket listing the civil rights cases which you were handling for us. The name of the case, and a brief two- or three-sentence description will be adequate. We will need this information for our request to foundations for assistance.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosures

December 1, 1965

Mr. Murphy W. Bell
971 South 13 Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $150 covering payment of your December retainer.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

TELEPHONE
348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

December 10, 1965

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1965
CORE SEDF

CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Attn: Marvin Rich

Item: Attorney's expense

11/30/65	City of Baton Rouge v. Frederick Lacy ---------$35.00	(3½ Hours, including jail visit, bonding and release arrangements).
12/6/65	Airplane ticket to and from Baton Rouge to Washington, D.C. Brown v. Louisiana---$167.50	Pd Ck #262 12/17/65
	TOTAL ----------$202.50	

Very truly yours,

Murphy W. Bell

MWB/ps

December 20, 1965

Mr. Murphy W. Bell
971 South 13 Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $167.50 covering reimbursement of airplane ticket to and from Baton Rouge to Washington, D. C. on December 6.

We have not included the $35 covering costs in the *City of Baton Rouge* vs. *Frederick Lacy* because this amount is covered in the retainer of $150 per month. (The $150 covers the first 15 hours at the rate of $10 per hour.)

Sincerely,

Hppe Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

January 3, 1966

Mr. Murphy W. Bell
971 South 13 Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $150 covering your January, 1966 retainer.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

TELEPHONE
348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

March 4, 1966

C
O
P
Y

Town Clerk
Town of Greensburg
Greensburg, La.

Re: Removal of Criminal
Proceeding

Dear Sir:

Please be informed that I have effectively removed the cases of Lawrence Spears, Charles Hall, Melvin Bryant and Leonard Atkins, which cases are set for an appearance in Greensburg at 7:30 P.M., March 7, 1966, to the U. S. District Court in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Enclosed is a certified copy of the removal petition.

Very truly yours,

MURPHY W. BELL

MWB/mew

Encls.:

cc: Honorable Mayor
Town of Greensburg
Greensburg, La.

CERTIFIED MAIL/SPECIAL DELIVERY

MAR 4 1966
U. S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
DEPUTY CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE DIVISION

LAWRENCE SPEARS,
CHARLES HALL,
MELVIN BRYANT and
LEONARD ATKINS

VS.

TOWN OF GREENSBURG, LA.

NUMBER: 1650

PETITION FOR REMOVAL OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS FROM THE MAYOR'S COURT OF THE TOWN OF GREENSBURG, LOUISIANA TO THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

TO THE JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, BATON ROUGE DIVISION:

1. Petitioners are Negro high school students, members of the STUDENT ASSOCIATION FOR FREEDOM AND EQUALITY, a St. Helena Parish Civil rights action organization.

2. On February 7, 1966, around 4:25 P.M., petitioners peacefully entered Greensburg Drug Store in Greensburg, La., ordered ice cream cones, paid for them and occupied the booths in said drug store provided therefor by the drug store for the comfort and use of its lunch counter patrons. Petitioners were asked to leave, but refused. After repeated threats of violence to petitioners by the white owner, a Mr. McDonald, a Deputy Sheriff Smith was called to the scene and petitioners were "informally" arrested. Later, on February 10, 1966, petitioners were "formally" arrested, and charged with "Criminal Trespassing" and "Disturbing the Peace". They were bonded and ordered to appear in Town Court on March 7, 1966, all as shown by the attached affidavit which is made a part of this pleading.

3. Petitioners allege that they are denied and cannot enforce in the Town Court of Greensburg, Louisiana and the State Courts

of Louisiana, their rights under any law providing for the equal civil rights of Citizens of the United States, or of all persons within the jurisdiction thereof; therefore this Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. 1443 (1) see Rachel v. Georgia, 5 Cir. ___ 1965.

4. Petitioners further allege the Louisiana statutes and Town ordinances under which they are being prosecuted in this instance are being enforced as part of a policy of racial segregation maintained by the State and Town in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other Federal Statutes too numerous to cite.

5. Petitioners further allege that the Statutes and Ordinances a' qua are being invoked discriminatorily to harass and impede petitioners and other persons in their efforts to assist Negroes to obtain their equal rights, see also Peacock v. City of Greenwood #21,655 5th Cir. U. S. Court of Appeals, June 22,1965.

6. Petitioners allege they have not been served with any copies of process, pleadings or other orders of said Town Court, but reserve all rights to file same as part of this pleading if subsequently served, WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that these criminal proceedings be removed from the Town Court of the town of Greensburg, Louisiana, St. Helena Parish to the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, for trial pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1443 and 1446. These proceedings being criminal, petitioners further pray to be relieved of all costs, filing fees, bonds and other procedural money obligations.

Petitioners further pray for such other relief from time to time as may appear just and reasonable for the protection of petitioners rights herein.

BY ATTORNEY:

MURPHY W. BELL
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, La. 70802

OF COUNSEL:

VERIFICATION

Murphy W. Bell, upon his oath deposed: That he is a member of the bar of Louisiana and of the Eastern District of Louisiana; that he was authorized by petitioners to prepare and verify the annexed petitions; that all the allegations are true and correct according to his information and belief.

MURPHY W. BELL

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, this 4th day of March, 1966.

NOTARY PUBLIC

CERTIFICATE

I certify that a certified copy of the within pleading, a removal petition, has been served upon the Clerk of the Town of Greensburg, La., upon the Mayor of the Town of Greensburg, La. by Special Delivery, certified mail, proper U. S. Postage affixed, at their respective addresses in Greensburg, Louisiana, this 4th day of March, 1966.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, March 4, 1966.

MURPHY W. BELL

STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority personally came and appeared:

LAWRENCE SPEARS

CHARLES HALL

MELVIN BRYANT, and

LEONARD ATKINS

who, after first being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say:

That they are members of the Students Association for Freedom and Equality of Greensburg High School, Greensburg, Louisiana, that they peacefully entered Greensburg Drugstore at 4:25 P.M., February 7, 1966, preceeded to the lunch counter and ordered ice-cream cones, after receiving the ice-cream we paid for them and went over to the booths to eat them, one of the waitresses went and called the owner of the place by telephone, because he wasn't in the drugstore at that time, in about five (5) minutes he came in and asked us to leave, we refused, he asked us again to leave, after we didn't leave he announced that we were under arrest, after telling us we were under arrest, he told the waitress to call the Sheriff and tell him to come and pick up the students, because he was tired of being bothered. The Sheriff wasn't in his office or his store, and after they couldn't get the Sheriff, they called the Deputy, Matthew Smith. While waiting for Deputy Smith to arrive, McDonald asked us why our parents were sending us instead of coming themselves, he also said that if we were a little older he would get his gun and kill all of us, and leave us lying in the booths, he told us that he didn't want anymore Negro business, because he wasn't going to have them coming in and out of his drugstore. Also, that he was going to cut off all credit accounts to Negroes, he wasn't going to sell anymore medicine to Negroes, he wasn't going to give anymore shots to Negroes, even if they were dying. After lecturing us, some people who had come from outside made comments, one man ordered a cup of coffee and said that he would take it and dash it into those niggers faces, one of the waitresses said if she was a little younger she would take a coke bottle and break it over our heads, another waitress said that she was 18, so the other waitress and Mr. McDonald told her to take a coke bottle and use it on our heads, but she refused to do so, after the conversation about the coke bottle, we waited a few minutes and Deputy Smith arrived, he asked our names and ages, we told him and he wrote them down, Mr. McDonald told him that he wanted us arrested and carried to jail, Deputy Smith asked him if he had a warrant or affidavit made out for our arrest? McDonald said that he could get an affidavit with a warrant within fifteen (15) minutes. McDonald asked Deputy Smith to keep us there until he go get the warrant and affidavit, but Deputy Smith told him he couldn't hold us there, so McDonald told Deputy Smith that he wanted us charged with Criminal Trespassing and Disturbing the Peace, Smith told him since he didn't have the warrant affidavit he was going to let us go until he got the warrant made out, and he would come pick us up that night and take us to jail, but he didn't come until the following Thursday night, 2/10/66, with a warrant affidavit, on the warrant was stated that we were under arrest for Criminal Trespassing and Distrubing the Peace. He also had a bond sheet asking our parents to sign so that they could be sure we would appear in Town Court on March 7, 1966. He said the reason they were going to have Town Court was because it happened within the City limits.

Affiants further deposed that the above and foregoing affidavit is true and correct to the best of their knowledge, information and belief. SO HELP THEM GOD.

WITNESSES:

Lawrence Spears Jr

Marian E. White

Charles Hall Junior

Julius [illegible]

Melvin Bryant

Lenard Atkins

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, this 26 day of February, 1966.

[illegible] E. Bell
NOTARY PUBLIC

March 7, 1966

Mr. Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Re: Spears, Hall,
Bryant, and
Atkins
vs.
Townoof Greensberg

Dear Murphy:

Thank you for the copy of your papers SPEARS vs. TOWN OF GREENSBERG. What would you like us to do to help you in this proceeding? Certainly the facts warrant the release asked by you. I assume the people were arrested under the same statue that was involved in the Brown case. Let me hear from you.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

CR:tp

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
General Counsel

Telephone
348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

May 16, 1966

Legal Conference

SEDF for Racial Equality
150 Nassau St.
New York, New York 10038

Attention: Mr. Marvin Rich

Re: Round Trip to New York

STATEMENT:

Round Trip for one VIA Eastern Airlines from Baton Rouge to Kennedy Airport in New York--------------------------------$195.41

Murphy W. Bell
MURPHY W. BELL

Ck# 406
5/24/66

May 24, 1966

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 South 13 Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $195.41 covering your round trip expenses to New York to attend the SEDF Legal Conference.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

June 1, 1966

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 So. 13 Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $150 covering your June retainer.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

TELEPHONE
348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

June 10, 1966

Pointe Coupee Community
Advancement, Inc.
P. O. Box 38
New Roads, Louisiana

Re: Complaint of
Mrs. Catherine I. Cheeks

Gentlemen:

This office has been retained by Mrs. Catherine I. Cheeks to represent her in certain complaints as to racial discrimination in which she asserts pervades the entire structure of the Pointe Coupee "CAP" agency and the various sub-organizations which are operating under it.

Unless Mrs. Cheeks is given an opportunity to publicly air her complaints and seek redress at your next public meeting or within thirty (30) days, whichever is less, this office will bring an injunction suit against you and OEO in the appropriate federal court without further notice.

COPY

Very truly yours,

MURPHY W. BELL

MWB/mew

cc: Office of Economic Opportunity
Austin, Texas

U. S. Civil Rights Commission
Washington, D.C.

Hon. Adam Clayton Powell
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
General Counsel
SEDF
150 Nassau St.
New York, New York

June 13, 1966

Mr. Murphy W. Bell
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

I have a copy of your letter regarding Mrs. Cheeks. What particularly do you want me to do at this time? I will await your word.

Warm personal regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR/vh

June 21, 1966

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murph:

Anything new on State v. Lacey in which you have been kind enough to send us. Particularly what, if anything, would you like us to do to help you?

Cordially yours,

CR/tp

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

July 7, 1966

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

How is the Fred Lacey matter coming on? It is my understanding that he wants you to act as his lawyer in any litigation to be involved. Is there any misunderstanding on your part in this regard? Ronnie spoke to me about this yesterday and confirmed this to me. Therefore, I trust that you will take all the steps necessary to protect Fred Lacey's interest. I assume that you will receive the usual type of retainer for any recovery that you may receive in this case.

I hope to see you very soon as I expect to be in Louisiana the last week in July. With warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

CR/tp

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

RESIDENCE TELEPHONE
348-6946

BUSINESS TELEPHONES
348-1846 - 348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
214 EAST BOULEVARD
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70802

February 22, 1967

Scholarship, Education & Defense
Fund for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

Attention: Mr. Marvin Rich

Re: Summary

Dear Marv:

I am sincerely sorry that I have not answered your letter of January 6, 1967, requesting a summary of my activity during the past year. However, I can assure you that I have been extremely busy and in a one man office it is very difficult to get to matters of this sort as quickly as one would like to. Further, I have been hopeful that I could give you a detailed summary of the activity that I have engaged in on behalf of the Fund during 1966, but it appears that due to a press of time I will have to limit myself to a general survey of the highlights of the activity as it relates to SEDF for that period of time.

1966, in the area of Louisiana was a period of declining Courtroom actions. The main emphasis, as I see it, was providing leadership or legal advice to community action groups in the various parishes of Iberville, East and West Feliciana, St. Helena, East Baton Rouge, and even as far north as Madison which is the parish in which Tallulah is located. In January 1966, we handled minor matters for the residents of West Feliciana as it relates to segregation. In trying to desegregate a washateria, a Negro school teacher by the name of Elizabeth Lee was arrested. This case is still pending. Henry Brown, a CORE worker, during that month was given legal advice and pursuant to an automobile accident he had driving a CORE owned vehicle. That matter was carried on, in all its legal ramifications, to a successful conclusion. Mr. Brown recovered a limited amount of damages pursuant to our advice and representation.

In February our legal activity consisted of only one case, and that was that of Aldrich Harris, Negro male of East Baton Rouge Parish, who had been arrested pursuant to a law relating to miscegenation in Louisiana. This subject had been arrested and charged with procuring a common law marriage with a White woman after he was seen exiting from a Negro motel around 4:00 one morning. This office, on advice and suggestion of Mr. Ronnie Moore, undertook to represent both parties, Aldrich Harris, colored male, and Linda Lott, white female age 20. After a series of legal maneuvers and conferences the cases against these two individuals were eventually dropped by the District Attorney Sargeant Pitcher.

In March the only legal activity of any pronounced significance was apretrial in the U. S. District Court in Baton Rouge before Judge E. Gordon West involving further injunctive relief in the desegregation suit in East Feliciana Parish. As a result of this conference SEDF attorneys were able to eliminate school segregation as it relates to transportation in East Feliciana Parish. This occurred March 14, 1966.

Also during March, my office was almost daily engaged in series of civil rights activities that occurred in St. Helena Parish and particularly in the town of Greensburg. Bruce Baines and Fred Lacy headed up this civil right activity. I was required on several occasions beginning with March 16 and at intermittent intervals during the next six months in 1966 to make various trips to Greensburg and handle the arrests, arraignments and Court trials of Fred Lacy, Bruce Baines and other participants in sit-ins at the School Board Office in Greensburg, Louisiana, who had been arrested for protesting racial discrimination in the administration of school funds. A Joyce Spears, Leroy Kendrich, Herbert Hall, were some of the participants whom this office represented on the advice of the CORE workers Fred Lacy and Bruce Baines. My records also indicate that on March 17, 1966, I had to go to Greensburg and spend 6 hours in the Courthouse representing the aforenamed subjects in regard to the civil rights arrests.

In March, specifically March 22, 1966, this office in continuing the policy as laid down by Ronnie Moore and other community action leaders, was instrumental in giving advice and counsel and particularly drawing the Charter for a community action group from Clinton, Louisiana, led by Mrs. Charlotte B. Greenup. I drew the Charter and the By-laws for the Community Relief Fund of East Feliciana Parish and filed same with the Clerk of Court in East Feliciana Parish and the Secretary of State of Louisiana, and have continued to give advice and counsel to the group as part of the community service sponsored by the SEDF since that time. This advice and counsel has been continuous, almost three and four times a month since the filing of that particular Charter.

Later on in the year around September 25, 1966 this office counselled with a group from St. Helena Parish. I drew Articles of Incorporation for that organization of people who were instrumental in securing funds that came into the parish from the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington. This community action group titled itself the Little Citizens of St. Helena, Incorporated. Pearl H. Bryant, is the president, Authur Lee Shoulders - vice-president, Sandy Donahue - Treasurer, and Arizola Spears - assistant secretary.

I interpret my function as an SEDF attorney as to give these people and these organizations continuous advice without charge to them. However, actual costs of filing papers or other out of pocket expenses are handled by the organizations themselves.

In connection with my duties as an SEDF attorney in this area this office also has undertaken to represent Mr. Ellis D. Howard, Community Leader in St. Helena Parish, in regard to certain prosecutions by the authorities of that parish and of Tangipahoa Parish in regard to an automobile accident which occurred in October. This caused him considerable trouble and severe physical injuries. Mr. Howard owns some 40 acres of land and is presently under legal attack by certain bigoted whites, which attack is threatening the loss of his land on which he conducts a modest farming operation. These cases are current continuing and would take an estimated two years to complete.

In East Baton Rouge Parish pursuant to the policies of SEDF this office accepted a case from a welfare recipient, Mrs. Evelyn J. Gibson, and represented her before the Louisiana Dept. of Welfare in her appeal to be restored to the welfare roll because of her poverty. After considerable delay and numerous appearances before various administrative boards of review this office was able to successfully conclude Mrs. Gibson's case and she is presently the recipient of a grant that enables her to take care of herself and her six children.

On the last court appearance of significance, was on request of Mr. Nils Douglas, from the firm of Collins, Douglas & Elie, in which this office undertook to try certain motions and the trial of four cases on the merits, which cases have to do with the arrest of Negroes pursuant to a law dealing with voter registration. This law enables the state to try and penalize individuals for making false statements in filling out voter registration applications. These cases are presently on appeal to the State Supreme Court of Louisiana and are handled by the firm of Collins, Douglas & Elie in conjunction with attorneys from LCDC, this activity took place on November 21, 1966.

In December of 1966, this office was able to assist certain citizens of West Feliciana Parish, a Willie Swezer and John Branon, in their attempts to become registered voters by making applications to the U. S. Justice Dept. for a presidental pardon. These persons had been convicted for "Bootlegging" some 30 years before and had been denied their right to vote because of this federal conviction. Since that time they have lived exemplary lives and are attempting to exert some leadership in West Feliciana Parish and are very desirous of becoming full citizens. This office had previously submitted briefs to the Registrar of Voters, Fletcher Harvey, in that parish but, these had been ignored. Last week, we are able to report, because of the recent Louisiana Attorney General's opinion our legal position has been vindicated and these two citizens were notified that they can register to vote on March 16, 1967.

This report represents some of the highlights of the activity which I have engaged in on behalf of SEDF and pursuant to its policies as outlined to me by Ronnie Moore and the Field Workers in this area. All of these services have been performed without charge to persons involved, except for certain fees and costs filed by the organizations which are named hereinabove. No attorney fees have been accepted whatever from any individual and all costs or expenses involved in proceedings have been charged to the monthly retainer received by me from SEDF.

ENCE TELEPHONE
348-6946

BUSINESS TELEPHONES
348-1846 - 348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
214 EAST BOULEVARD
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70802

Page 5 Feb. 22, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich

I regret to say that I have not been able to get this report or monthly reports out earlier, but my office is not equipped to get out monthly reports of this type, unless the task to which I am committed suffers. I trust that this report, although incomplete and sketchy, will be received by you and your board with the compassion and understanding, and in the spirit of freedom, equality and liberty to which we all are dedicated.

Very truly yours,

MURPHY W. BELL

MWB/mew

cc: Carl Rachlin, Esq.

February 27, 1967

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
214 East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La. 70802

Dear Murphy:

Thanks so much for your report of February 22. It was quite useful and quite detailed. I am glad to see that there is a continuing program of legal assistance to local groups.

You are quite right that we want you to provide legal advice without charge to the group, but that out-of-pocket costs should be paid by the group. I think it also important that the group know that you have been retained by SEDF for this purpose.

I hope this year will be as useful and productive as last.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:SK

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE DIVISION

BILLY BROOKS, A/K/A
WALTER LEON JENKINS

vs. *

SARGENT PITCHER, JR. DISTRICT CIVIL ACTION:_____
ATTORNEY FOR EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, *
LOUISIANA; LEWIS DOHERTY, III JUDGE
19th JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT; *
LOUISIANA; DAVID KEYSER, CHIEF OF
POLICE, CITY OF BATON ROUGE *
LOUISIANA; BRYAN CLEMMONS, SHERIFF
PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA. *
COLONEL THOMAS BURBANK, SUPERINTENDANT,
LOUISIANA STATE POLICE AND MOSES EVANS, *
POLICE OFFICER, CITY OF BATON ROUGE FILED:____________
* *

I.

PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

1. Plaintiff BILLY BROOKS, also known as WALTER LEON JENKINS, is a Negro resident of the State of Louisiana and a citizen of the United States. He is a member of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)and is active in local (Baton Rouge, Louisiana) civil right activities. He seeks to help to secure to all Negro citizens the rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution of the United States, and to end all forms of racial segregation and discrimination in Louisiana and throughout the United States. He actively engages in voter registration drives and utilizes all forms of legitmate protest tactics, including but not limited to picketing, demonstrations, rallies, mass meetings, voters registration drives, community organization and publication.

Plaintiff seeks to effect the high goals of the U. S. Constitution through the fundamental rights of free speech, press and assembly, and the right to petition the government for the redress of grievances. He sues on behalf of himself and all Negroes in East Baton Rouge Parish similarly situated.

B. DEFENDANTS

2. Defendant SARGENT PITCHER, JR. is a citizen of the State of Louisiana and District Attorney for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He is sued individually and in his capacity as District Attorney for East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana.

3. Defendant LEWIS DOHERTY III, is a citizen of the State of Louisiana and a Judge of the 19th Judicial District, Louisiana. He is sued individually and in his capacity as 19th Judicial District Judge and as representative of the 19th Judicial District Judges of Louisiana presiding over the criminal sections.

4. Defendant DAVID KEYSER, is a citizen of the State of Louisiana and the Chief of Police of the City of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He is sued individually and in his capacity as Chief of Police of the City of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

5. Defendant BRYAN CLEMMONS, is a citizen of the State of Louisiana and Sheriff of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He is sued individually and in his capacity as Sheriff of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

6. COLONEL THOMAS BURBANK, is a citizen of the State of Louisiana and Superintendent of the State Police of Louisiana. He is sued individually and in his capacity as Superintendant of the Louisiana State Police.

7. MOSES EVANS, is a citizen of the State of Louisiana. He is sued individually and in his capacity as a police officer of the City of Baton Rouge and as representative of the class of police officer of the City of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

II.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

8. The jurisdiction of the court over the complaint arises under Title 28 U. S. C., Sections 1331, 1332,1343 (3) (4), 2201, 2202,2281, and 2284; Title 42 U. S. C., Sections 1971, 1983, and 1985. "The Civil Rights Act of 1964" the "Voting Rights Act of 1965" and the Constitution of the United States and more particularly, the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments thereto.

9. The amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and cost, exceed the sum of value of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.00).

III.

CAUSE OF ACTION

10. The defendants herein under color of certain statutes of the State of Louisiana and certain ordinances of the City of Baton Rouge have purposely entered into plan or scheme of concerted and joint action with other persons to the plaintiff unknown to subject or cause to be subjected the plaintiff, a citizen of the United States, to the deprivation of rights, privileges and immunities secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

11. Pursuant to this plan or scheme defendants have attempted to and threatened to continue to attempt to prosecute the plaintiff and all persons associated with him or other Negro organizations in the field of civil or human rights or working in cooperation therewith under color and

authority of certain statutes, namely Louisiana Revised Statutes, 14:28; 14: 103; 14: 103.1; 14:113; 14:114; 14:115; 14:116; 14:122; and certain Baton Rouge City Ordinances Title 13, chapter 7, section 300, 301, 303a and 304. Said statutes and ordinances are set forth in an appendix, marked exhibit "A", and incorporated by reference herein.

12. Defendants, or some of them, without any basis whatsoever in fact attempted to institute the prosecution of the plaintiff and other persons associated with civil right groups or working in cooperation there with by obtaining certain warrants of arrest based on sworn affidavits alleging plaintiff had violated the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, or some of them. These arrest warrants were served and acted upon by police officers under the control of the defendants herein, or some of them.

13. Specifically, on August 20, 1967, plaintiff had congregated with others to participate in the last leg of the "Bogalusa Liberation March on Baton Rouge" to hear the speeches and orations of others, Plaintiff, himself the leader of a Baton Rouge civil rights groups, gave an impromptu speech that was given wide press coverage. After the Capitol steps rally which was conducted under the watchful eye of thousands of state troopers and Louisiana National Guardsmen, plaintiff and others returned to a Negro section of Baton Rouge called "Eden Park" where discussions of the rally and Ku Klux Klan activity continued. These discussions were carried on informally and in small groups along Capitol Avenue, a throughfore that run through the heart of the Eden Park area. Plaintiff, a veteran civil right worker was attempting to cool the anger of the young militants in the area and was apparently succeeding when

someone threw a rock and broke a plate glass in a commercial establishment across the street. Plaintiff continued to try to calm the crowd of mostly teenagers when he noticed a Negro man walking to a public telephone. Realizing the situation was fraught with danger, and thinking he could calm the young militant,,plaintiff walked over to the Negro gentlemen, got his attention by touching him on the shoulder and inquired as to whether or not he was calling the police, plaintiff asked him not to call at that minute because of the situation. The Negro man complied, and plaintiff was able to disperse the crowd without further violence. Plaintiff then returned home and attended to his personal affairs without any thoughts of misdeeds or wrong doing on his behalf. However Monday August 21, 1967 Baton Rouge Advocate carried a story that the Negro gentlemen whom he had asked not to telephone the police was in fact a policeman and he had been charged with assault and battery among other things.

Monday evening August 21, 1967, plaintiff was asked by City Police to come to the police station to answer a few questions. The police specifically stated that he was "not under arrest". They Just wanted to question him Plaintiff complied. When plaintiff arrived at the station he was promptly arrested and held in lieu of $15,000.00 bail. The next day he was arraigned before Judge Lewis Doherty III, on Bill Of Information nos. 61. 161. 61. 1629 and 61, 1630 namely violation R. S. 14:122 in that "he used force and threats to influence a public officer in relation to his duties", "he incited and procured the audience gathered at the 4200nd block of Capitol Ave., to commit a felony, to-wit aggraivated arson", and "unlawfully committed a battery upon Mosed Evans". Plaintiff pleaded "not guily" to all three charges but is still incarcerated in East Baton Rouge Parish Jail pursuant to arrest on the aforsaid statutes, or some of them, and held on excessive bail.

14. Section 28, 103, 103.1,114,115,116 and 122 of Title 14, chapter 1 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes and Baton Rouge City Ordinance Title 13, chapter 7 section 300, 301, 302, 303, 303a, and 304 (exhibit A) are void and illegal on their face and as applied to the plaintiff herein that they violate the Constitution of the United States and particular the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments thereto. These statutes and ordinances violate the fundamental guarantees of free speech, press, assembly and the right to petition the government for redress of grievances. They violate the guarantee of due process of law in that they are vague and indefinite and fail to meet the requirement of certainty in criminal statutes.

15. Pursuant to the aforesaid plan or scheme, the defendants have threatened and continue to threaten to enforce the said unconstitutional, void, and illegal statutes, and ordinances against the plaintiff herein for the sole purpose of subjecting and causing to be subjected the plaintiff and members, friends and supporters of CORE and civil rights privileges and immunities secured to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

16. The plaintiff, members and friends of CORE and supporters of allied civil rights organizations have been attempting through peaceful and non-violent means to achieve the elimination of all forms of racial segregation in the United States and the State of Louisiana, and to assist and encourage Negro citizens to exercise their rights to register and vote in Federal and State elections. These objectives are specifically protected and guaranteed by the

Constitution of the United States and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendents thereto. In their constant efforts to achieve these constitutionally protected goals, the plaintiff, members, friends and supporters of CORE and other allied civil rights organizations have been attempting to exercise rights guaranteed under the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution, aforesaid, to freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, and the right to assemble associate and petition for redress of grievances.

17. Unless this court restrains the operation and enforcement of these void, invalid and unconstitutional statutes and ordinances the plaintiff, members, friends and supporters of CORE and other allied civil rights organization will suffer immediate and irreparable injury. The sole purpose, intention and effect of threatening to enforce said statutes and ordinance is to deter intimidate, hinder and prevent the plaintiff, members, friends and supporters of CORE and other allied civil rights organizations from exercising their fundamental constitutional rights guaranteed under the First and Fourteenth Amendments in their efforts to enforce equality under the law guaranteed by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Accordingly, unless this court restrains the operation and enforcement of these void, invalid, and unconstitutional state statutes and city ordinances, the plaintiff, friends and members of CORE and other supporting allied civil rights organizations will continue to be deterred, intimidated, hindered and prevented from exercising elementary and fundamental federal constitutional rights.

18. Plaintiff have no adequate remedy all law.

WHEREFORE: plaintiff pray for the following relief:

1. That pursuant pray for the following relief

1. That pursuant to Title 28 U. S. C., 2281 and 2284, a Three-Judge Federal District Court be immediately convened to hear and determine this proceeding.

II. That a permanent injuction issue: (a) restraining the defendants, their agents, and attorneys from the enforcement, operation of execution of R. S. 14:28;14:103; 14:103.1; 14:114; 14:115; 14:116; and 14;122 of the Louisiana Criminal Code and of the Baton Rouge City Ordinance, Title 13, chapter 7, section 300, 301, 302, 303, 303a and 304 and (b): restraining the defendants, their agents and attorneys from impeding, intimidating, hindering and preventing plaintiff or members, friends, supporters of CORE and other civil rights organization from exercising the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed to then by the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

III. That a declaratory judgement issue declaring that sections 28, 103,103.1.114.115, 116,and 122 of Title 14 of Louisiana Revised Statutes and City Ordinance Title 13, chapter 7, section 300,301,302,303,303a and 304 of Baton Rouge City Code are void as violative of the Constitution of the United States, and or as applied to the conduct of the plaintiff herein.

IV. That pending the hearing and determination of the prayers for permanent relief, an interlocutory injuction issue restraining the defendants, their agents, attorneys and all other acting in cöncert with them from enforceing, in any way the provisions of section 28, 103, 103.1, 114, 115, 116 and 122 of Title 14 of Louisiana Revised Statutes and Baton Rouge City Ordinance, Title 13, chapter 7, sections 300, 301, 302, 303, 303a and 304, or from instituting or undertaking any proceedings whatsoever pursuang to said statutes.

and ordinances against the plaintiff members, and friends of CORE and other civil rights organization.

V. For any and all other relief which this court may see fit to grant.

By Attorneys:

____
Murphy W. Bell
214 East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

____
Carl Rachlin
150 Nassau St.
New York, New York

By____________________________
Murphy W. Bell

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

(BATON ROUGE DIVISION)

BILLY BROOKS, a/k/a WALTER LEON JENKINS : CIVIL ACTION FILE NUMBER 67-134

VS. :

SARGENT PITCHER, JR., DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA, ET AL : NOTICE OF MOTION TO DISMISS

TO: Murphy W. Bell
214 East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Billy Brooks, a/k/a Walter Leon Jenkins

Please take notice that the undersigned will bring the above motion on for hearing before this Honorable Court at the Court Room, United States Post Office Building, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 17th day of November, 1967, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

R. Gordon Kean, Jr., Attorney for
Defendant, The Honorable Lewis
Doherty, III
P. O. Box 1588
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

(BATON ROUGE DIVISION)

BILLY BROOKS, a/k/a WALTER LEON JENKINS	:	CIVIL ACTION FILE NUMBER 67-134
	:	
VS.		
	:	
SARGENT PITCHER, JR., DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA, ET AL	: :	MOTION TO DISMISS ON BEHALF OF LEWIS DOHERTY, III, JUDGE, 19TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

1.

Now comes Lewis Doherty, III, Judge, 19th Judicial District Court, purportedly named defendant in the above entitled cause, who objects to the jurisdiction of the Court, and denies that the Court has jurisdiction over the person of said defendant in his capacity as a judicial officer, and moves the Court to dismiss this action insofar as said defendant is concerned on the ground that the Court is without jurisdiction to entertain this action as against said defendant, in that said defendant is a Judge of the 19th Judicial District Court, sought to be sued in such capacity, and as a District Judge of the State of Louisiana, defendant is immune from suit and has not consented to be sued or waived his immunity from suit.

2.

Reserving all rights and without in any way waiving his immunity from suit, defendant moves the Court to dismiss the complaint filed herein on the ground that the alleged federal questions upon which jurisdiction is sought to be predicated are frivolous and unsubstantial.

3.

Further reserving all rights and without in any way waiving his immunity from suit, defendant moves the Court to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it states no claim upon which relief can be granted because the complaint is, in effect, an attempt to seek declaratory relief as a means of reviewing the judicial action of a judge in a criminal proceeding, which has been fully terminated; or if not so terminated, may be fully reviewed on appeal.

4.

Further reserving all rights and without in any way waiving his immunity from suit, defendant moves the Court to dismiss the complaint because it appears from the face of the complaint that this is a suit for declaratory relief allegedly placing at issue the constitutionality of certain statutes of the State of Louisiana, as a consequence of which the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana is an indispensable party to these proceedings under the provisions of L.R.S. 13:4241, and the said Attorney General has not been made a party hereto.

R. Gordon Kean, Jr., Attorney for
Defendant, The Honorable Lewis Doherty, III
P. O. Box 1588
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

CERTIFICATE

I, attorney for The Honorable Lewis Doherty, III, defendant herein, do hereby certify that a copy of the above and foregoing motion to dismiss has this day been served on counsel for plaintiff, by mailing same to each of said counsel by United States Mail, postage prepaid.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, this ________ day of October, 1967.

R. Gordon Kean, Jr.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

(BATON ROUGE DIVISION)

BILLY BROOKS, a/k/a WALTER LEON JENKINS	:	CIVIL ACTION FILE NUMBER 67-134
	:	
VS.		
	:	
SARGENT PITCHER, JR., DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA, ET AL	: :	MEMORANDUM OF AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE MOTION TO DISMISS

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:

As we appreciate the complaint filed in these proceedings, the plaintiff seeks to declare certain statutes and ordinances unconstitutional, on the theory that such ordinances have been or will be invoked against him in certain judicial proceedings. Among the defendants is Lewis Doherty, III, who is sued in his capacity as a Judge of the 19th Judicial District Court.

It is, of course, elementary that judges cannot be held liable for acts done by them in their official capacities. Killeen vs. Boland, 102 So. 672, 157 La. 566. As a matter of fact, the federal authorities recognize that judicial officers are immune from civil suit for acts committed by them in the performance of their official duties. Hartline vs. Clary, 141 F.Supp. 151; Haldane vs. Chagnon, 345 F.2d 601; Kostel vs. Stoner, 292 F.2d 492.

Since a judicial officer such as a District Judge may not be sued or held liable for acts done by them in their official capacities, it should follow that such officers may not be sued as defendants in proceedings to declare the validity of statutes and ordinances. Particularly is this so where the complainant has a right to test these statutes and ordinances in a further appeal from criminal proceedings presently pending against him.

This suit is, in effect, an attempt to seek declaratory relief as a means of reviewing the judicial action of a judge in a criminal proceeding which has already been fully terminated in the District Court and which may be fully reviewed on appeal. Under these circumstances, there is no justiciable issue between complainant and the District Judge sought to be made defendant here, and without such an issue this is not properly a matter for declaratory relief. Silvers vs. Drake, 188 So.2d 377.

Furthermore, the complaint seeks declaratory relief as to certain statutes of the State of Louisiana without joining the Attorney General as a party to these proceedings. L.R.S. 13:4241 reads as follows:

> "When declaratory relief is sought, all persons shall be made parties who have or claim any interest which would be affected by the declaration, and no declaration shall prejudice the rights of persons not parties to the proceeding. In any proceeding which involves the validity of a municipal ordinance or franchise, such municipality shall be made a party, and shall be entitled to be heard, and if the statute, ordinance or franchise is alleged to be unconstitutional, the attorney-general of the state shall also be served with a copy of the proceeding and be entitled to be heard."

It has been held that statutory provisions such as those cited above are "mandatory":

> "The provision of this section that if a statute is alleged to be unconstitutional the Attorney General of the state shall be served with a copy of the proceeding and be entitled to be heard is 'mandatory'. Day v. Ostergard, 1941, 21 A.2d 586, 146 Pa.Super. 27."

In the final analysis, however, the complaint contends certain statutes of the State of Louisiana and ordinances of the City of Baton Rouge, recognized as valid for almost time immemorial, to now be unconstitutional and an infringement on the fundamental guarantees of free speech, press, assembly, and the right of petition. As this Court well knows, every constitutional guarantee is subject to regulation in the interest of organized society. The statutes and ordinances about which petitioner complains are fundamentally necessary if organized society as we know it is to continue to exist. While it may be that these statutes and ordinances under peculiar factual circumstances may be unconstitutionally utilized, this does not make the statutes and ordinances themselves invalid. We submit that the complaint does not even demonstrate the statutes and ordinances to have been unconstitutionally utilized, much less demonstrate them to be unconstitutional on their face.

Under these circumstances, we submit that the complaint in this regard is so frivolous and unsubstantial that the motion to dismiss should be granted without more; but if more is needed, we submit, for the reasons aforesaid, that as to this defendant, he is immune from such suit and harassment, and the motion to dismiss should be granted as to him.

Respectfully submitted,

____

R. Gordon Kean, Jr., Attorney for
Defendant, The Honorable Lewis Doherty, III
P. O. Box 1588
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

CERTIFICATE

I, attorney for The Honorable Lewis Doherty, III, defendant herein, do hereby certify that a copy of the above and foregoing memorandum of authorities has this day been served on counsel for plaintiff, by mailing same to each of said counsel by United States Mail, postage prepaid.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, this ________ day of October, 1967.

____

R. Gordon Kean, Jr.,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

(BATON ROUGE DIVISION)

BILLY BROOKS, a/k/a WALTER LEON JENKINS	:	CIVIL ACTION FILE NUMBER 67-134
VS.	:	
SARGENT PITCHER, JR., DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA, ET AL	: : :	ANSWER ON BEHALF OF DAVID KEYSER, CHIEF OF POLICE

Defendant, David Keyser, individually and in his capacity as Chief of Police of the City of Baton Rouge, for answer to the complaint filed herein, alleges:

FIRST DEFENSE

The complaint fails to state a claim against this defendant upon which relief can be granted.

SECOND DEFENSE

This Court is without jurisdiction over the complaint.

Specifically answering the allegations of Section II of the petition, including paragraphs 8 and 9 thereof, it is denied that the matter in controversy involves more then the sum of $10,000.00, or any other sum of money, or that it arises under the Constitution of the United States, or involves any federal question under the Constitution of the United States, or any of the laws thereof.

THIRD DEFENSE

1.

This defendant denies each and every allegation contained in the complaint except that defendant admits that he is a citizen of the State of Louisiana and the Chief of Police of the City of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

2.

Defendant further specifically denies that the matters in controversy in this suit are questions arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

3.

This defendant further specifically denies that this action arises under the Constitution of the United States and that there has been any threatened deprivation under color of any statute of the State of Louisiana, of any rights, privileges or immunities secured to the plaintiff or others similarly situated, by the Constitution of the United States.

4.

This defendant further specifically denies that plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law, and further denies that plaintiff is entitled to have this matter heard by a three-judge Federal District Court. The convening of such a court is within the discretion of the District Judge, and is not to be convened unless a substantial issue of unconstitutionality is presented. Defendant shows that the allegations of the complaint do not make out any substantial question of constitutionality and, therefore, plaintiff is not entitled to have these proceedings heard by a three-judge court.

BY ATTORNEY:

R. Gordon Kean, Jr., Parish Attorney,
Attorney for Defendant, David Keyser
202 Municipal Building
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

CERTIFICATE

I, attorney for David Keyser, defendant herein, do hereby certify that a copy of the above and foregoing answer has this day been served on counsel for plaintiff, by mailing same to each of said counsel by United States Mail, postage prepaid.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, this ______ day of October, 1967.

R. Gordon Kean, Jr.

May 1, 1967

Murphy W. Bell. Esq.,
971 S. 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed please find check No. 1632 in the amount of

$150.00.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Florence L. Pilgrim
for
Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure:

RESIDENCE TELEPHONE
348-6946

BUSINESS TELEPHONES
348-1846 - 348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
214 EAST BOULEVARD
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70802

May 3, 1967

Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Attention: Mrs. Florence L. Pilgrim

Dear Mrs. Pilgrim:

This is to acknowledge that I received check No. 1632 in the amount of $150.00 for retainer for legal services in Louisiana. My records, however, does not show that I received a check for April. I notice, too, that mail from your office is consistently being addressed to my old office address instead of the new address, 214 East Boulevard. Please check your records and notify me.

Very truly yours,

MURPHY W. BELL

MWB/mew

REC

MAY 5 1971

SEDF

RESIDENCE TELEPHONE
348-6946

BUSINESS TELEPHONES
348-1846 - 348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
214 EAST BOULEVARD
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70802

May 9, 1967

COPY

Spiver Gordon, Esq.
Associate Director, Community Action
Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
For Racial Equality
Plaquemine, Louisiana

Dear Spiver:

The U. S. Civil Rights Commission is conducting a 2 day hearing in to application of federal laws as it affects voting in Monroe, Louisiana May 13, 14 1967.

As a member of the State Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, I am inviting you to attend this very important meeting, and participate as a resource person, and to represent your organization.

May we look forward to seeing you?

Very truly yours,

MURPHY W. BELL

MWB/mew

cc: SEDF
150 Nassau St.
New York, N. Y.

RECEIVED

MAY 11 1971

SEDF

June 1, 1967

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
~~971 S. 13th Street~~ 214 E. Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

Dear Mr. Bell:

Our check No. 1742 in the amount of $150.00 is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Florence Pilgrim

Enclosure:

THE SHIELD OF SECURITY

MARYLAND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY
BOND DEPARTMENT
CINCINNATI 19, OHIO

FROM THE OFFICE OF

Vernon Raborn
130 St. Louis St.
Baton Rouge, La.
Tel. 342 – 3241

May 24, 1967

INVOICE

Mr. Murphy Bell
Attorney at Law
East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La.

To invoice you for the following bail bond posted in East Baton Rouge Parish 5-18-67:

Name	Amount of Bond	Premium Due
Spiver Gordon	$1,500.00	$150.00

#1782
6-5-67

RECEIVED
MAY 26 1971
SEDF

RESIDENCE TELEPHONE
348-6946

BUSINESS TELEPHONES
348-1846 - 348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
214 EAST BOULEVARD
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70802

July 27, 1967

Mr. Carl Rachlin
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

My office has been retained as counsel for the West Batonn Rouge Parish Improvement Association. This organization is engaged in all kinds of civils rights activity and community organization. I have agreed to act as their attorney on behalf of SEDFRE. We shall keep you informed as matters progress.

Enclosed you will find a removal petition filed on behalf of thirteen of their members arrested under a new city ordinance prohibiting picketing by groups larger than two!

Very truly yours,

Murphy W. Bell

MURPHY W. BELL

MWB/g

enc

M. R. 7-31-67

For your info:

The petition is available if you need it.

Legal

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE DIVISION

Filed 7/26/67

EDWARD JOHN SEARCY,
Rt. 1, Box 86, Port Allen, La.
MRS. FRANCIS THOMAS,
Rt. 2, Box 422, Port Allen, La.
JOYCE CAIN,
Rt. 2, Box 270, Port Allen, La.
LEONARD CAIN,
Rt. 2, Box 270, Port Allen, La.
LEROY JOHNSON,
1579 Moody St., Port Allen, La.
SANDRA JACKSON,
Rt. 2, Box 439, Port Allen, La.
JUDY JACKSON,
Rt. 2, Box 439, Port Allen, La.
MRS. CORRINE JACKSON,
Rt. 2, Box 439, Port Allen, La.
CHARLIE GRANGER,
Box 241, Brusly, La.
PATRICIA DOGAN,
344 Lee St., Port Allen, La.
MRS. SYLVIA BROWN,
1509 Clark St., Port Allen, La.
BENJAMIN ALEXANDER,
847 Barbridge St., Port Allen, La.
WILBERT JACKSON,
Rt. 2, Box 183, Port Allen, La.

NUMBER: 1739

VS.

CITY OF PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA

****

PETITION FOR REMOVAL OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS FROM THE CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA TO THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

TO THE JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, BATON ROUGE, DIVISION:

1.

Petitioners are Negro members of the West Baton Rouge Parish Improvement Association, a West Baton Rouge Parish Civil rights and political action association.

2.

On July 26, 1967, around 1:00 P.M. petitioners were picketing at the West Baton Rouge School Board to protest racism in School Board policy. They were marching quietly and in orderly fashion in single file, and were in no way obstructing pedestrian or vehicular traffic. Their intention was solely to air their grievances peacefully. Petitioners Edward John Searcy, Leonard Cain, Leroy Johnson, Judy Jackson, Mrs. Corinne Jackson, and Mrs. Sylvia Brown were arrested at about 2:30 P.M.; petitioners Mrs. Francis Thomas, Joyce Cain, Sandra Jackson, Charlie Granger, Patricia Dogan, Benjamin Alexander, and Wilbert Jackson were arrested at about 4:30 P.M. All petitioners were charged with violation of City Ordinance Number Eleven, a copy of which is attached hereto.

3.

Petitioners allege that they are denied and cannot enforce in the City Court of Port Allen, Louisiana, and the State Courts of Louisiana, their rights under any law providing for the equal civil rights of Citizens of the United States, or of all persons within the jurisdiction thereof; therefore, this Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. 1443(1).

4.

Petitioners further allege that the ordinance under which they were arrested on its face clearly denies to them the freedom of expression guaranteed to them by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, and that the ordinance denies petitioners equal protection of the laws guaranteed to them by the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution in that it was passed and is being enforced solely ~~as part of~~ pursuant to a policy of racial discrimination and harassment to impede petitioners and other persons in their efforts to assist Negroes to obtain their equal rights.

5.

Petitioners allege that they have not been served with any copies of process, pleadings or other orders of said City Court, but reserve all rights to file same as part of this pleading if subsequently served, WHEREFORE, petitioners pray that these criminal proceedings be removed from the City Court of the City of Port Allen, Louisiana, West Baton Rouge Parish, to the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, for trial pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Sections 1443 and 1446. These proceedings being criminal, petitioners further pray to be relieved of all costs, filing fees, bonds and other procedural money obligations.

Petitioners further pray for such other relief from time to time as may appear just and reasonable for the protection of petitioners' rights herein.

x BY ATTORNEY:

MURPHY W. BELL
214 East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

OF COUNSEL:

COLLINS, COUGLAS, & ELIE
2211 Dryades St., New Orleans, Louisiana

CARL RACHLIN
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Murphy W. Bell, upon his oath deposed: That he is a member of the bar of Louisiana and of the Eastern District of Louisiana; that he was authorized by petitioners to prepare and verify the annexed petitions; that all the allegations are true and correct according to his information and belief.

MURPHY W. BELL

SWORN TO AN SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, this 27th day of July, 1967.

NOTARY PUBLIC

CERTIFICATE

I certify that a certified copy of the within removal petition has been served upon the City Judge of the City of Port Allen, Louisiana, by personally handing a copy to the said party at his address in Port Allen, Louisiana, this 27th day of July, 1967.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 27, 1967.

MURPHY W. BELL

RESIDENCE TELEPHONE
348-6946

BUSINESS TELEPHONES
348-1846 - 348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
214 EAST BOULEVARD
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70802

August 31, 1967

SEDFRE
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038
Attn: Carl Rachlin, Esq.

Re: Request for miscellaneous expenses

Dear Carl:

Pursuant to our conversation of a few days ago, I am making a formal request for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with cases herein after named, and a request for expenses, filing fees, marshall costs and court reporter fees on other cases that are named or that will be filed shortly.

For connection with the West Baton Rouge Parish Association civil right activity, I have filed over 150 removal petition, a copy of which is enclosed. Those petition cost nothing to file so no expenses, except clerical. However, in conjunction with those cases I have recently filed an injunction petition on which we have the following costs.

1.	Clerk cost	$15.00
2.	Marshall cost	55.00
3.	Court reporter	250.00 (deposition to be taken)
		$ 320.00 (Total W. B. R. cost)

Billy Brooks, a/k/a Walter Leon Jenkins is in jail (see clippings). I am ready to file the enclosed petition for injunction relief. I need these costs immediately:

Telephone
-6946

Business Telephones
348-1846 - 348-3572

Murphy W. Bell
Attorney at Law
214 East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La. 70802

1.	Clerk filing cost	$15.00
2.	Marshall fees	55.00
3.	Reserve for deposition	250.00
		$ 320.00

This is a total of $640.00 for costs in these two actions, which allow me to operate with some degree of fluidity. I would appreciate it, Carl, if you can expedite the requisition of these funds.

Very truly yours

Murphy W. Bell

WB/HD
enclosed

September 13, 1967

Murphy Bell, Esq.
214 E. Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed, please find our check in the amount of $150.00, retainer fees for the month of September.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jacqueline Turner
Executive Secretary

Enclosure as stated
check #2100

RESIDENCE TELEPHONE
348-6946

BUSINESS TELEPHONES
348-1846 - 348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
214 EAST BOULEVARD
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70802

October 10, 1967

SEDFRE
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038
Attn: Carl Rachlin, Esq.

Re: Request for miscellaneous expenses

Dear Carl:

Pursuant to our conversation of a few days ago, I am making a formal request for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with cases herein after named, and a request for expenses, filing fees, marshall costs and court reporter fees on other cases that are named or that will be filed shortly.

In connection with the West Baton Rouge Parish Association civil rights activity. I have filed over 150 removal petition, a copy of which is enclosed. These petitions cost nothing to file so no expense except clerical. However in conjunction with these cases I have recently filed an injunction petition on which we have the following costs:

1.	Clerk cost	$15.00
2.	Marshall fee	55.00
3.	Court reporter	250.00 (deposition to be taken)
		$320.00 (total W. B. R. costs)

Billy Brooks, a/k/a Walter Leon Jenkins is in jail (see clippings). I am ready to file the enclosed petition for injunction relief. I need these costs immediately:

LEPHONE
46

Business Telephones
348-1846 - 348-3572

Murphy W. Bell
Attorney at Law
214 East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La. 70802

1.	Clerk filing cost	$15.00
2.	Marshall fee	55.00
3.	Reserve for deposition	250.00
		$320.00

This is a total of $640.00 for costs in these two actions, which we allow me to operate with some degree of fluidity. I would appreciate it, Carl if you can expedite the requisition of these funds.

Very truly yours

Murphy W Bell

Murphy W. Bell

MWB/hlw

RESIDENCE TELEPHONE
348-6946

BUSINESS TELEPHONES
348-1846 - 348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
214 EAST BOULEVARD
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70802

RECEIVED
OCT 27 1967
SEDF

October 26, 1967

Scholarship Education and Defense Fund
138 Nassau Street
New York, New York
Attn: Marvin Rich, Esq.

Re: Baton Rouge area civil right cases: Request for assistance

Dear Marvin:

Pursuant to our conversation of this date I am making the following requests for assistance in these matters:

✓ (1) Hall Davis v. John Francois, Chief Police, Port Allen, Louisiana E. D. of Louisiana 1967. (matter has been heard and taken under advisement by Judge West) This is an injunction proceeding brought under 42:1983 U.S.C. to enjoin the enforcement of a picketing ordinance and the prosecution of approximately 150 demonstrators arrested under said ordinance. If Judge West fails to grant relief, an appeal must be made to the 5th Circuit. Cost to-date: $70.00 filing and Marshall fees; Record to be printed $350.00 approximately.

✓ (2) Billy Brooks v. Sargent Pitcher et al, E. D. of Louisiana 1967. (Motion to dismiss was granted by Judge West on October 20, 1967.) This is a federal injunction proceeding to halt the arrest and prosecution of persons engaged in assisting persons to vote under overly broad Louisiana statutes. Plaintiff Brooks, was arrested August 21, 1967 charged with three violations and jailed pending $15,000.00 bond. We moved for a Three Judge Court. Judge West denied. We must and should appeal. Cost to date:

IDENCE TELEPHONE
348-6946

BUSINESS TELEPHONES
348-1846 - 348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
214 EAST BOULEVARD
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70802

Filing and Marshall cost $70.00; record to be printed $475.00 approximate.

(3) State of Louisiana v. Spive Gordon, CCW, 19th Judicial District Court Louisiana Trial on merit: Court Reporter, $100.00 transcript $115.00 total $215.00.

I do not expect conviction. The transcript and reportial costs are for purposes of appeal incade there is a gross mis-carriage of justice.

Very truly yours,

Murphy W. Bell

Murphy W. Bell

P.S. Spiver has just been found guilty of CCW — will remit transcript to show that he was convicted on perjured testimony. He is due back on Nov. 17 for sentencing

Should be in Murphy Bell

November 20, 1967

William W. Harleaux
1818 Haase Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana 70764

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is a check for $160 for the legal expenses which you incurred in the Spiver Gordon case. I hope this is correct. If there are any questions, please call me.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure: (1)
check #2317

November 21, 1967

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
214 East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

Dear Mr. Bell:

Enclosed, please find our check in the amount of $150.00 representing your fee for the month of November.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jacqueline Turner
Executive Secretary

Enclosure as stated
check #2271

November 22, 1967

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
214 East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

Dear Murphy:

I am enclosing a check for $140.00 representing clerk costs and marshall fees for Hall Davis vs John Francois and Billy Brooks vs Sargent Pitcher. When you get bills from the court reporters in these cases, send them on and we will pay them directly. This is the procedure in approved cases.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure as stated
check #2322

cc: Carl Rachlin
bcc: Nils Douglas

January 9, 1968

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
214 E. Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

Dear Murphy:

I am enclosing your retainers for December and January. The December retainer was delayed through an oversight on my part. I sincerely regret it.

As you know, we have been trying to both reduce cost and bring a tighter administration to the SEDFRE program. Therefore, the Legal Committee has asked me to change our relationship to one of a case by case basis. Therefore, I would like to ask you to submit to us cases which you feel are appropriate for SEDFRE for advance clearing. Then submit bills for actual expenses and legal fees at the rate of $10 per hour.

We have been pleased with the quality of your work as you know, and with the strong representation which you have provided in the capitol district. We hope that this will continue in the months to come.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

cc: Carl Rachlin
bcc: Nils Douglas
William Ellis
Enclosures as stated
checks #2384-2474

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-3670

August 15, 1961

Mr. Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

We are rejoiceing with you over the unbelievable fact that only six of the many freedom riders failed to appear for trial in Jackson.

We had our fair share of events and litigation culminating with the arrest of three of the freedom riders on Saturday night. The persons arrested Saturday were George Blevins, John Dolan and Frank Nelson; they were arrested from the home of Patricia Smith. And initially charged with no visible means of support, the policemen then beat them and ultimately levied charges of aggravated battery, simply battery and attempted simple escape, all three of the charges are serious and if they were convicted on all three charges they could conceivable get twenty years. I am confident at this point that their penalties will not be severe but the thing that disturbs me is that we are without insurance for the prevention of any such future occurrances. I neglected to mention the fact that the wounds suffered by the aforementioned persons were superficial, Dolan looked very bad, I will forward photographs as soon as available, but he suffered only minor abrasions of the face and a broken tooth he said was crooked anyway.

We went to trial with Nelson, Blevins and Dolan in the Municipal Court on yesterday and were able to get an acquital on the "no visible means of support charge" this was significant in that it is conclusive proof that the initial arrest was without lawful foundation even in Louisiana.

We were ultimately able to get Blevins, Nelson and Dolan out on $1,000.00 bonds their bonds were initially set at $4,500.00 each, we were able to get "Sylvia Dobard's" bonding agent to sign their bonds for six per cent or $60.00 each with this stipulation, if the District Attorney accepts the charges and sets their bonds at an amount in excess of $600.00 we will be indebted to the bonding company for ten per cent of any amount in excess of $600.00, this is a pretty good deal when you consider the fact that bonds normally cost a flat ten per cent as of now it represents a savings to C.O.R.E. of $120.00.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-3670

Mr. Marvin Rich

August 15, 1961

During the last week we represented freedom riders on charges ranging from vagrancy to distributing leaflets without a permit. The cases of distributing leaflets without a permit is still pending but we are very confident of victory.

Finally, I am enclosing a statement of charges, conservatively speaking my partners and myself have worked something in excess of seventy hours. May I also add that we promised the bonding agency its fee by Saturday.

Trust that I will see you at the convention.

Sincerely yours,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY Lolis E Elie

LEE/vmg

ENCL: 1

August 21, 1961

Lolis E. Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Lolis:

Enclosed is the check for your expenses and fee. I am sorry that I overlooked this for a day or two but I am sure that the $619.00 is just as valuable today as it was yesterday.

I am most concerned about the prospects of preventing these kinds of things from occurring in the future. Perhaps we can file suit against the police in Federal Court. Probably we would not win such a suit but it would mean that the police would become aware that they take substantial personal risk when they indulge in these kinds of arbitrary arrests. Another possibility, not necessarily an alternative but perhaps in addition, would be for you, Jerome Smith, and one other person to meet with the Mayor or the Superintendent of police. These arrests are, of course, violations of the criminal civil rights statues. I am sending the affidavit which I have received from the three people involved to the Attorney General office.

However, if these arbitrary arrests and police beatings continue, I am sure that we will be able to secure Federal action against those officials acting under color of law who deprive CORE members of their civil rights. I think that the mayor should become aware that our power to act has grown immeasurable and will continue to grow. We should not stand idly by when we can take action.

I hope to have a very long talk with you at the convention. Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Marv

MR:jk

SERVICES RENDERED

12-26 Bob Collins and Lolis Elie defended the State Injunction suit in Baton Rouge, conferred with Johnny Jones and accompanied Jim Mc Cain in checking on jailed persons.

1/4 Bob Collins and Carl Rachlin participated in the initial arguments on the preliminary injunction (Federal) which was heard in Baton Rouge.

1/11 & 1/12 Bob Collins & Lolis Elie spent 2 days in Baton Rouge in defense of the hearing against C.O.R.E. on the (Federal) permanent injunction.

1/18 2 hour conference with Judge Brahney re: Police Headquarters Sit-ins. (COLLINS & ELIE)

1/19 Preparation of Motion to Quash re: Police Headquarters Sit-Ins (COLLINS & ELIE)

1/20 Douglas appearance Municipal Court re: Police Headquarters Sit-Ins.

1/21 Douglas conference with assistant District Attorney and Judge Brahney re: Eugene Smith C.O.R.E. member who participated in Mass March on State Office Building who was charged with carrying a concealed weapon. Result: $25.00 fine.

1/23 Collins & Elie 10 hours research on Baton Rouge Injunction.

1/30 Collins and Elie conference in Baton Rouge with University Officials and students.

2/2 8 hours research re: Southern University situation (Bob Collins & Lolis Elie)

2/5 Interviewed some 13 expelled Southern University students.

2/27 Preparation of Notice of Appeal and Appeal Bond ($250.00) Baton Rouge Federal Injunction.

2/28 Collins and Elie conferred in Baton Rouge with Assistant District Attorney, filed Notice of Appeal re: Federal Injunction, made arrangements to dismiss Johnny Jones and employ Murphy Bell. Visited Cox, Moore, and Rougeau. Conferred with field secretaries David Dennis and Jerome Smith.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS, & ELIE

RESUMÉ OF SERVICES RENDERED DURING MARCH AND APRIL, 1962 IN BEHALF OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

* *

March 7	Elie Research on Brief in Picketing Case Appeal-4 hrs.
March 13	Douglas made arrangements with officials in Popularville, Miss. Agreed to plea of guilty and fine of $250 each and suspended sentence as to Frank Nelson, Patricia Smith & Shirley Thompson, obtained return of $750 of $1500 bond money. Rtd-8/62
March 16	Collins & Elie accompanied by Jim McCain went to Baton Rouge, conferred with D. A. & Judge, got bonds on Moore & Rougeau reduced and obtained their release on bond, filed papers in Federal Court re: Injunction Case—10hrs.
March 19	Elie & Collins conferred with Carl Rachlin and worked on Southern University Case, conferred with Murphy Bell and Johnny Jones. 8 hrs.
March 20	Douglas tried Motion to Quash in Police Headquarters sit-in case Criminal Court-New Orleans.
March 22	Elie & Collins-Research and drafting-Southern University Case.
March 23	Douglas-Research Ronnie Moore Cases, 4 hrs.
March 27	Douglas-Research & Conferences Moore Cases 8 hrs.
March 28	Douglas & Collins-Research-Moore Cases 8 hrs.
March 29	Douglas-Research Moore Cases 6 hrs.
March 30	Douglas-arraignment in Moore Loudspeaker Case-Criminal Court-Baton Rouge, Conference with Murphy Bell 8 hrs.
April 2	Douglas-Research and drafting Moore Cases-Bill Of Particulars 8 hrs.
April 3	Douglas—Research and drafting Moore Cases—Memorandum of Authorities—Motion to Quash 7 hrs.
April 4	Douglas—Research and drafting Moore Cases completed Memorandum of Authorities 8 hrs.
April 5	Douglas—filed Motion to Quash in Baton Rouge, Conferences with D. A. & Murphy Bell 12 hrs.
April 6	DouglasC—Research and preparation for trial 6 hrs.
April 7	Collins—drafted and filed Motion for Extension of return date

RESUMÉ OF SERVICES RENDERED (CONT'D)

	ON appeal in Baton Rouge Injunction.
April 9	Douglas---Tried Motion to Quash (overruled), started trial on merits, Moore's Loudspeaker Case BatonRouge Criminal Court, 8 hrs.
April 10	Douglas--Trial Continued 10 hrs.
April 11	Douglas & Collins---Trial continued--verdict guilty, prepared Motions for a New Trial and an Arrest of Judgment 8 hrs.
April 13	Collins--Research and Conferences---S.U. Case 4 hrs.
April 15	Elie--after numberous telephone calls and personal appearance with the D. A., obtained a nolle prosequi of the Police Sit-in Case. Please no publicity on this nolle prosequi.
April 17	Douglas---Mosby V. Southern University filed.
April 23	Collins & Elie--Conferences with Carl Rachlin and Charles Conley re: various CORE Cases,6 hrs.
April 24	Collins & Elie--conferences with Charles Conley 4 hrs.
April 25	Collins--conferences with Judge re: New Orleans Marching Case set for May 15 Result: Case continued indefinitely.
April 27	Douglas--BatonRouge--conference with Murphy Bell re: various CORE cases.

File

MAY 2 1962

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-3670

April 28, 1962

COPY

Mr. Carl Rachlin
Attorney at Law
280 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Carl:

We have just been informed that the National Action Committee met and approved a retainer of Two Hundred and Fifty ($250.00) Dollars per month for our firm; for this we are grateful, but at the same time we would make it clear that we will accept such a retainer only if it is clearly understood that we reserve the right to bill the organization when we find ourselves with an extraordinary case load or when we work in excess of twenty-five hours in a given month.

Enclosed is our statement of charges and expenses together with a resumé of our services. You will note that we have had considerable expenses for a firm of our size and we would respectfully request you to get us immediate action on the enclosed statement.

Warm personal regards,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY Robert F. Collins

RFC/aem

Enclosure

CC: Mr. Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Mr. James Farmer
38 Park Row
New York, New York

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-3670

April 28, 1962

COPY

Mr. Carl Rachlin
Attorney at Law
280 Broadway
New York, New York

* *

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES AND FEES FOR SERVICES RENDERED IN BEHALF OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY FOR MARCH AND APRIL, 1962

Costs	Police Station Sit-in Case		$100.00
Travel Expenses	Baton Rouge	March 16	30.97
" "	Baton Rouge	March 29	15.00
" "	Baton Rouge	March 30	30.00
" (to Ronnie Moore)	Baton Rouge	March 31	15.00
" Expenses	Baton Rouge	April 12	10.25
Costs of Transcript-Moore Case		April 14	74.00
Court Costs...S.U. Case		April 17	2[illegible].00
Cost of Transcript..Moore Case		April 20	56.25
Court Costs...S.U. Case		April 25	9.20
Travel Expenses	Baton Rouge	April 27	15.00
Telephone Expenses.March & April			36.83
Total Expenses advanced for			$417.10
Professional services rendered			1,500.00*
Total			$1,917.10

* in excess of retainer for March / April

JUL 2 6 1965

July 18, 1962

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

ATTN: Mr. Richard Haley

Our Friend:

The committee on Race Relations is still in existence; sometimes within the next thirty days we will have wholesale desegregation of the lunch counters in shopping centers and chain stores throughout the city. This, of course, is not available for publication but it has been disclosed to local CORE members.

An interesting thing happened on Friday past, I received a call from Joseph Simon, President of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce; he stated that he would discontinue representing the merchants at the meetings with us until December, which is the date that his term expires with the Chamber, effective this Thursday. A distinguished attorney and moderate liberal (Urban League Type) by the name of Harry Kelleher will meet with us. Simon stated that pressures on the Chamber made this move desirable but nothing has changed and all prior committments will be honored.

Sinced our last billing date we have performed the following services:

1) Argued Cox's writs before Louisiana Supreme Court, it should be noted that Nils argued this case and receive judgment.

2) Sunday June 10th, research in Ronnie Moore
3) Monday June 11th, " " " "
4) Tuesday June 12th, Ronnie Moore, Bills of Exception
5) Wednesday June 13th Ronnie Moore, Petition for Certiorari
6) Thursday June 14, Ronnie Moore Petition for Certiorari
7) Friday June 15, Ronnie Moore, Petition for Certiorari
8) Saturday June 16, Ronnie Moore, Brief on Certiorari
Total Hours above week 25
9) Monday June 18, Ronnie Moore, Application for Writs
10) Tuesday June 19, Ronnie Moore, Application for Writs
11) Wednesday June 20, Ronnie Moore, Application for Writs
Total Hours..........above week...................... 91/2
12) Monday June 25, Ronnie Moore Appliaation for Writs 3
Total Hours for CORE in June 371/2
13) July 4, Research B. Elton Cox
14) July 9, Research B. Elton Cox
15) July 11, Research B. Elton Cox
16) July 12, Research B. Elton Cox
17) July 13, Research B. Elton Cox

Total Hours to date in July..............................16
Total Hours June to July 13, 531/2

Because of the financial condition of the organization we have agreed not to charge CORE a fee for the services described above.

As an aid to good bookeeping we remind you that our previous bill for $1500.00 and our retainer for June and July have as yet been received.

Considering the number of long distance calls we make on behalf of CORE we would ask you to consider having a credit card issued to us for said purpose.

Warm personal regards,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY Lolis E. Elie (per aEm)

LEE/aem

CC: Mr. Carl Rachlin

September 27, 1962

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Good Friends:

First of all, we offer New Orleans CORE sincere congratulations for the final success of its long campaign to open downtown New Orleans. Words are small and cheap; they just let you know we're proud to be on the same team with you.

The enclosed check for $900.00 should cover your monthly retainer for the period June to August inclusive. I hope it will do several things besides adding a little to your income.

For one, I hope it will restore the pleasant relations that have always existed between us. I feel pretty sure that, in your place, I would feel completely out of patience with the National Office by now. More than this, I hope it renews your confidence in our good faith and intent. Conceivably you could continue to work with us even if we were fussing and scratching at each other; but not so if you no longer trusted us.

The explanation for this long delay cannot be summed up simply by the words "no money." It was really a restatement of that Old Testament story of "The seven Fat Years and The Seven Lean Years." That is, we did *not* adequately prepare for the lean period during the time of plenty. The reason was more complex than either just negligence or ignorance on our part; but I won't go into that. The point is, we are making a determined effort to capitalize on that experience, so we won't again fall into a bottomless pit of debt; so we can discharge our obligations with reasonable promptness.

If that promise fulfills your expectations for our future association, there remains only one more step: to make the promise good. As it is not, we are wide open to any suggestions you may have. In either case, we will give every consideration to your point of view.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/med
Enc.

October 18, 1962

Copy also in Bond/Bond-fee File

Mr. Carl Rachlin
Attorney at Law
280 Broadway
New York, New York

* *

Statement of Expenses and Fees for Services Rendered on Behalf of the Congress of Racial Equality for the Period beginning July 13, to October 15, 1962.

Cost:

Brief-State v. Gerome Smith, et. al.
(Statement enclosed) $143.68

2 copies of Bills of Information re:
Cox & Moore(certified copies of records) 10.00
(Statement enclosed) 84.00

Constance Bradford's Bond

Brief-State ex rel. Cox v. Baton Rouge 100.00
Officials (Habeas Corpus) 54.07

Total Cost.......................$391.75

Expenses:

Telephone (long distance calls)
(Statement enclosed) $119.76

Traveling expenses

Aug. 9, 1962 Douglas went to Baton Rouge for conference with Judge Blanche re: Motions for a New Trial and Motion in Arrest of Judgment for Cox

Sept. 3 Collins went to Baton Rouge re: Cox Motions 10.00

Sept. 5 Bob and Douglas went to Baton Rouge for Argument on Cox's Motions 10.00

Sept. 24 Bob and Douglas went to Baton Rouge for Cox arraignment on Defamation 15.00

Sept. 27 Lolis went to Baton Rouge for Moore and Tate arraignment and to file pre-trial motions 15.00

Oct. 1 Lolis and Douglas went to Baton Rouge to argue pre-trial motions re: Moore and Tate 10.00

Total traveling expenses 15.00
...........$75.00

Total cost and expenses....

Total Hours	312
Retainer June, July, August	75
	237

Service Hours in excess of retainer		237
Rate $10.00 per hr.	10	
	$2,370	
Our Contribution	500	

175?

Professional Services in excess of retainer...........	$1,870
Total Professional Service	576.51 -?
Cost and Expenses	$2,446.51

As an aid to good bookkeeping we remind you that our bill of $1,500.00 for services rendered in excess of retainer for March and April has not been received.

Additionally, on 9/29/62 we received $900.00 covering our retainer for June, July and August, our retainer for September and October has not been paid; further since our retainer is only $250.00 a month, the $900.00 check was $150.00 in excess of retainer. We therefore applied the excess of $150.00 to the $1,500.00 bill that was outstanding.

RECAPITULATION

Cost and Expenses		$576.51 —
Past Services (March and April)	$1,500.00	
sent in excess of June, July and August retainer	-150.00	1,350.00
Retainer due for September and October		500.00 —
Services in excess of retainer July, 13, to October 15, 1962		1,870.00
Total Due & Owing		$4,296.51

May we suggest that C.O.R.E., now has $1,000.00 in cash bonds posted here in New Orleans and that we could substitute surety bonds without too much trouble and with your permission we could apply the said $1,000.00 minus the $100.00 cost of a surety bond to the above balance.

OK 9.7 to (send copy Bookkeeping)

Jc 43/21

Assuming that you will authorize us to substitute surety bonds for the $1,000.00, your balance with us would then be $3,396. and considering the fact that we anticipate considerable cost and expenses in connection with the defamation cases in Bato Rouge together with the fact that we will be compelled to s numerous hours in preparation, we would further request you to pay as much of the present balance as possible and as so as possible. A review of our figures would show that the $90 net from the substitution of the aforementioned bond would not even be enough to cover the $576.51 expenses we have incurred and the $500.00 retainer that is presently due for September and October.

ok 8/1

So if at all possible we would respectfully request you to send us at least the $1,350.00 that has been over due since April, immediately.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY______________________

RFC/aem

Enclosures

Since our last billing date we have performed the following services:

					Hours
1.	July	24th,	reviewed record: Gerome Smith, et al picketing case (Douglas)		1
2.	"	25th,	Research for State Supreme Court brief picketing case (Douglas)		2
3.		26th,	" " "		4½
4.		27 ,	" " "		3
5.		29	" " "		4
6.		30	" " "		2
7.		31	" " "		2
8.	Aug.	1st	" " "		3
		3			1
		6			3
		7			2
		8			1½
		9,	Baton Rouge conference with Judge Blanc, re: Signing Bills of Exceptions Ronnie Moore (Sound Truck case) and conference with Judge Blanche re: Motions for New Trial and Motion in Arrest of Judgment Cox Case		8
		17	Collins, Douglas preparing brief Gerome Smith (Picketing case)	3½ hrs. each	7
		18	" " " "	3 " "	6
		20	" " " "	2½ " "	5
		23	" " " "	1½ " "	3
		24	" " " "	3½ " "	7
		25	" " " "	2 " "	6
		27	" " " "	3 " "	9
		28		1½	4½
		29	Douglas & Elie	3½	7
		30	Collins, Douglas, & Elie	2	6
		31		2	6
	September	1st,	" " "	2½	7½
		3	Collins, went to B.R. re: Cox Motions		8
		5	Collins & Douglas went to B.R. trial on Motions for New Trial, and in Arrest of Judgment		16
		8	Research Cox defamation (Douglas(		3
		13	" " " Collins, Douglas and Elie(3 hrs. each)		9
		15	" " " Douglas		3
		17			1
		18			2
		19	Collins, Douglas & Elie (3 hrs. each)		9
		20	(Douglas)		8
		21	"		8
		22	(CDE) 3½ hrs. each		10½
		23	Prepared motions Cox defamtion		8
		24	Collins, Douglas went to B.R.		16
		26	worked on other motions for Cox (Douglas(		8
		27	Elie went to B.R., arraingment of Moore and Tate and to file pre-trial motions.		8
		28	Collins & Douglas went to B.R., after learning that Moore and Tate motions had been set for hearing on Oct. 1, (8hrs.)		16
		29	Worked on special pleading Cox defamation		8

October 1,	Douglas & Elie went to Baton Rouge for hearing on Motions re: Tate and Moore and to file special pleadings in Cox, at this time, D.A., Nolle Prosequieu all indictments relative to defamation and immediately filed bills of information against Cox, Moore and Tate	16 hrs
3,	Research re: Cox Defamation (Douglas)	2
4	" Cox, Moore & Tate (Douglas)	4
6	" " " " " "	2
8	Collins, Elie argued Gerome Smith, et al. picketing case in State Supreme Court (2 Hours each)	4
9	Douglas went to Baton Rouge to argue Motion to Quash in Moore and Tate Case (filed Motion for a Bill of Particulars)	

Total Hours..........................312

October 25, 1962

Mr. Lolis Elie
Collins, Douglas and Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Lolis:

I have before me your firm's statement of expense and fees for the period July 13th to October 15th, and including also a statement of unpaid bills for March and April.

Your statement is in order, and we shall meet our obligations in full in the following steps:

1. I approve of your suggestion that you substitute surety bonds for the $1,000 in cash bonds which CORE has posted in New Orleans, and that the $900.00 returnable net from this transaction be applied to the bill which we owe you of $4,296.51. This will leave a balance of $3,396.51.

2. By the end of next week, Friday, November 2nd, we will send you a check in the amount of $1,350. which is the amount overdue since April. This will then leave us with a balance payable in the amount of $2,046.51.

3. The remaining balance will then be paid before the end of the month of November.

I hope the above meets with your approval, knowing our circumstances. We greatly appreciate the patience and forbearance which you Collins and Douglas have shown. Our financial picture is now looking up somewhat after a bleak summer and we are beginning to get the backlog paid up.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

bill + invoices Retained by Bookkeeping

James Farmer
National Director

cc: C. Rachlin
L. Farmer
J. Jennings ✓
C. Coleman

1000.00

NOV 21 1962

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-3670
523-5197

November 19, 1962

Mr. James Farmer
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

This letter comes in response to your letter of November 1, 1962 which letter supplemented your more detailed letter of October 25, 1962, wherein you authorized us to substitute surety bonds for cash but requested detailed information about the bonds.

The bonds in question were posted on Geraldine Conrad, Alice Marie Thompson and Julia Aaron, a two hundred and fifty dollar bond being posted on the first two and a five hundred dollar bond on the latter; all of these bonds were posted in April of 1961.

dw
63/21

In y our letter of October 25, 1962, you acknowledged a balance payable to us in the amount of $2,046.51 and stated "the remainig balance will then be paid before the end of the month of November".

We are certainly appreciative for the efforts you have made to pay us and would like to state that because of the money you sent us last month, Nils and I were able to represent CORE in Washington and were also in a position to advance John P. Nelson's expenses. I would like to add here that Nelson did a brilliant job.

In any event we are not now requesting expenses for the Washington trip but if the resources of the organization permits, we would be grateful if you would favor us with your check for $2,046.51 which was your remaining balance with us as of October 15, 1962.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLAS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-3670
523-5197

Enough about finance, Carl Rachlin spent the day with us Thursday and he and Lolis were able to evaluate all of the cases that are now pending, additionally Carl made many valuable suggestions to us on the defamation cases which are to be tried within the next couple of weeks. Just to give you a preview of the kind of defense we intend to make, I am enclosing a news article that appeared on the front page of a Bat on Rouge paper this morning. A copy of the actual motion has already been sent to your office.

Looking forward to seeing you here next month.

Warm personal regards to the staff,

Bob

Bob

RFC/aem

Enclosure

November 21, 1962

Collins, Douglas and Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Fellow conspirators:

Jim McCain secured a four day reservation at the Hotel Royal Orleans, beginning Tuesday, November 27th. He has made a $25.00 deposit to confirm the reservation. He has received confirmation from the hotel. He will arrive in New Orleans sometime Tuesday, and will contact you shortly thereafter.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Assistant to
James Farmer
National Director

cc: James McCain

RH/jg

Louisiana

Aaron
Thompson
Conrad

4/61

November 28, 1962

Robert F. Collins, Esq.
Collins, Douglas and Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orelans 13, La.

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter of November 19th providing the information I requested regarding cash bonds for which I have authorized the substitution of Surety bonds. This information will be turned over to the Bookkeeping Department to keep their records straight.

Ja 63|31

We appreciate more than we can tell you your patience in waiting for the balance oweable to you in the amount of $2,046.51. I am enclosing herewith our check in the amount of $1,000. in partial payment of the above. This leaves a balance due of $1,046.51. We shall pay the balance at the earliest possible date.

I look forward to seeing you at the N. A. C. meeting in New Orleans. Incidentally, will you see that the motel sends a letter promptly to Jim McCain here at this office, indicating that they have the rooms available and the prices. McCain received this information by phone, but we do need a letter of confirmation for our records. I hope that you will be able to take care of this promptly for us.

Thank you in advance.

Cordially,

James Farmer
National Director

cc: J. Jennings

JF/jg

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

James Farmer

January 25, 1963

Marvin Rich
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Marv:

I think we are missing the boat on the Cox cases. We have a tremendous constitutional case against the State but we are not exploiting it. Murphy mentioned to me last week that public opinion is being created yes "created" even to a small extent among non-Negroes. Dr. Dombrowsky called today to ask me about the status of the case. He stimulated an already unconscious motion.

It may be that we are too close up on the problem to properly evaluate it. Nonetheless I suggest that we re-evaluate the cases under present conditions --i.e. Available personnel-money and other "minor" factors and come to a new conclusion.

I will outline below my general position and later the specifics which cause the conclusion thus giving you the vertabrae for a Special pamphlet - or one page leaflet which could be used to swamp a small city. The idea is to conclude how much money you can spend, then pick a city small enough to permit "Total Saturation", then with the money from that city move to a larger one. (Do you dig that total saturation.)

I have included the bulk of the pleadings, noting on them the significant phases so that a True Horror Story could be told. Please, Please don't understimate the strength of our claim.

I suggest you attempt to sell the story to one of the Weekly Picture Magazines. If you publish a story you ought to copyright it.

The Cox story is the BATON ROUGE counterpart of the Meredith Case and it ought to be so billed. Maybe Jet or Ebony would be interested on it.

GENERALLY

1.) The Statute under which Cox is charged is unconstitutional "on its face" in violation of the VI Amendment.

   a.) The statue says in pertinent part:

> "...Anything which tends to expose any person to hatred, contempt or ridicule or to deprive him of the benefit of public confidence or Social intercourse."

      1.) These are not vague words, these are vague phrases.

3.) What is public confidence?

2.) The charge and conviction violates the First Amendment free speech.

a.) Public officials can be criticized
b.) Free speech is guaranteed by the XIV Amendment.
c.) Remember the Harry Bridges case.

3.) The nefarious techniques used in the administration of the law abridges XIV amendment rights particularly the right to a fair trial.

a.) The District Attorney at every step of the proceedings used unfair methods.

b.) This case when ruled on by the U. S. Supreme Court will be a land-mark case.

c.) The bulk of our job "preservation of Cox's rights during the Trial" is almost over.

d.) Basically Americans, even those who are prejudiced, do not believe in the degree of unfairness Cox has been exposed too.

DOCUMENTATION

March 5, 1962	Cox Indicted Defamation under bills of indictment 44-030 & 031.
March 7	Special Pleadings filed Cox behalf 1.) Motion challenging the grand jury etc. 2.) Application for a bill of Particulars. 3.) Motion to Recuse Judge Le Blanc. 4.) Application for a change of Venue. 5.) Motion to Quash. 6.) Application for Subpoena Duces Tecum.
October 1, 1962	Challenge to grand jury indictment Successful. Indictment nolle prossed. Bill of Information filed charging the same crimes.
October 17, 1962	Motion to Quash filed in behalf of Cox and an application for a Bill of Particulars. Defendant granted until October 27, 1962 to file other Special Pleadings. Case assigned for trial November 29, 1962 Trial of Preliminary Motions set for November 9, 1962.
November 9, 1962	Challenge to bill of Information successful. The Bill of Information against defendant was amended. Time granted defendant to file Special Pleadings to the new bill of Information.
November 16, 1962	Following motions filed on behalf of Cox 1.) Motion to Desegregate Courtroom 2.) Motion to Quash

November 27, 1962 — Motion filed on behalf of Cox requesting recusation of the Judges of 19th Judicial District Court.

November 27, 1962 — All Motions filed on behalf of Cox overruled.

I. We asked that since the District Attorney was the alleged victim in one case he should not prosecute it. He refused. He argued all the Special Motions. Then he decided to voluntarily recuse himself. This is an attempt by Pitcher to have his cake and eat it too. Remember the strength of our case was in the Special motions. The Court permitted Pitcher to recuse himself.

II. We attempted to elicit testimony from one of the Deputy Sheriffs with refreence to the segregated character of the court room. Our questions which were leveled at the entire courthouse were not permitted on the ground that they were irrelevant. The State on cross examination limited to questions to that section of the court where lawyers and defendants sit, which part is not segregated. These questions were permitted. We attempted to ask more questions on redirect examination but again we were overruled.

November 29, 1962 — Defense counsel attempts to reurge ~~motion~~ MOTION to desegregate courtroom. Counsel stated this was the first time he had opportunity to inform the court that after the November 27th proceedings he found out that Rev. Jelks had been threatened by a white person because he sat in the white section of the court.

Trial of Cox started.

November 30, 1962 — Trial of Cox continued.
Cox found guilty, bond set at $5,000.00.
Counsel for defendant asks that he be released on his then existing bond.

Cox goes to Jail..

November 30, 1962 — Parties agreed that all evidence adduced in case 44-287 would be same in case 44-288. Counsel for Cox filed motion of former jeopardy// Cox found guilty on case 44-288.

November 30, 1962 — Attorneys for Cox filed application for a

Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Civil District Court 19th Judicial District.

December 3, 1962	Writ of Habeas Corpus Refused.
December 5, 1962	Writ of Habeas Corpus sought in the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.
December 6, 1962	Writ of Habeas Corpus refused by State Supreme Court.
December 11, 1962	Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus filed in the Federal District Court, Eastern District at Baton Rouge.
December 19, 1962	Judge West refused the Writ of Habeas Corpus .
December 21, 1962	Counsel for Cox prepared application for Certiorari to U. S. Supreme Court.
Christmas	Cox still in Jail.
December 27, 1962	Conference held with attorneys and C.O.R.E. officials at which time it decided that we should get Cox out on Bond because of his health.
New Years	Cox still in Jail.
January 3, 1963	Counsel for Cox filed Motion for a New Trial and Motion in arrest of Judgment.
January 4, 1963	Judge Le Blanc overruled motions for New Trial and motion in Arrest. Cox sentenced to one year and $3,000.00 for each case, the time injail to run consecutively.
January 11, 1963	Filed motion requesting the court to order the court Stenographer to give us a complete and correct copy of the transcript. Out of an abundance of caution and in order to both meet the the deadline and preserve defendant's rights we filed our bills of Exceptions reserving the right to withdraw and correct them should our motion herein be granted (we call this the belt and suspender approach). Motion overruled.
January 24, 1963	Judge still hasn't signed the bills of exceptions.
January ??	Shall we have to mandamus (force) the Judge to sign our bills of exceptions.

Marvin timing is very important here. We should get this printed before Cox gets out - this is at the peak of the story.

Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY_________________________

NRD/vmg

January 26, 1963

Mr. Lolis Elie
Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Bldg.
2211 Dryade Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Lolis:

Cox is out at last. We were informed by wire service and it was confirmed by Murphy Bell. I understand he is going to trial on several additional cases. We shall overcome -- probably.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I've just written to Murphy Bell, trying to straighten out our record of payment of his fee. From now on, as you were informed in December, Haley will be handling these matters. The files have been centralized in his hands. Hopefully we will be able to tell where we are in regard to payments at any time.

Now let me check with you our record of amounts owed to your firm.

> On November 28th, I wrote Bob Collins, in response to his letter of November 19th, sending $1,000 in partial payment of a balance then oweable of $2,046.51. This left a balance owing of $1,046/51.
>
> On December 22nd, while in New Orleans, I authroized you to secure from Murphy Bell, $500 of the money he was holding and apply it to the money owed your firm. This, I understand from you, was done. It should have left a balance oweable to you of $546.51.
>
> Your firm is entitled to a monthly retainer of $250.00. This has accumulated through November, December and January to $750.00.

According to our records, therefore, as of the present date, we owe your firm $546.51 plus $750.00, or a total of $1,296.51. Is this correct? Please address your reply to Dick Haley.

It was great seing you in New Orleans. Sorry we can't get together more often. Best regards to Mrs. Elie, and to the Collinses and Douglases.

Sincerely,

James Farmer
National Director

cc: Carl Rachlim
✓Richard Haley

JF/lr

March 5, 1963

Collins, Douglas and Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Good Friends:

The enclosed check for 200.00 ~~[illegible]~~ has been drawn up pursuant to our conversation of Monday, March 4. I hope we will be able to set up a more satisfactory and regular financial procedure in the near future.

There is another problem. The office is working on unemployment coverage for CORE employees. We must apply to the departments of labor of the several states in which we have permanently stationed CORE representatives.

It is possible that, as a result of this, administrations of unfriendly states will seize on the fact that we are not registered as operating organizations in those states. We don't know what might develop from this; we thought you might have some knowledge of Louisiana procedure.

Marvin Robinson will be instructed by Jim McCain to apply for unemployment coverage very shortly. He will probably ask you whether this is a practical procedure. We'd appreciate it if you would give him the benefit of your advice which he, in turn, will transmit to us.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ckh
enc.

See Elie ltr of 5/9/63

Mr. Lolis Elie, Esq.
Collins, Douglas, & Elie
201 Douglas Life Insurance Bldg.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Elie:

I am currently in the process of reviewing CORE's financial reports in preparation for closing of the books as of May 31st and our annual audit.

In this process I found that on October 19, 1962, Marvin Rich sent you via a Western Union money order, $350. A notation on the reimbursement check sent to Western Union indicates merely that it was sent for "legal expenses."

I am afraid I must ask your assistance in documenting the exact expenses covered by this payment. I have checked with members of the staff here, and they have not been able to clarify this payment. Nor have I found any accounting of this payment in the detailed reports furnished by your office.

Incidentally, the reports furnished by your office are very helpful, and will delight our auditors. They have been concenned in the past by the lack of documentation in the case of legal expenses. I am therefore very appreciative of your recognition of the importance of fiscal accounting.

Hope to hear from you soon, and to see you in June.

May 3, 1963

Sincerely yours,

Lula A. Farmer
Fiscal Consultant

SEP 3 1963

Collins, Douglas & Elie
Attorneys & Counsellors At Law
201 Douglas Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Robert F. Collins
Nils R. Douglas
Lolis E. Elie

Telephone
523-5197
523-5198

August 31, 1963

Mr. Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

This letter comes with reference to a conversation of Thursday, August 29th in which Lolis informed you that for the past two weeks we have been working exclusively on C.O.R.E. cases which means that we have not been available for bread and butter work.

This report will cover the period from July to date.

In addition to our expenses and fees, Mr. Louis Mason of the Mason's Motel has presented us with the following bills:

Beverly Alexrod, August 13th	$12.36
Robert Adelman, August 5th	10.30
Eric Rosenfeld, August 25th through 29th (5 nights including food and misc.	75.43
Dr. Bertrand Tyson	28.90
To Mason Motel....................	$126.99

The above persons were registered as being on C.O.R.E. business with the approval of Gordon Carey.

Additionally the Douglass Life Insurance Company has requested us to pay the rent on C.O.R.E. s office which was closed effective July 15th. The rent is due from 15 May to 15 July for a total of $80.00.

Court Costs:

80.-

Plaquemine Injunction and Clinton Injunction (statements attached)	$60.00	
Photostats of records Plaquemine Injunction (see attached invoices)	66.29	
Telephone (statements attached)	19.98	146.27

Travel Expenses:

Plaquemine, Baton Rouge and Clinton, Louisiana Nils R. Douglas (July 15th, August 14th, 15th 21st, 22nd, 24th, 28th - seven trips including room and board)	70.00	140.00

Robert F. Collins (same as above)	-$70.00
Total travel, telephone, court costs and other expenses	$306.25
Total hours 238 @ $10.00 per hour (since this is a billing in excess of 50 hours, the retainer for July and August ($500.00) is included in this total.	$2,380.00
Total..........	$2,686.25

Enclosed herewith you will also find a brief resume of the services performed by us as well as a list of the cases pending.

Give our regards to everyone in the office.

Warm personal regards,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Robert

RFC/aem

ENCLS: 8

NARRATIVE OF SERVICES
(From July 1st, through August 30th)

July 3rd	Prepared Motion for Rehearing re: B. Elton Cox	8 hours
July 15,	Nils and Bob conducted legal workshop in Plaquemine (no fee charge, travel expenses only)	
August 13,	completed and filed Application for Certiorari in Ronnie Moore Sound Truck Case.	6 hours
August 14,	Nils and Bob went to Plaquemine prepared legal memorandum, met with District Attorney Cashio, Asst. D.A. Dameron and Judge Kimball relative to 25 persons who were arrested on ferry; conference resulted in a dismissal of all charges. Visited prisoners, conferred with Attys. Axelrod and Bell re: Special Motions on behalf of Michael Lessor. Prepared Motion to Desegregate Court Room and Supplemental Motion to Quash based on 15th Amendment.	
	Bob and Nils 10 hours each.	20 hours
August 15,	Went to Plaquemine for arraigment of Brendon Sexton. Tried Special Motions in Michael Lessor and Brown cases in Clinton. Went to West Feliciana Parish to arrange bond for Rev. Carter - Bob and Nils 12 hours each	24 hours
August 16,	Worked 5 hours on Cox Obstructing Justice Brief	5 hours
August 17,	Worked 6 hours on Cox Obstructing Justice Brief	6 hours
August 19,	Worked 3 hours on Cox Obstructing Justice Brief	3 hours
August 20,	Work five hours on Cox Obstructing Justice Brief	5 hours
	conference with Mc Kissick (no charge)	
August 21,	Went to Plaquemine for James Farmer and others arraignment, arraignment postponed ("too much tension in community"). Went to Clinton for hearing on Michael Lessor's Habeas Corpus Application purpose was to compel court to accept property bond. Judge and D.A. avoided hearing by agreeing to release all prisoners on property bonds. Visited prisoners at Stockade. Remained in Baton Rouge for conference with Bell.	
	Nils and Bob 12 hours each	24 hours

NARRATIVE OF SERVICES (Continued)

August 22,	Received Temporary Restrainigg Order visited with James Farmer in Donaldsonville Jail, discussed decision to violate T.R.O. research in Southern University Law Library on Plaquemine T.R.O. Nils and Bob 10 hours each.	20 hours
August 23,	Bob and Nils worked all day researching T.R.O. 8 hours each.	16 hours
August 24,	Bob and Nils drew up Motion to Dissolve and Dismiss T.R.O. a) went to Baton Rouge and filed Motions at Clerk's house; contacted Judge Christenberry in New Orleans by phone; left Baton Rouge for New Orleans went to Judge Christenberry's house at 11:30 P.M., succeeded andgetting him to set hearing for August 26. Bob and Nils 14 hours each.	28 hours
August 25,	Bob, and Nils work all day researching Motion to Dissolve and Motion to Dismiss T.R.O. 7 hours each.	14 hours
August 26,	Bob and Nils argued motions before Judge Christenberry - motion denied spent rest of day drawing up appeal to 5th Circuit Court of Appeal. Filed Appeal in 5th Circuit (on August 29th, the 5th Circuit dissolved the T.R.O.) Bob and Nils 10 hours each	20 hours
August 27,	Bob, Nils, Beverly Axelrod, and Eric Rosenfeld worked 12 hours each drawing up petition to remove the temporary restraining order that had been issued by state court in Federal Court. Also prepared memorandum in support of removal petition, Notice of Appeal and Motion to Desegregate the Court Room. Worked on completing Appeal in Plaquemine Injunction, filed bond and additional copies of appeal documents - sent complete records to four opposing counsels. Nils and Bob 9 hours each.	18 hours
August 28,	Nils, Bob, Eric, Murphy and Beverly made Court Appearances in Clinton, St. Francisville, and Plaquemine. Filed petition in Baton Rouge for removal of Clinton State T.R.O. to the U.S. District Court. Nils and Bob 8 hours each	16 hours
August 30,	Nils - Research on Cox Brief and Clinton Matter	5 hours

CASES PENDING AS OF AUGUST 31, 1963

The following is a list of cases we are handling for C.O.R.E.

1. Baton Rouge Injunction (U.S. Ct. of Appeals) under advisement.
2. Ronnie Moore Sound Truck Case (Baton Rouge) Writs filed in Louisiana. Supreme Court.
3. Cox Obstructing Justice (Baton Rouge) August in State Supreme Court October 15, 1963.
4. Cox Obstructing Sidewalk & Dist. the Peace (Baton Rouge) convictions affirmed - Application for Rehearing, pending in State Supreme Court.
5. Cox - Defamation (Baton Rouge) 2 cases waiting for bills to be signed by Judge so we can take appeal).
6. Moore and Tate Defamation (Baton Rouge) Motion for New Trial
a and Motion in Arrest of Judgment pending.
7. Smith - Thompson (Audubon Park Case New Orleans) Motion to Quash filed. (pending)

The Following are New Cases as a result of the Voter Registration Project and Demonstrations in Plaquemine.

1. Ronnie Moore, Spiver Gordon, and Edward Vickey (Disturbing the Peace (East Baton Rouge).
2. Lois Coffee (East Baton Rouge) Vagrancy ($100.00 cash bond).
3. Rev. Jetson Davis (East Baton Rouge) issuing worthless checks (this is not directly connected with C.O.R.E. but he is being prosecuted because of his leadership in the Plaquemine Demonstrations)
4. Hulbert Martini (West Baton Rouge - Port Allen) Disturbing The Peace.
5. Michael Lesser (East Feliciana - Clinton) Disturbing the Peace.
6. William Brown (East Feliciana - Clinton Traffic Charge ($150.00 cash bond).
7. Bendon Sexton (Iberville Parish: Plaquemine) Criminal Mischief.
8. James Farmer et al (232 people) (Iberville Parish - Plaquemine) Disturbing thePeace, inciting to riot etc.
9. Rev. Joe Carter (West Feliciana, St. Francisville) Disturbing The Peace ($200.00 cash bond).
10. Town of Clinton et al vs. C.ORE et al (Clinton Injunction Suit removed to U.S. District Court Baton Rouge) - Motion For Remand set for hearing on Sept. 6, 1963)
11. Griffon et al vs. C.O.R.E. (Plaquemine Injunction suit - TRO stayed by U.S. Ct. of Appeals but hearing on preliminary injunction set for Sept. 9, 1963).

September 5, 1963

Collins, Douglas & Elie
Attorneys & Counsellors At Law
201 Douglas Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find check for $866.27 which is to cover retainer fee, travel expense, rent, telephone and court costs. We have the Mason Motel bill and will deal with that separately.

We would appreciate your paying the office rent, and we will try to adjust the other matters as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Assistant to the
National Director

RH: AS

October 10, 1963

Collins, Douglas and Elie
Attorneys at Law
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Good Friends:

Please consider this letter as official notification of the increase of your monthly retainer of $250 to $400. As you know, this change was proposed and approved at the last meeting of the Steering Committee of the NAC. As a personal note, I cannot think of any case in Court in which such a recognition is more richly deserved.

Please accept my tardy thanks for your collective concern and hospitality during my recent stay in New Orleans.

Sincerely,

RH: AS

Richard Haley,
Associate Director

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

October 11, 1963

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Richard Haley
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Dick:

This report will cover the period from September 1, to date. I should also add that we received notice this morning that the Louisiana Supreme Court denied our application for rehearing in two of the Cox cases which grew out of the December, 1961 demonstrations and that we must now file the entire record of that proceeding in the U. S. Supreme Court in our Application for a Writs of Certiorari; the court cost for filing said record will be One Hundred and Fifty ($150.00) Dollars. Additionally, we are arguing the third cox case, obstructing justice, on Tuesday October 15, 1963.

COURT COST:

Brief, Cox v. Louisiana (Statement enclosed)	$212.95
Rev. Joseph Carter v. William Percy, Sheriff West Feliciana Parish	15.00
Telephone (bill enclosed)	101 .95

TRAVEL:

September 1,	Plaquemine & Baton Rouge, Bob, Nils and Lolis	30.00
September 3,	Plaquemine, Bob and Nils	20.00
September 6,	Baton Rouge, Bob and Lolis	20.00
September 9,	Baton Rouge, Bob and Lolis	20.00
September 14,	Plaquemine, Bob and Leo Pfeffer	10.00
September 26,	Plaquemine, Bob	10.00
September 30,	Clinton, Bob	10.00
	TOTAL COURT COST, TRAVEL & TELEPHONE	$449 .85

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Richard Haley -2- October 11, 1963

Total hours 163 @ $10.00 per hour (since this is a billing in excess of 25 hours, the retainer for September ($250.00) is included in this total.	$1,630.00
TOTAL EXPENSES & SERVICES	$2,079.85

Our last bill including all expenses was $2,686.25, since that time we have received $866.27 of which $366.27 was for out of pocket expenses including $80.00 which was owed to the Douglas Life Insurance Company for rent from 15 May to 15 July, leaving $500.00 to us which covered our retainer for July and August.

RECAPITULATION

Last Statement		$2,686.25
Payment		866.27
BALANCE	Oct 18 —	$1,819.98
This Statement	bal	— 2,079.85
TOTAL DUE & OWING		$3,899.83

Our regards to all,

Bob

BOB

B/v

— 1000.00
Nov 7 — 250.00
$750.00
$400 - ret - Nov
Nov-13 — 500
bal 250.00

October 18, 1963

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2220 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Good Friends:

I'm sure you can use this check to better advantage than all the apologies I might offer for our tardiness in sending it. It's more to the point for me to assure you that we should be able to add substantially to this amount before the end of the month---and I now give you that assurance.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

Haley

29 October 1963

Attorneys COllins, Douglas and Ely
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Bob, Nils and Lolis:

I spoke to Richard and his secretary about the financial matters you have so èloquently brought to our attention several times. I was promised, assured and told that the money was forthcoming. I'm sincerely sorry that we are so delinquent in financial matters sometimes, and we appreciate not only your hard work but also your patience.

The result of the hearing in Atlanta is most encouraging. Kuntsler sent me a copy of the order handed down on the twenty second.

Do you know anything about the case of perjury lodged against task force worker Lois Chaffee? While in Mississippi she apparently testified in regard to police brutality which was subsequently denied by the police. Then she was charged with perjury according to Kuntsler --- a charge that carries five or possibly ten years. Kuntsler indicated that he would be willing to help us on this if we so desired. If you have any knowledge, comments or suggestions on this Chaffee situation it would be appreciated.

I discussed with Farmer the possibility of having one or more of you come to the National Action Council Meeting in Los Angeles. In light of the cost which [illegible] we have decided that it would not be justified. I know that you would love to get to Los Angeles and we would really like to have you there, but we just can't see our way clear this time. Incidentally, this will be my first trip home in over four years --- the first time since I've been married. So I'm going to spend a few extra days!

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey

Assistant to the
National Director

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

RESUME OF SERVICES

(FROM SEPTEMBER 1st. through OCTOBER 1)

September 1,	Bob, Nils & Lolis went to Plaquemine to prepare motions in Federal Injunction and to visit prisoners. 6 hrs. each.	18 hrs.
September 2,	Labor Day prepared motions to dissolve Plaquemine Injunction, drew up Specials Pleadins, Brendan John Sexton case, drew up motions to Quash James Farmer Case, 9 hrs. each	27
September 3,	Trial in Plaquemine, Farmer, Tyson, Harleaux and Moore. Visited prisoners in Stockade 10 hrs. each.	20
September 5,	Cox Obstructing Justice Brief, Nils	3
September 5,	Bob, Nils & Lolis 5 hrs each, motion to dissolve Temporary Restraining Order and prepared arguments on motion to remand Clinton case to State Court.	15
September 6,	Bob, and Lolis argued motion to dissolve Plaquemine Temporary Restraining Order and argued Motion to remand Clinton Temporary Restraining Order in Baton Rouge, U. S. District Court 6hrs. each.	12
September 6,	Cox, Obstructing Justice brief, Douglas	3
September 7,	Cox, Obstructing Justice brief, Douglas	3
September 9,	Bob & Lolis , U. S. District Court in Baton Rouge, Trial of Rule to show cause why Preliminary Injunction should not issue, 12 hrs. each	24
September 11,	Cox, Obstructing Justice brief, Nils,	3
September 12,	Cox, Obstructing Justice brief, Nils,	3
September 14,	Research in Plaquemine - Bob, & Leo Pfeffer	6
September 17,	Research and preparation of suit against Sheriff of West Feliciana Parish, on behalf of Rev. Carter	6

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

RESUME OF SERVICES, CONT"D

September 26,	Plaquemine, hearing on State Court injunction Bob,	10 hrs.
September 30,	Town of Clinton, Injunction argued & continued, Bob,	10
	TOTAL HOURS, SEPTEMBER 1, thru September 30, 1963	163 hrs.

October 30, 1963

Collins, Douglas, & Elie
Attorneys at Law
2220 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Friends:

The enclosed check for $1079.85 amounts at least to a substantial reduction of our indebtedness to you. According to our figures, we presently owe you a balance of $1000 up to the first of November. I shall make an effort early in November to liquidate the remainder.

I heartily approve of your practise of periodic reminders to this office concerning your bill. Please continue the practice as frequently as it seems necessary.

I look forward to seeing the one, two or three of you at the California meeting, if you plan to attend.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate Director

RH: AS
Enc.

November 7, 1963

Collins, Douglas, & Elie
Attorneys at Law
2220 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Good Friends:

Enclosed please find check for $650.00 to be applied to the cost of your monthly retainer for November (400.00), and also as partial payment of our indebtedness to you (250.00). This leaves a balance of $750.00.

- 500
250.00

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Associate Director

RH: AS
Enc.

November 13, 1963

Collins, Douglas, & Elie
Attorneys at Law
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Good Friends:

The enclosed check for $500 should reduce our indebtedness to you to $750, if our figures are correct. It is an unusual circumstance that I am writing this letter at a time when Louisiana seems quiet. That has been rare of late. I wish I could say that I hope it will remain so, but we all know that progress in the Pelican State is achieved only through upset. Vive l'upset!

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate Director

RH:AS
Enc.

December 17, 1963

Collins, Douglas, & Elie
Attorneys at Law
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Good Friends:

According to our records, the additional $250 constitutes the remainder of our present indebtedness to you beyond the monthly retainer. I only wish that we could begin the New Year on a similar note of satisfaction in the race relations problem in the State of Louisiana.

However, I trust you will not allow the pressure of problems in human rights to dull the edge of your well deserved holidays. To each of you and your families, I wish you the happiest possible holiday season. All those at the National Office join me in this sentiment.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate National Director

RH: AS
Enc.

January 3, 1964

Lolis Elie
Attorney at Law
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Lolis:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of January 2, I would like to make the following request. If you are able to obtain Ed Vickery's release in the near future, I would like very much for you tocconvey to him the wish of the National Office that he proceed directly to New Orleans on his release. We would further like for him to remain there in preference to returning to activity in Clinton. There are three reasons for this: (1) He has been working in a situation of great stress for a considerable length of time. He needs a rest, if only a brief one. (2) Clintonnauthorities apparently regard Vickery as one of their prize exhibits at this time judging from the great hue and cry they gave forth after examining his library. (3) He would certainly be arrested again, at that, very quickly.

Meantime, we at the office here in consultation with those of you directly involved will try to arrive at a reasonable decision as to where to proceed from this point.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate National Director

RH: AS

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

January 7, 1964

CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York 38, N.Y.

Attention: Mrs. Ann Singer

Dear Ann,

As discussed over the phone this morning, we are sending you enclosed copy of a letter dated December 26, 1964 we received from the law firm of Collins, Douglas & Elie of New Orleans.

They list actual out-of-pocket disbursements of $628.79 incurred by them since the beginning of October. We would be most grateful if you would take care of this, as well as their retainer for the month of January, in the amount of $400.

Thank you very much for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
hdl

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Enc./

CR:hdl

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

January 10, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dick:

This will serve to gratefully acknowledge your check of December 17, 1963 that paid CORE's indebtedness to us through October 11, 1963 which was the date of our last billing, in addition to receiving payment in full for our last statement we have also received our monthly retainer through December, 1963. Thanks an awful lot.

This report will cover the period of October 11 through December 31, 1963.

Court Costs:	
104 copies of Criminal Warrants, Affidavits and Informations, Clinton, Louisiana. (Statement enclosed)	$ 104.00
Town of Clinton vs. CORE, U. S. District Court and Court of Appeal. (Statement enclosed)	30.00
Corrie Collins v. Gov. Jimmy Davis (Statement enclosed)	67.08
Total Court Costs	$ 201.08
Telephone Expenses:	
October, November and December, (Statements enclosed)	174.00
Total Telephone Expenses	174.00
Travelling expenses:	
Please Note itemized statement	254.00
Total Travel Expenses	254.00
Total Expenses and Court Costs	$629.08
Total hours from October 12 through December 31. 165 @ $10.00 per hour	$1,650.00
Less retainer for October $250.00 and November and December retainer $800.00 or 105 hours @ $10.00 per hour.	1,050.00
	$ 600.00

JAN 16 1964

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N

Expenses	$ 629.08
Fee in excess of retainer	600.00
Due and Payable	$1,229 .08

Please note that Douglas spent six days on J. W. Davis case and we mentioned it in this report but we did not charge any fee to CORE. Jim Farmer authorized us to represent him and stated that CORE would pay fees and expenses on appeal so that we will be charging a fee on J. W. Davis's appeal.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS, & ELIE

BY:

LEE/vmg

ENCLS: 12

NARRATIVE OF SERVICES

(From October 12th, through December 13th)

October 12,	Collins, Douglas & Elie worked on appeal in Clinton, Louisiana. Removal 4 hours each.	12 hours
October 13,	Collins, Douglas & Elie - 2 hours each conference with Judge, Clinton case	6 hours
October 14,	Douglas conference with Judges re: Clinton appeal and stay of injunctive proceedings in Clinton	4 hours
October 14,	Bob and Lolis, Clinton, Louisiana injunction against C.O.R.E. 12 hours each	24 hours
October 15,	State v. Cox - Douglas presented arguement, State Supreme Court	3 hours
October 15,	Plaquemine, trial of 15 juveniles, Bob and Lolis - 8 hours each	16 hours
October 16,	Bob, Clinton, arguement on Vickery motions	8 hours
October 18,	Douglas went to Alanta with Bill Kunstler on Clinton injunction	12 hours
October 24,	Bob and Douglas - 10 hours each - five persons arrested for criminal conspiracy to defame a store owner in Clinton	20 hours
October 26,	Douglas, Baton Rouge to work with Murphy Bell on Clinton pleadings	10 hours
October 29,	Douglas prepared pleadings on case against Governor and Clinton officials	8 hours
October 30,	Douglas prepared Clinton pleadings	5 hours
October 31,	Douglas prepared Clinton pleadings	2 hours
November 2,	Douglas completed Clinton pleadings	5 hours
November 11,	Douglas worked on memorandum in support of Motions to Quash conspiracy to defame Magee, a store owner in Clinton	4 hours
November 18,	Douglas drew up Cox petition for rehearing in State Supreme Court	3 hours
November 21,	Douglas, Clinton, Louisiana - Vickery Moore and Emmett Collins, subpoena by District Attorney Kilbourne, hearing listed until 11 P. M.	15 hours
November 22,	Douglas, J. W. Davis case, conference with Bell	
November 23,	Douglas, J. W, Davis case, prepared trial brief	
November 25,	Douglas, J. W. Davis case, Baton Rouge	

November 26,	Douglas, J. W. Davis case, Baton Rouge, (case continued)	
December 2,	Douglas tried Motions, J. W. Davis case, Baton Rouge	
December 12,	Douglas tried Motions, J. W. Davis case, Baton Rouge - visited Ed Vickery in jail	
December 13,	Lolis, Clinton, Louisiana arraignment of 12 persons for intimidation and conspiracy to intimidate Clinton public officials	8 hours

TRAVELLING EXPENSES, ROOM AND BOARD

October 14,	Bob and Lolis, Clinton - please note it was necessary to rent a car to get to Clinton, and since it was necessary to be in Plaquemine the following day, we stayed overnight; further we eliminated travelling expenses for October 15.	$ 40.00
October 15,	Bob and Lolis, Plaquemine, food	6.00
October 16,	Bob, Clinton, travel and food	5.00
October 18,	Douglas, Atlanta, Georgia	118.00
October 24,	Bob and Nils, Clinton, Louisiana	20.00
October 26,	Douglas, Baton Rouge	10.00
November 21,	Douglas, Clinton, Louisiana	10.00
November 25 & 26	Douglas, Baton Rouge	15.00
December 2,	Douglas, Baton Rouge	10.00
December 12,	Douglas, Baton Rouge	10.00
December 13,	Lolis, Clinton	10.00

January 21, 1964

Collins, Douglas, & Elie
Attorneys at Law
2211 Dryades Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Good Friends:

The enclosed check for $629.08 will liquidate our indebtedness to you for your expenses for the period, October 11th to December 21st, inclusive. According to your bill, this means that there is a balance due of $600.for fees in excess of retainer. We shall forward that amount in the near future.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley,
Associate National Director

RH: AS
Enc.

MAY 11 1964

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

May 7, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
C. O. R. E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

My last report was dated January 10, 1964 and was sent to Dick Haley with copies to you and Carl Rachlin.

This report will cover the period from January through April 30, 1964.

Please note that during this period we have incurred "out of pocket expenses" in excess of $700.00 and that we have not received expenses, retainer, nor fees since January and the January check did not bring your account up to date; I would also add that the court reporter from Clinton, Louisiana is pressing us for her $250.00 per diem we owe for testimony taken in connection with the five kids who were arrested in the library in Clinton, additionally, she will expect us to pay for the transcript of the trial in Clinton together with the transcript of Jetson Davis Case within another week and the cost of said transcripts may run in excess of $1,000.00.

Court Cost:

Brown v. Davis (service of process, Statement enclosed)	$132.88
Brown v. Davis (filing fee, Statement enclosed)	15.00
C.O.R.E. vs. Town of Clinton (Deposit for printing record, Statement enclosed)	180.00
Castle, et. al. v. Davis (filing fee & Service of process, Statements enclosed)	65.00
Rev. Joseph Carter vs. Percy, et. al (deposition, statement enclosed)	42.35
TOTAL COST	$435 .23

Telephone Expenses:	
January through March (statements enclosed)	$117.60
Travel, Room & Board	
Statements enclosed for hotel bills except $43.60 for Lolis E. Elie from Belmont Plaza, said bill was paid by him but lost.	212.60
TOTAL EXPENSES	$765.43
Retainer, January through April at $400.00 per month	$1,600.00
Balance from January 10, statement	600.00
DUE US	$2,965.00

NARRATIVE OF SERVICE

January 19, Nils, and Lolis spent a day in Baton Rouge with Jessie Stone discussing Shreveport.

January 21, Nils argued special motions in Clinton; Re: conspiracy to Intimidate Public Officials.

Feburary 6, Nils argued motions attacking grand jury in Clinton; Re: conspiracy to Intimidate Public Officials.

March 6, Nils argued rule to show cause why Judge Rarrick should not be dismissed from suit against registrar of voters.

March 23, Clinton, Public Intimidation, case continued.

March 25, Lolis argued motions in the Public Intimidation Case and started trial of Disturbing the Peace.

April 6, Lolis, Clinton, Disturbing the Peace, court reporter failed to appear, case continued.

April 9, Clinton, Collins completed Disturbing the peace trial.

April 28, Baton Rouge, Nils, hearing on preliminary injunction, Clinton Library Case.

Additionally, we have appeared in court with all of New Orleans C.O.R.E. members, together with many other persons who were arrested in City Hall, Cafeteria, the Mayor's Office and Council Chamber. There were approximately sixty people all of whom were charged in the state and municipal courts. We filed special pleadings and to date no one has been convicted. See attached schedule.

During Easter week seven C.O.R.E. members were arrested and seven charges were placed against each of them in connection with a theatre stand-in; we were able to arrange property bonds and thereby save C.O.R.E. $2,450.00 We have filed all necessary pre-trial motions and we are presently awaiting for the court to call said motions for trial.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

SCHEDULE OUTLINING COURT APPEARENCES FOR SIT-INS IN THE CITY HALL CAFETERIA, MAYOR'S OFFICE, COUNCIL CHAMBERS AND LOWE'S STATE THEATRE

Nov. 6,	Municipal court appearence - Cafeteria sit-in people.
Dec. 4,	Filed Motion to Quash.
Feb. 12,	Court with Cafeteria Case.
Feb. 14,	Arraignments - Cafeteria people - two groups.
Feb, 19,	Cafeteria people - arraigned got list of people charged.
Feb. 24,	Arraignments - Cafeteria people.
Mar. 5,	Drew up Motion to Quash - Cafeteria people.
Mar. 9,	Represented people arraignments - Cafeteria.
Mar. 9,	Copied Bill of Information - Cafeteria Cases.
Mar. 13,	Arraignments - Cafeteria People.
Mar. 20,	Worked all afternoon on Motions to Quash-Mayor's Office and Council Chamber Cases.
Mar. 24,	Made appearence in Judges Cocke, Brahney, Schulingkamp, and Bagert - Re: Cafeteria cases.
Mar. 30,	Went to court - Cafeteria Sit-In, Louis Antoine.
Apr. 1,	Worked on Mayor's Office Sit-ins.
Apr. 3,	Worked on Mayor's Sit-in cases.
Apr. 4,	Prepared for trial of Motion To Quash - Mayor's Case.
Apr. 5,	Worked on Mayor's Case.
Apr. 6,	Mayor's case (continued).
Apr. 14,	Represented cafeteria people and theatre people.
Apr. 21,	Motion To Quash - Theatre people.
May 5,	Represented cafeteria people at arraignment.
May 6,	Represented cafeteria people - Trial set for today - was postponed.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

Copy to SSAF 4/19/61

JUL 13 1964

July 11, 1964

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Marvin Rich
C. O. R. E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Legal

Dear Marvin:

Our last statement was dated May 7, 1964; said report was sent to Jim Farmer.

This statement will cover the period from May 8, through July 10, 1964.

As of our last statement the amount owed us by C.O.R.E. was $2,965.00 inclusive of fees, retainer and out-of-pocket expenses; since our last statement we received a check for $765.43. Said check covered our "out-of-pocket expenses." The only two other check we have received since that time was for $250.00; we have, therefore, received One Thousand Fifteen and 43/100 ($1,015.43) Dollars since December 1963 and of this amount only $250.00 exceeded expenses. Please note that we carried over a $600.00 balance from 1963. Our retainer fee for May and June is also due ($400.00 a month for two months.) Additionally, we incurred expenses of One Hundred Eighteen and 76/100 ($118.76) Dollars for Bob's trip to Dallas.

2965.00
1,015.43
1,949.57
+ 800
118.76
2,868.33

The total amount presently due us is Two Thousand Eight Hundred Sixty-Eight and 33/100 ($2,868.33) Dollars subject to a deduction for the air line tickets and hotel bill incurred by Bob and I at the convention, but charged to C.O.R.E., the total to be deducted is $149.00, you might check this with Gordon because I am not completely sure about the cost of the airline tickets. ✓

−149 −
2,719.33

The net amount due us after all deductions is Two Thousand Seven Hundred Eighteen and 33/100 ($2,718.33). 2,719.33

You will recall our conversation in Kansas wherein I informed you that things had been relatively uneventful in Louisiana, but as of this week things have been occurring all over Louisiana and we anticipate a very busy summer. Nils and Bob join me in

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-3127

requesting that you pay as much of this bill as you can as soon as you can. Thanks for your consideration.

I will send you a detailed report in the near future; you will note that this statement does not include any expenses and to be perfectly frank I just don't have time to compile such a statement, but it will be included in my detailed report.

Warm regards to your family and to the staff.

LOLIS

L/amr

September 21, 1964

Mr. Nils Douglas
6625 Congress Drive
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Nils:

I am so sorry that you are out of action. While hepatitis is debilitating, I am certain you will be back in action very shortly. I hope this will be in time to participate in the arguement of the Cox case. In any event, don't get up too soon.

Very truly yours,

Carl Rachlin

CR:cy

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLAS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
522-3187

October 5, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

Our last statement was dated July 7, 1964; said report was sent to Marvin Rich at his request.

This statement will cover the period from July 12 through September 30.

As of our last statement, the amount owed us by C.O.R.E. was Two Thousand Seven Hundred Eighteen and 33/100 ($2,718.33) = 2,719.33 Dollars, exclusive of expenses. Since the date of our last statement, we have received One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty ($1,250.00) Dollars; thus there is presently a balance of One Thousand Five Hundred Sixty-Eight and 33/100 ($1,568.33) = 1,469.33 Dollars due on our last statement.

Our retainer fee for July, August and September is also due ($400.00) a month for three months. Additionally, we paid the cost in the suits filed against Schwegmann Supermarket--that is, Castle v Schwegmann--$15.00 filing fee and $10.00 for cost and also Smith v Wild Life and Fisheries Building, $25.00; to this must be added our telephone bill ($182.01), said bills are enclosed herewith.

1200. —
50. —
182.01
2,901.34

Permit me to state that I am not including the "narrative of services" that usually accompanies our reports, because our work for the most part have been supervisory, working with L.C.D.C., for the past two months. We assisted in the preparations of the suits against Charity Hospital, Schwegmann, Wild Life and Fisheries Building, Library in Monroe, and the Tiger Drive-In Luncheonette in New Roads. I made a trip to Arcadia during the period, and Nils went to Gulfport and Bay St. Louis. We have also prepared all the pleadings and stayed in constant contact with James Sharp in Monroe, Louisiana.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
[illegible]

Mr. Carl Rachlin -2- October 5, 1964

As per your request, I am including the fees due James Sharp. On August 25 Sharp submitted a statement for $260.50--this was in connection with the various arrests in Monroe. Of the $260.50 L.C.D.C. paid Sharp $150.00. Since that time Sharp has performed the following services: August 28, went to Jonesboro to get arraignment continued, $60.00 including travel; September 2 and September 9, arraignments, $60.00 per appearance including travel; September 30, Jonesboro, trial of cases $100.00; October 1, sentencing of defendants from September 30, $50.00. $270.00

RECAPITULATION

Balance due Collins, Douglas & Elie from July Statement	$1,568.33
Retainer--July, August & September	1,200.00
Court Cost	50.00
Telephone Expenses	182.00
TOTAL DUE	$3,000.33

= 2,900.34
-1000. –
1900.34

James Sharp	
Balance from August 25	$ 110.50
Fees earned since August 25	270.00
TOTAL DUE	$ 380.50

ad 400
2,300.34

Respectfully submitted,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY:

[illegible]/ssr
Enclosures

CONFIDENTIAL

December 8, 1964

TO: Carl Rachlin

FROM: Marvin Rich M R.

In the course of my trip South, I had a very long conversation with Collins, Douglas and Elie. They reported pressure from Kunstler and Kinoy to become involved in filling aggressive legal suits in Louisiana. They also indicated that they had been offered $20,000. by Ben Smith to report to him about the cases they are handling for CORE. Presumably this money would come from the money on deposit for the Unitarian Church in New Orleans. These two facts indicate a very real pressure from the communists and neo-communists to take over the staff and ancillary services in the deep south. My concern is that we are not providing enough affirmative legal action so that a vacuum does exist. I have two suggestions for future action:

1) That we apply to SEDF for funds to hold a lawyers conference and that this conference be centered around affirmative activity.

2) That we give a green light to Collins, Douglas and Elie to take such action in Louisiana.

cc: James Farmer

DEC 8 [illegible]

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
522-5137

December 26, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

My last statement to you was dated October 5. The amount owed us by C.O.R.E. at that time was Three thousand and 33/100 ($3,000.33) Dollars; since that time we have received One thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars. So there is presently Two thousand ($2,000.00) Dollars due us from our October statement. Since that time, we have had expenses of Six hundred twenty-eight and 79/100 ($628.79) Dollars, which are broken down as follows:

Telephone - September, October and November		$206.54
Court cost:		
Corrie Collins transcript, Clinton case	$ 87.60	
Clinton Library (sit-in)	31.00	
Charity Hospital	2.50	
Matthews, Clinton	12.60	
Secretary of State	6.00	
Cox, defamation	10.00	
Henry Brown, Clinton	25.00	
Beasley, Monroe	15.00	
Clinton, Clerk, library case	30.00	
		219.70
Transportation, hotel and board:		
Trips to Monroe	$ 88.40	
Washington and New York	114.15	
		202.55
TOTAL		$628.79

Additionally, our retainer fee for October, November and December is also past due. The total presently due or past due amounts to Three thousand eight hundred and 28/100 ($3,800.28) Dollars.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
522-5197

Carl Rachlin, Esq. -2- December 26, 1964

Carl, as near as I can figure, Eighteen Hundred ($1,800.00) Dollars of the ($3,800.28) probably represents out-of-pocket expenses. The reason I can't be more accurate is because each of our statements have included a balance from a previous statement.

Bob and Nils join me in wishing you the best for the New Year.

Warm personal regards,

LOLIS E. ELIE

LEE/amr
Enclosures

1/4/65

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

December 30, 1964

Mr. Carl Rachlin
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

Received the announcement of the legal conferance and we think your choice of topics is excellent but if its possible we would like for you to get papers in the areas listed below:

1. An analysis and projection of the effect of those provisions in the Civil Rights Act providing for the payment of costs, including attorneys fees in certain Civil Rights Cases.

2. An outline listing the major problems areas dealing with evidence necessary to prove civil rights violations, for example, the use of private clubs, washaterias, and bars, etc.

1/5-CR
discussed
with
utler

3. A major paper should be devoted to the question of voter registration, this paper should include at the least the following:

A. Reexamination of the 15th amendment.

B. Leading Voting Case.

C. Civil Rights Acts 1957, 1960 and 1964 and prior acts affecting voter registration.

D. Analysis of current major obstacles.

E. Suggestions for new approaches, congressional challenges.

F. Challenging discriminatory uses of state statutes.

4. It seems that each large city should be given a rating based on effective implementation of civil rights in voting, public accommodations, hospitals, Negroes on juries etc. We should be in a position to furnish the basic papers in each of these areas, a do it yourself kit.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

December 30, 1964

Carl, I fully realize the difficulties you may have getting people to prepare papers in these areas but we think these are some areas we will be involved with in the months ahead.

I think you could get Marvin Karpatkin to do a paper on the attorney fees bit.

Mel Warshaw or George Schiffer might consider the question of proof.

Jeremiah Gutman, an L.C.D.C. lawyer, who worked in Memphis and McComb this summer and in our office the past ten days did the basic research on the voter registration question and he indicated he would do a paper on voter registration if asked; his address is 363 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York.

Walter Finch, 7 Tappan Avenue, Belleville, New Jersey would probably do a paper on the discriminatory use of state statutes.

Trusting that at least you will find it possible to get Jerry Gutman to do the paper on voter registration.

Warm personal regards,

LOLIS

l/vmg

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
2211 Dryades Street
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Monthly Retainer: $400.00

EXPENSE PAGE - LEGAL

ITEMIZATION	DT. OF LAST BILL	TOTAL ON THAT DT.	PYMT SIN THAT DATE	BAL. DUE
9-5-63 - Retainer fee, travel expense, rent, telephone + Court costs	8/31/63	2686.25	866.27	1,819.98
10-18-63 - Attorneys fees	10/11/63	3899.83	1,819.98	2,079.85
10-30-63 - Attorneys fees		2,079.85	1,079.85	1,000.00
11-7-63 - Nov. Retainer $400; atty fees - $250		1,000.00	650.00	750.00
11-13-63 - Attys fees		750.00	500.00	250.00
12-17-63 - $400 - Dec. Retainer; atty fee $250		250.00	650.00	—
1-21-63 - 629.08 - Legal Exp. Oct 11 - Dec 21st	1/10/64	1,229.08	629.08	600.00

January 11, 1965

504-523-5197

Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund check to you in the amount of $1,028.79. Carl Rachlin has instructed the Fund, with the approval of our Board's executive committee, to forward this money to you for the following:

$628.79	for past expenses and disbursements
400.00	retainer fee for January, 1965

CORE SEDF is pleased to cooperate in this legal defense matter, and we all appreciate your good work in civil rights.

Very truly yours,

Martha Ann Singer, Co-Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

cc: Carl Rachlin, Esq.

SSDF

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

February 26, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
33 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Carl:

It was good to see you last weekend. I thought the conference was a real success.

Our last statement to you was dated December 26, 1964. The amount owed us by C.O.R.E. at that time was Three Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars and Seventy-Nine Cents ($3,800.79), said amount included our retainer through December, but it did not include our January retainer, furthermore Six Hundred Twenty Eight Dollars and Seventy-Nine Cents ($628.79) represented out of pocket expenses. Since our last statement we have received a check from S.E.D.F. in the amount of One Thousand Twenty Dollars and Seventy-Nine Cents with our expenses as of that date.

There is presently a balance of Three Thousand Two Hundred Dollars ($3,200.00) from our December Statement. Additionally, we have incurred expenses as follows:

Telephone - December and January Statement enclosed	$ 84.96
Potts v. La. Tech (court cost)	115.00
Transportation and Board to Baton Rouge (Potts' hearing)	10.00
Two Trips Transportation and Board to Monroe (Library case)	84.00
TOTAL	$ 293.00

RECAPITULATION

Balance from last statement	$ 3,200.00
February Retainer	400.00
Telephone, Transportation, Court Cost & Board	293.00
TOTAL	$ 3,893.00
LESS: Check Sent to Nils for Air Travel to Lawyers Conference	$ 154.46*
TOTAL	$ 3,783.54

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5187

Carl Rachlin, Esq.----- February 26, 1965

Our activity has consisted of getting Potts admitted to school, and getting both Municipal and State charges dismissed against Mary Lovelace and Tom Ramsey; they were charged with "sitting in" a "white" bar. Additionally, we are still working on the Monroe Library Case. We anticipate some activity in Jonesboro, and in Bogalusa in the coming month.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY:______________________

LEE:br
Enclosure

February 26, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find check in the amount of $400.00 representing your retâiner for the month of February, 1965/

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Martha Ann Singer, Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

lu
encl.

March 19, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find check intthe amount of $400.00 representing payment of your retainer for the month of March, 1965.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Martha Ann Singer, Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

lu
encl.

March 29, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find check in the amount of $701.34 to reimburse you for the balance owed to you for disbursements prior to October 5, 1964.

Please forgive the delay.

Sincerely,

Martha Ann Singer, Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

lu
encl.

Collins Douglas
+ Eli
to reimburse you for the balance
^ out of-pocket owed
disbursements to
prior ~~Thru~~ to ^ Oct. 5, 1964 you for:

$701.34.

Will send explanation
in detail later.

4/19/65

cpy to SEDF

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

APR 19 1965

April 14, 1965

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Attention: Miss Hennie de Leeulu

Dear Miss de Leeulu:

Thanks for your letter of April 7, 1964.

Permit me to say that my attempt to review my statements in light of your analysis was not an easy task.

Let me assure you that I will take great care with these statements in the future and at the same time I would request you to please analyze the statements within a reasonable time after receipt so that if discrepencies are found I can hope to remember just what transpired.

As for the $212.60 that you left standing on the May 7, 1964 statement and the alleged discrepency of $89.60; you will note from the narrative of services that we made nine trips from January 19th through April 28, hence the $89.90 for travel, etc., with reference to the $154.46 that was forwarded to us for Nils, we would be pleased if you would deduct this from the amount due us, if this is impractical then we would follow your suggestion and send the $154.46 to you in the name of Carl Rachlin from the next money we receive from S.E.D.F.

You further stated that S.E.D.F. would pay our expenses incurred prior to September 1964; that is $701.34, this amount has been paid by S.E.D.F.

It now appears that C.O.R.E. owes us $2,400.00 for retainers plus $293.00 for expenses in December and January, together with expenses incurred subsequent to January.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Expenses

Smith v. St. Tammany School Board	
Court Cost	$15.00
Marshall fees	29.04
Burris & Hicks v. Redwood Cafe	
Court Cost	15.00
Marshall fees	25.00
Telephone February & March	92.42
Total expenses	$176.46

Please check your records with S.E.D.F. with reference to the $293.00 for expenses in December and January in that it may have been paid; its not in my record but I seem to recall receiving a check which included the $293.00.

Assumming that the $293.00 has been sent to us C.O.R.E. or S.E.D.F. OWES us 2,576.00, if the $293.00 has not been sent to us then your present balance with us is $2,869.00 -- this balance is subject to a deduction of the $154.46 for the unused money sent for Douglas' ticket.

Finally, I would be grateful if you could write to me very soon letting me know what you have as the balance due us and also letting us know exactly what S.E.D.F. will pay and what C.O.R.E. will pay, and also let me know to what person or persons I should direct future correspondence regarding financial matters.

Sincerely,

COLLINS DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY:

LEE/vmg

ENCLS:

April 27, 1965

Mr. Nils R. Douglas
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Nils:

Thanks for sending me your pleadings in the Blue Grill restaurant case. It has been the first bit of correspondence from the firm since I took over as EXecutive Director.

I really would like to get some ideas of what you are doing. NOt to check up on you but simply so I can talk intelligently when I ask for money for programs. I'm having lunch today with Bill Strawbridge and it would be better if I knew what I'm doing. Since I don't, I'll do the best I can.

Have you been in Bogalusa lately? I remember your story about Frank Nelson. I saw Pat Smith Nelson at the opening of "The Amen Corner" last week.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu

April 20, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find check in the amount of $293.00 in payment for expenses incurred in Potts case and Monroe library case.

Please forgive the delay.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Martha Ann Singer, Staff Assistant
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

lu
encl.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

April 30, 1965

Core S.E.D.F. Inc.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marv:

Congrats on your new post. Give your wife and son my regards. Jeffrey makes 8 years old today. He made his first communion last Saturday. I hope he keeps the faith. I have not been so fortunate.

Here are some of the things which have occurred recently:

4/28 PreTrial Judge Ellis—we were successful in getting an order requiring St. Tammany Parish to integrate its schools. This case sets something of a record for speed. The suit was filed on April 6, and on 28th the order was signed.

4/27 Pre Trial Judge Ainsworth, Charity Hospital Case— (New Orleans) Defendants agreed to complete integration by the last of May.

Redwood Hotel Suit filed in Bogalusa—The Justice Department has come in with 1 Suit involving several restaurants one of which was Redwood.

3 Suits filed in Jonesboro—The Case was referred by the Judge to the Community Relations Council(not CORES) Attorney for defendants called 4/29 all places have agreed to integrate. Now waiting for implementation.

Received word today that Rev. B. Elton Cox was personally served in N.C. Must appear in Baton Rouge on 5/6 for arraignment.

Leonard Williams and Ledell M. Jackson—West Feliciana— Voter purge case—charged with falsifying statements to be registered as a voter— We had removed the cases to Federal Court. On May 7, we are scheduled to have a hearing on the motion to remand.

April 30, 1965

The New Orleans theatre cases—District Attorney says he will drop the charges. (How many

Bogalusa— Lolis is negotiating for C.O.R.E. and for the Bogalusa Civic and Voters league. We have a couple of criminal cases in Bogalusa growing out of the demonstrations there.

This was drawn up in a hurry, so please be charitable.

Nils

NILS

NRD/ew

May 5, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find check in the amount of $400.00 representing your retainer for May, 1965.

Please forgive the delay.

Sincerely,

Martha Ann Singer, Staff Assistant
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

lu
encl.

May 6, 1965

Mr. Nils Douglas
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Nils:

Thanks so much for the list of cases. It was good to see that you're working. Seriously, they will be quite useful to me for the report to the Board and also in general fund-raising.

Sorry to hear Cox will have to come back to New Orleans but I guess that's the way the cookie crumbles.

You're a literary celebrity now. For some reason you seem to impress Robert Penn Warren. You ought to get a copy of his book "Who Speaks for the Negro" and show it to all your important clients. But just remember. I knew you when.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

FILE COPY FOR MARVIN RICH

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 10, 1965

CORE- The Congress Of Racial Equality
Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Telephone: 523-7625

JONESBORO RESTAURANT SUITS REFERRED TO U.S. COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defence Fund (SEDF) attorneys reported that Judge Benjamin C. Dawkins, of the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, on May 3, 1965, ordered the Community Relations Service to investigate complaints of segregation against three Jonesboro restaurants, and to report to the Court within sixty days, giving its findings and recommendations.

The order resulted from suits brought by Negro residents of Jonesboro against the Blue Grill Restaurant, the Brooks Motel and Cafe, and the M and D Restaurant.

The suits were filed in April by the law firm of Collins, Douglas, and Elie, CORE SED Fund attorneys in New Orleans. The suits were the second group of such suits filed in Louisiana under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

###

May 12, 1965

Mr. Lolis Elie
Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Lolis:

I've gotten a photo-copy of your recent letter to Hanni. As you know, she has been canned for good and sufficient reason, I guess. But anyhow that leaves our account somewhat confused. If you send the bills we will try to keep the money coming. Most important, keep the cases flowing.

I note that you have had some correspondence with David Hunter. Have you met with Mrs. Edgar Stern? At the last meeting of the Stern Family Fund, they gave about $95,000 to Dillard and $25,000 to the New Orleans Urban League. Good institutions all, but far less useful than we are. Personal contacts would help.

How about getting a little publicity for CORE SEDF? I know you're not PR people but action is always the best form of PR, at least if the action is explained.

When do you come North again?

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Robert F. Collins
Nils R. Douglas
Lolis E. Elie

Telephone
523-5197

May 17, 1965

MAY 20 [illegible]

C. O. R. E.
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Attention: Carl Rachlin, Esq.

Dear Carl:

It was good to see you during last week; we hope that your meetings in Monroe, Shreveport and Mississippi were as fruitful as your meeting with us in New Orleans.

The last report sent you by us was prepared by Lolis on April 14; this statement and report will cover the period from April 15 through May 14.

Our last statement showed a balance due us of $2,869.46 which is broken down as follows:

Retainers, July through December	$2,400.00
Expenses, Monroe Library and Potts	293.00
"St. Tammany School, Burris vs. Redwood Cafe	89.00
Telephone, February and March	92.42
Total	$2,869.42

Since our last statement we have received our expenses of $293.00 on the Potts School case and the Monore Library case together with our May retainer; at this point there is a balance due us of $2,576.46 of which $176.46 represents expenses. We have incurred the following expenses since our last statement.

Telephone, April statement enclosed	$ 87.11
Court Cost	
Lela Mae Walker vs. M.&D Restaurant	45.00
Ester Thompson vs. Blue Grill Cafe	45.00
Verna Gray vs. Brooks Motel	45.00
Additional Cost, St. Tammany Case	4.20
Room, Board and Travel	30.00
Total Expenses	$256.11

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-6197

Total hours covered by this statement		
90 at $10.00	900.00	
Less May retainer	400.00	
Total fee in excess of retainer	$500.00	$ 500.00

RECAPITULATION

Past due retainers July through December	2,400.00	
Expenses from April Statement	176.46	432 57
Current expenses	256.11	
Fee in excess of retainer	500.00	
Total	$3,332 .57	
	2400	
	$432.57	

pay

pd
ck#566

NARRATIVE OF SERVICES

April 17, Douglas interviewed plaintiffs and prepared pleadings in the following cases Brooks Cafe, M & D Cafe and the Blue Grill Restaurant, all of these places are in Jonesboro, and the suits were necessary because of massive non complaince with the public accommodation provisions of the act. 10 hrs.

April 23, Collins and Elie went to Bogalusa at the direction of James Farmer to confer with C.O.R.E. workers, voters league and to represent C.O.R.E. and Voters league before the mediators. 10 hrs. each 20 hrs.

April 26, Collins Pretrial Conference on Charity Hospital Case. 2 hrs.

April 27, Collins & Douglas - Research and preperation re St. Tammany Parish Case. 4 hrs.

April 28, Elie met with mediators and with the attorney representing the City of Bogalusa to setuup conditions for meeting between Voters League and Bogalusa officials. 6 hrs.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-8187

NARRATIVE CONT'D

April 28, Collins and Douglas had pre-trial conference on the St. Tammany Parish School Case, 3 hrs. each.	6 hrs.
May 4, Collins & Elie conference with Burris and Young re: Criminal charges pending against them in Bogalusa.	3 hrs.
May 4, Douglas research on B. Elton Cox Case	4 hrs.
May 4, Douglas, conference with D. A. on theater demonstrators	2 hrs.
May 5, Douglas, research and drafting of pleadings in Cox Case	3 hrs.
May 6, Douglas, went to Baton Rouge to argue in opposition to motion to remand in Cox and preparation of motions and arguments in Leonard Williams and Ledell Mae Jackson, two Negroes from West Feliciana who were charged with perjury on their voter registration application.	12 hrs.
May 10, Collins, office conference with Robert and Jackie Hicks re: Bogalusa	2 hrs.
May 14, Collins and Douglas - informal trial on motion for preliminary injunction in St. Tammany School Case. 6 hrs. each.	12 hrs.
May 14, Collins and Elie - meeting with people from Voters League of Bogalusa to prepare them for negotiations with Bogalusa city officials on Sunday. Collins and Elie to represent voters league at meeting 3 hrs. each.	6 hrs.
Total hours	90 hrs.

Needless to say no attempt is made to bill you for the many telephone conferences and the many conferences with C.O.R.E. Southern Staff.

Yours sincerely,
COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
BY: Robert F. Collins

RFC/vmg
ENCLS:

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx New York, N.Y. 10038

May 20, 1965

Nils Douglas, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Nils:

Thanks so much for the report on the cases you are handling for SEDF. We'll have a Board meeting next week and I would like to know a couple of things before then.

Could you write one or two paragraphs on the following things: The importance of the St. Tammany proceedings. In a sense this is the first time such a proceeding has been tried and we ought to take full credit for it. Another paragraph or so on your plans for follow-up on this. Other parishes, other communities and other fields where you plan to file similar suits. Thirdly, a summary of the actual integration plan approved by Judge Ellis on May 14th, if he did in fact approve it on that date.

How are things going generally? You kept me up again last night on Bogalusa.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

May 24, 1965

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

CORE S. C. E. D. F.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York

Dear Marv:

The significance of the St. Tammany School suit was its timeliness. It was filed about a week before the U. S. Commissioner of Education indicated that unless some kind of integration was had in all schools federal funds would be cut off. The theory of the suit was that school boards now have an affirmative obligation to integrate. This was a new theory and in effect says deliberate speed of 1954 means in 1965 a start must be made. Finally, a technicality in the procedure for selling bonds gave us a bargaining point. Namely, after the bonds have been sold but before delivery the school board president must make an affidavit saying no suits are pending or threatened. In order to deliver the bonds on time the school board was willing to give us a plan of integration. Boy what a wild session that was with Judge Ellis.

carrot & stick

Privilege
legal
procedure

I'am still afraid of this approach i.e. seeking to estop the sale of bonds. Core could be sued for damages alleged to have been caused a particular school system. This aspect should not be lightly considered.

not
frivolous

The big problem as per usual is getting plaintiffs. There are bond issues pending in East Baton Rouge for $1,195.00 for the Baton Rouge Jail but that was for May 26th. The date for the Union Parish bond issue has already passed May 25, for $800,000.

Enclosed please find copy of plan approved in Lake Charles case. Our plan is substantially the same. I don't believe (Bob and Lolis are out of the office now) the order has been signed yet.

We are presently having trouble in Baton Rouge with Cox, we removed his case to Federal Court and it will shortly be sent back to the state court for trial. We have not yet decided what the best approach would be.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

In West Feliciana two people are charged with making false statements to get themselves registered as voters. We removed these cases to Federal Court, they were remanded back to the State Court, we appealed the remand, and the Fifth Circuit denied our application for a Stay of the remand. We drew up a second removal petition - Murphy was to file it Friday and we have not heard from him yet.

Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Nils R Douglas

NRD/vmg

ENCLS: 2

P.S. I just talked to Bob
The only difference between the
Lake Charles plan and ours
is that in ours the dual school
zones will not be eliminated
until 1966. Bob says Ellis
signed the integration order.

June 4, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Friends:

Enclosed are three copies of the guidelines for the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund legal program. It seems to me that they are quite broad, and it is therefore particularly incumbent to work within them.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

MR:hm
Enclosures (3)

June 7, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglas Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Enclosed, please find check in the amount of $932.57 representing payment of

June Retainer	$ 400.00
Expenses	532.57

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

June 17, 1965

COPY

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

I attempted to reach you by phone today but found you were in Washington, hence this letter. I checked for the information you asked about in the Ledell Jackson, Leonard Williams case. The proposed cost of the record was $790.00. I went through the record page by page and refreshed my memory on to what it contained. Essentially these are the facts:

1. As a result of Ronnie's work last summer, these 2 defendants attempted to register and were charged with giving false information. One said he lived in West Feliciana all his life, the other said she had never been convicted of a felony. These people were indicted by the grand jury, and as you know prior to 1964, no Negroes had registered in that Parish. We sent you copies of some of the pleadings. At Ronnie's request we removed the cases to federal court. The cases were dormant for a while. After about 6 months, Judge West remanded the cases to the State court. We applied to the 5th. Circuit for a stay of the remand and it was denied. The denial was so worded that we suspected we could correct the pleadings. We filed a second removal. It was summarily sent back to the State court, and again we asked the 5th. Circuit for a stay. This time it was granted.

Costs of Record:

The basis of the first removal was that the defendant could not get a fair trial. In order to substantiate the allegations, we included 39 photostats of charges on which nothing had been done. It is obvious on the face of some of these charges that they were merely to harass. For some mechanical reason the photostats cannot be handled in the same way as the others papers in reproducing the record, hence the charge of $10.00 per photostat.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

June 17, 1965

(2)

COPY

We could eliminate this charge by designating the photostats out of the record, but this would eliminate a possible point on which the 5th. Circuit might rule. I want to give them as much to work with as possible.

Reduction of Costs

I have found out that by having the record mimeographed, the total bill would be $522.00 . This would be done by the A.B. letter service.

Importance of Case

The 1964 Civil Rights Act gave defendants the right to appeal remands of cases removed to federal court. This is an empty right when antagonistic District Judges can deny a stay of the remand. This case if decided favorably will implement judicially that position of the 1964 Act.

Another Case

The Cox case has been removed and has gone through the same procedure as above. In the near ffuture a deposit of about $200.00 will be required.

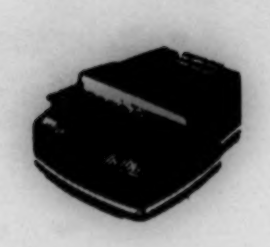
Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY:______________________

NRD/ew

cc. Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York 10038



OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

FELIX L. OLIVIER

POST OFFICE BOX 40 • BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

June 25, 1965

TO:

Robert F. Collins, Esq.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

c/o Messrs. Collins, Douglas and Elie

RE: B. Elton Cox vs. Sargent Pitcher, Jr., Esq., etc.
Civil Action 3221 USDC EDLa, BRDiv.

Furnishing transcript of proceedings held in the above matter on this day (June 25, 1965) Original only 44 pages @ $1.30 per page	$57.20
Received of Robert F. Collins cash	30.00
BALANCE DUE ----------	$ 27.20

COPY FILED WITH OFFICE OF CLERK OF COURT.

June 30, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Friends:

We have just received a bill from Murphy Bell for $150 per for the past six months. There is no itemization at all. Carl has asked that he write and return a list of the cases he has handled and the billing for each.

If you would recommend it, I will be willing to pay Murphy at a monthly retainer. But, in any case, I would insist on knowing of the cases he is handling. What do you think?

Cordially,

Marv

MR:hm

cc: Carl Rachlin

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

July 9, 1965

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1965
CORE SEDF

Marvin Rich, Esq.
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

Our last report was sent to Carl on May 17, 1965; it covered the period from April 15 through May 14; this report will cover the period from May 15 through June 30.

Our last statement showed a balance of $3,332.27 and was broken down as follows:

Past due retainers July through December	$2,400.00
Expenses from April Statement	176.46
Current expenses (through May 15)	256.11
Fee in excess of retainer	500.00
	$3,332.57

Your check to use of June 7 was in the amount of $932.57, this covered the June retainer ($400.00) together with ($500.00) for fees in excess of retainer, but only $32.57 of expenses, this means thre is presently due us, from our May 17, statement $400.00 in "out of pocket" expenses; furthermore, the present balance from the may 17 statement appears to be $2,400.00 but the balance of $2,400.00 is not accurate in that the June retainer of ($400.00) was not included in the May 17 statement; I fear that I have thoroughly confused you. Let me attempt to clarify:

Fees, expenses and retainer as of May 17,	$3,332.57
June, retainer	400.00
	$3,732.57
Your June 7, check	932.57
Balance as of our May 14 statement together with June retainer	$2,800.00

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

July 9, 1965

(2)

Marvin Rich, Esq.

What it amounts to is that the June retainer was not included in the last statement, but that it was paid by you, or stated another way:

Espenses from April statement		$176.46
Current expenses May 18, statement		256.11
Fees in excess of retainer		500.00
June retainer		400.00
	Total	$1,332.57
Your June 7 check		932.57
		$400.00
Past due retainers July-December		2,400.00
Balance as of your June 7, check		$2,800.00

Since our last statement,we have incurred the following expenses:

Telephone Statement inclosed		$185.81	
Court Cost (Statement enclosed)		405.24	OK
Travel, room and board		128.25	
	Total expenses	$719.30	
Total hours covered by this statement 126 at $10.00		$1,260.00	OK
Less June retainer		$400.00	
Total fees in excess		860.00	
	Total	$1,579.30	
Unpaid expenses from May statement		400.00	
Total due us excluding past due retainer			
		$1,979.30	pay

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

July 9, 1965

(3)

Marvin Rich, Esq.

Past due retainer	$2,400.00
Total due us including past due retainers	$4,379.30

We gratefully acknowledge receipt of our July retainer, since this statement does not cover July receipt of same is only reflected here.

NARRATIVE OF SERVICES

May 17, Negotiations with Mayor, Police Chief, City Council and meetings with Voters league in Bogalusa. Bob and Lolis 8 hours each.	16 hrs.
travel and board expenses $23.25	
May 18, Douglas, Prepared and filed motions for stay of Judge West order in West Feliciana Voting fraud cases	6 hrs.
Docket fee $25.00	
May 19, Douglas, Conference with Clerk 5th. Circuit Re: Stay in voting fraud cases.	2 hrs.
May 19, Collins, St. Tammany School Board, Bond Issue Case, pre-trial conference, Court appearance	3 hrs.
May 31, Jackson Parish School Board Case, Bond Issue, L.C.D.C. prepared initial papers, modifications and final papers by Nils, Bob and Lolis, 3 hrs. each	9 hrs.
Filing Cost $15.00	
U.S. Marshall $15.00	

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

July 9, 1965

Marvin Rich, Esq.

June 1, Prepared and filed 2nd. petition for stay of removal in West Feliciana Voting fraud cases, Douglas

Docket fee $25.00 — 2 hrs.

June 3, Prepared and filed Bogalusa Case, Hicks V. Cutrer- suit attacking constitutionality of local ordinances, Douglas — 2 hrs.

Docket fee $15.00
U.S. Marshall $125.00

June 7, Bogalusa, arraignment of Ronnie Moore and others, interviewing clients, taking statements, Bob — 8 hrs.

June 8, Prepared and filed motion for stay in 5th. Circuit of Judge West remand of Cox case, Nils — 4 hrs.

Docket fee $25.00

June 9, Hicks v. Cutrer, preparation and hearing on suit to have Bogalusa Ordinances, declared unconstitutional, Nils 2 hrs. Bob 4 hrs. — 6. hrs.

June 14, Bogalusa for hearings on fourteen demonstrators, stayed in court four hours, succeeded in getting a delay to file special pleadings. Bob and Lolis, 8 hrs. each. — 16 hrs.

June 18, Suit for injunction against Sargent Pitcher to enjoin present and future prosecution of Cox, Bob and Lolis 4 hrs. each — 8 hrs.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

July 9, 1965

Marvin Rich, Esq.

June 25, Hicks v. Knight, Suit to enjoin Bogalusa Officials from itimidating and harassing civil rights workers, most of work on papers done by L.C.D.C. Lolis	3 hrs.

Docket fee	$15.00
U S. Marshall	169.24
Witnesses	8.00

June 25, Argument in Baton Rouge, Cox v. Pticher, Bob	9 hrs.
June 27, Interviewed witnesses for hearing on Bogalusa, La. Injunction , Nils and Bob, 6 hrs. each	12 hrs.
June 28, Trial, Bogalusa injunction, Bob and Nils 3 hrs.each	6 hrs.
June 30, Interviewed witnesses for hearing on Bogalusa injunction, Bob and Nils, 5hrs. each	10 hrs.

Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Elie

LEE/ew

RECEIVED

JUL 15 1965

CORE SEDF

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

July 14, 1965

Marvin Rich, Esq.
S.E.D.F.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed please find letter from 5th Circuit requiring us to deposit $300.00 in the Cox case (we were successful in preventing Sargent Pitcher from prosecuting Cox) We can reduce costs by having the record mimeographed at the rate of 1.40 per page amounts to $154.00✓ plus $25.00✓ docketing fee $179.00. We have until July 23rd to deposit this money. We are not in a position to advance these costs so please send us two checks for $25.00 and $154.00. Make the large check payable to the A. B. letter Service.

Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Nils R Douglas

NRD/vmg

ENCL: 1

cc; Carl Rachlin, Esq.
38 Park Row
New York, New York

United States Court of Appeals
FIFTH CIRCUIT

EDWARD W. WADSWORTH
CLERK

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

ROOM 408 - 400 ROYAL ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130

July 8, 1965
15
23 YD

Messrs. Robert F. Collins, Nils R. Douglas,
Lolis E. Elie and Jules P. Kirsch
Attorneys at Law
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: B. Elton Cox -vs- Sargent Pitcher, District Attorney for the 19th Judicial District, Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that this office has received the transcript of record in the above case.

A deposit of $ 300.00 is requisite to cover the estimated costs of Court and printing of the record; this deposit is estimated as follows:

Estimated number of printed pages... (110).... at $2.50 per page..........................	$ 275.00
Reproducing (pages that cannot be set in type) and Inserting (booklets, patents, etc. furnished by counsel).....................	$
Total Estimated Cost of Printing Record.....	$ 275.00
Docketing Fee..................................	$ 25.00
TOTAL....................	$ 300.00

$
140
110
1400
140
15400

Usually the deposit required will exceed the actual cost of printing and the balance out of said deposit will be refunded after the record is printed.

(A CERTIFIED CHECK OR EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK OR NEW ORLEANS BANK, OR MONEY ORDER FOR THIS DEPOSIT IS DUE AND PAYABLE WITHIN 15 DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF THIS REQUISITION, AS PROVIDED IN RULE 23(2).

When the record is printed a copy will be forwarded to all counsel whose appearance has been entered, with notice as to the time for filing briefs, etc.

/bwc

cc: Mr. Murphy W. Bell
Messrs. Alex W. Wall and
John L. Avant
Mr. Ralph L. Roy

Very truly yours,

EDWARD W. WADSWORTH, CLERK

By Lydia Comberrel
Deputy Clerk

FPI—LK—3-31-65—3M—4683

RECEIVED

JUL 15 1965

CORE SEDF

July 14, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Bob, Nils, and Lolis:

Thank you for the copy of the order in the Bogalusa case. I consider it a remarkable piece of work and all of you and Al should be given nothing less than the highest praise.

We have just received word today that on August 4, there will be a $2,500,000 school bond issued on noon of that day for School District #22, Calcasieu Parish which I understand includes Lake Charles.

In addition, on August 10, at noon there will be a $6,000,000 Monroe school bond. Since we have the basic complaint from the St. Tammany and Jackson Parish cases may I urge you very strongly that complaints be filed very soon in both these cases. I am sure there are a lot of people in Monroe and Lake Charles who would be happy to be plaintiffs. The earlier we start the better, so that we can hopefully stop the sale of two big issues of this kind.

It is also my urgent request that we forthwith begin a school case in Bogalusa immediately if one has not already been started. Please advise me on this last point and we will be glad to prepare the brief up here if you people do not have the time. Just give us the pertinent information for Washington Parish and we will try to move it rapidly.

Cont'd....

From my talks at the convention with a substantial number of southern field staff it is clear that schools are either at or near the top of every community desire. I know we have the expertees and I would like to have us move rapidly. Louisiana is in such a state right now where vigorous action on our part can produce wonderful results.

Please keep me closely advised.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Messrs. Bronstein
Dennis
Haley
Hastings
Kirsch
Rich
Dr. Wiley

July 16, 1965

Mr. Lolis Elie
c/o Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Lolis:

Enclosed is a check for $1,979.30. This includes all of the expenses which you have incurred and for which we have been billed as of your letter of July 9. I also want to note that your retainer has been paid through July. Also enclosed are two checks; one for $154 to the A B Letter Service and one for $25 to the Clerk of the Court, Fifth Circuit. These two checks are to cover legal expenses for the Cox vs Pitcher case.

I am very much disturbed to learn that you have transferred responsibility for the school bond case in Jackson Parish to LCDC. In general, I do not think it appropriate for you to transfer any of our cases to other attorneys until this has been cleared up here. I am especially distressed about the Jonesboro School Bond case because Carl Rachlin developed the theory of these cases and so far we have been the only group to bring them. This is an opportunity to develop the CORE SEDF legal personality. We will not get so many opportunities that we can afford to waste them.

I think it only fair to let you know how I feel. In general, my philosophy is that we should handle as many sound and valid cases as we can. We should handle them as cheaply as we can, and I am pleased to see that you are mimeographing the Cox brief. But we should not turn aside the opportunity to handle these cases directly.

I will probably be in New Orleans next week or the following week. We can talk further.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR:hm
Enclosures

DISBURSEMENTS FOR LOUISIANA THROUGH COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

January - July 15, 1965

Date	Retainer	Expense
January 8, 1965	$ 400.00	$ 628.79
February 26	400.00	
March 17	400.00	
" 24		701.34
April 7	400.00	
" 19		293.00
May 5	400.00	
June 7	400.00	532.57
June 18		224.00
" 30	400.00	
July 15		1,979.30
"		154.00
"		25.00
	$2,800.00	$4,538.00

Grand Total - $7,338.00

RECEIVED

AUG 2 1965

CORE SEDF

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

July 28, 1965

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Marvin Rich
C.O.R.E. Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

Our last report was sent to you on July 9, 1965; it covered the period from May 15 thorugh June 30; this report will cover the period from June 30 through July 27.

First, I should like to thank you for your letter of July 16 wherein you informed us that we should hold on to "institutional type cases"; I am pleased to report that we had a discussion with Carl, Schwarzchild and Bronstein. All of us now understand just how we are going to proceed. You will be pleased to learn that on yesterday Bob and Carl attended the hearing in Monroe on the Jackson Parish Bond Issue case and got the court to grant four grades effective September, furthermore, the bonds had been sold but could not be issued because our suit was pending and the bond attorney was thereby prevented from issueing a certificate of Non litigation as to the bonds. (Enclosed you will find a copy of the decree).

You should also be pleased to learn that C.O.R.E. attorneys, without naming lawyers in the news, are constantly mentioned in the news stories in connection with Bogalusa, also with reference to the Bogalusa School case, we filed the suit, someone got confused, John Doar never wanted to file the suit he only wanted to intervene.

Permit me to thank you for your check in the amount of $1,979.30, and to acknowledge that it brought our account up to date; I will continue to carry the $2,400.00 balance from last year just as a reminder to C.O.R.E., and if you are interested we would contribute $1,200.00 to C.O.R.E. if you will so as to clear the books.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

July 28, 1965

(2)

Mr. Marvin Rich:

Since our last statement, we have incurred the following expenses and worked the following hours.

Telephone, statements enclosed	$121.71	✓ OK
Court Cost, statements enclosed	679.04	
Miscellaneous, statements enclosed	42.70	OK
Travel expenses:		
Bob & Lolis, July 12, Baton Rouge	20.00	OK
Bob, July 15, Bogalusa	10.00	
Lolis, July 16, Bogalusa	10.00	
Bob, July 23, Franklinton	10.00	
Bob, July 27, Monroe	45.35	
Total expenses	$938.80	

413.16
121.71
42.70
95.35
672.92

121.71
413.16
42.70
95.35
1500.
$2172.92

Total hours covered by this statement

190 at $10.00 per hour	$1,900.00	-o.k.
Less July retainer	400.00	
Total fees in excess	$1,500.00	
Total	$2,438.80	
Past due retainers, July-December	2,400.00	
Total including past due retainers	4,838.80	

We gratefully acknowledge receipt of our August retainer, since this statement does not cover August receipt of same is only reflected here.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

July 28, 1965

(3)

Mr. Marvin Rich:

Narrative of Services

July 7, Conference with Judge Christenberry on Bogalusa injunction. Bob and Nils, 2 hrs. each	4 hrs.
July 8, Hearing on Bogalusa injunction. Bob and Nils, 3 hrs each	6 hrs.
July 9, Conference with judge on Bogalusa injunction, interviewing witnesses to Austin and Johnson shooting- Bob and Nils, 8 hrs each	16 hrs.
July 10, hearing on injunction filed by City of Bogalusa against Voters League, Bob and Nils, 4 hrs each	8 hrs.
July 10, arranged bond for Austin and Johnson- Nils and Lolis, 3 hrs each	6 hrs.
July 12, Bob, Nils and Lolis conference with Judge on injunction. 2 hours each	6 hrs.
July 12, Bob and Lolis went to Baton Rouge to meet with Governor and league officials. 8 hrs each	16 hrs.
July 15, Bob went to Bogalusa with Dick Haley to negotiate with Crown Zellerbach on jobs, met with John Doar. 18 hrs	18 hrs.

80/34/16

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

July 28, 1965

(4)

Mr. Marvin Rich:

July 16, Lolis, Bogalusa for conference with Voters League and John Doar	10 hrs.
July 17, Collins and Douglas-research on question of extending criminal and civil contempt to State Police and Ventress Adams. 3 hrs each	6 hrs.
July 18, Douglas-research on extending criminal and civil contempt to Adams and State Police.	10 hrs.
July 19, Completion of papers and filing to include State police and Adams. Bob and Nils, 3 hrs each	6 hrs.
July 19, Douglas, preparation of Bogalusa school suit	5 hrs.
July 20, Douglas completed and filed Bogalusa school suit, conference with marshall on service in contempt cases, conference with John Doar, U.S. Attorney Louis LaCour and Judge, re: contempt proceedings	8 hrs.
July 22, Douglas- research and preparation of motion for summary reversed of B. Elton Cox	6 hrs.
July 23, Bob went to Franklinton for Austin and Johnson arraignment, tried case of James O Monday, Jr. concealed weapon, met with Voters League in Bogalusa. Rachlin accompanied Bob on this trip	10 hrs.

6/

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

July 28, 1965

(5)

Mr. Marvin Rich:

July 24, Collins, Douglas and Elie, research and conference on Bogalusa cases. 4 hrs each	12 hrs.
July 25, Bob worked with voters league and Urban League on testing Bogalusa people for jobs at Crown-Zellerbach	6 hrs.
July 26, hearing on Bogalusa contempt cases. Nils 10 hrs, Bob 3 hrs	13 hrs.
July 27, Bob and Rachlin went to Monroe to handle Jackson Parish School Board case, conference with Sharp on Jonesboro cases	10 hrs.
July 27, Hearing on Bogalusa contempt cases. Nils 8 hrs.	8 hrs.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Lolis

1/9

LEE/ew

ENCLS:

cc. Carl Rachlin, Esq.

Collins, Douglas & Elie

Court Costs, statements enclosed in letter dated July 28, 1965

Jackson Parish School Board, et al (Marshallfee)	$ 42.72
Cox vs. Pitcher (Marshal's fee)	9.24
Cox vs. Pitcher (Court Reporter)	57.20
Bogalusa Injunction (Marshal's fee)	40.00
Hicks vs. Knight (Marshal's fee)	150.00
" " " " "	40.00
Bogalusa School Board (Marshal's fee)	50.00
Bogalusa School Board)) Filing fees, misc)	20.00
Dewaine Seal, Clerk of Court (photo copies)	4.00
Total	$ 413.16

August 2, 1965

Mr. Lolis Elie
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Lolis:

I am sorry that I was not able to be in New Orleans last week. But the hospital clearly had priority.

Thanks so much for the full report in your letter of July 28. However, I found a slight discrepancy which I am calling to your attention. The court costs, for which statements were enclosed, total $413.16 rather than $679.04. A listing of the court costs which you have enclosed is included with this letter. If any additional costs have been incurred, but for which statements were not enclosed, please send them by return mail and we will make up the difference.

At any rate, I have enclosed a check for $2,172.92. This includes $121.71 for telephone bill, $413.16 for court costs, $42.70 for miscellaneous costs, $95.35 for travel expense, and $1,500 in fees.

I want to continue to point out that the $2,400 is not an obligation of CORE SEDF. However, I will discuss with the Legal Committee the possibility of settling this obligation on the basis you suggest. I can only recommend it in terms of the effect on your morale and the efficient functioning of your office--not as an obligation that we have incurred, or for which we are responsible. I am very, very pleased by the injunction in Bogalusa. Do you have any copies of your pleadings in this case. I plan to put out a little newsletter for the information of our supporters. I think this would be useful to let them know what we are doing.

Once again, my congratulations.

Cordially,

Marv

MR:hm
Enclosures

RECEIVED

AUG 9 1965

CORE SEDF

August 5, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Bob, Nils and Lolis:

I have received a copy of a petition from citizens of Minden, Louisiana. There are some things on that petition that we can undertake on their behalf, immediately:

a) Please file a school desegregation case promptly. I assume the same form used in Bogalusa or West Feliciana would be applicable.

b) A similar suit should be filed to desegregate other public facilities, such as ball parks and playgrounds.

c) a suit to remove all public designations of segregated facilities such as rest rooms, etc.

d) CORE Task Force workers, in and around Minden, should make a detailed study of the deficiencies of municipal services in the Negro section in Minden with regard to such matters as sewers, traffic facilities, street lights, sidewalks, etc., with a view to commencing litigation in that area along the lines that Richard Haley and I have discussed with regard to Jonesboro.

Cont'd....

It would be good if you could undertake these promptly, while the LCDC lawyers are still in active attendance.

With kindest personal regards,

Cordially,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/os
Enc.

cc: Messrs. Bell, Haley, Moore, Rich, Wiley

RECEIVED
AUG 17 1965
CORE SEDF.

August 16, 1965

Harris David, Esq.
c/o Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Harris:

I have your note to Nils concerning James Potts. Bob Collins and I discussed this almost two weeks ago in New Orleans. It was my recommendation at that time that a declaratory judgment proceeding be instituted to have the administrative regulation under which Potts was suspended declared in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, as takine property without due process of law. Bob repeated his understanding of the regulation which sounded unconstitutional at the time. In this declaratory judgment proceeding you can, of course, ask for an order to reinstate Potts.

If there is anything we can dor for you up here on this matter, please let me know immediately.

With kindest regards to your wife,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
Malcom Farmer, Esq.
Marvin Rich

August 25, 1965

Collins, Douglas and Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $400 covering your September retainer.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

RECEIVED
SEP 3 1965
CORE SEDF

September 1, 1965

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Marvin Rich
C.O.R.E. Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

Thank you for sending us our retainer for September and for handling our statements with such great dispatch we are truly grateful to you and your staff.

Our last report covered the period from June 30, through July 27. This report will cover the period from July 28 through August 31.

We rechecked our statements and found that you were correct our court cost for the period reported was $413.60 rather than the $679.04 for which you were billed.

Since our last statement, we have incurred the following expenses and worked the following hours.

Telephone, Statements enclosed	$249.25	
Court cost, statements enclosed	139.04	
Miscellaneous		
Henry Austin's bond premium	1228.50	
	416.71	
Travel expenses		
Aug. 9, Douglas, Bogalusa	10.00	
Aug. 13, Douglas, Bogalusa	10.00	
Aug. 16, Douglas, Bogalusa	10.00	
Aug. 17, Douglas, Bogalusa	10.00	
August 19, Douglas, Bogalusa	10.00	
Aug. 21, Bob and Lolis, Bogalusa	20.00	
Aug. 25, Bob, Shreveport	50.92	
Aug. 30, Douglas, Bogalusa	10.00	
Total Travel		130.92
Total Expenses		547.71

Total hours covered by this statement 166 at $10.00 per hour	$1,660.00
Less August retainer	400.00
Total fees in excess	$1,260.00

Sept
173 hrs.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

RECAPITULATION

Telephone, travel and court cost	54~~9~~7.71
Fees in excess of retainer	1,260.00
Total due	$1,807.71

In view of your note on the $2,400.00 owed us by C.O.R.E. we will no longer include the $2,400.00 on our statements to you.

We would be most appreciative if you would perform the miracle you performed last month and send our check by return post.

Thanks again,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Lolis

LEE/vmg

ENCLOSURES

NARRATIVE OF SERVICES

July 29,	Douglas - hearing Bogalusa Civil contempt case	10 hrs.
July 30,	Douglas,- hearing Bogalusa Civil Contempt	8 hrs.
Aug. 3,	C. D. & E. - conference and preparation of appeal for West Feliciana School case	3 hrs & 9 hrs.
Aug. 4,	Douglas - worked on Bogalusa school case	4 hrs.
Aug. 5,	Research on West Feliciana School Appeal. Bob, Lolis and Nils 3 hrs. each	9 hrs.
Aug. 5,	Bob, conference with Judge on Bogalusa Inj.	2 hrs.
Aug. 9,	Douglas, Bogalusa with Henry Austin, went for trial on driving while intoxicated, while in Bogalusa Austin was charged with discharging fire arms in city limits, we paid the bond premium.	10 hrs.

September 1, 1965

Aug. 9,	Bob, research, Bogalusa school conference with Attorney General.	4 hrs.
Aug. 10,	Bob conference with Judge Ellis re Bogalusa School Case	2 hrs.
Aug. 11,	Douglas hearing, Bogalusa School Case	2 hrs.
Aug. 12,	Douglas all day conference with Judge Ellis on East Feliciana and Bogalusa School case.	8 hrs.
Aug. 13,	Douglas went to Bogalusa to explain school decree	8 hrs.
Aug. 16,	Douglas went to Bogalusa for John Singleton disturbing of peace trial, James Robinson assault trial, and Maxine Britt	12 hrs.
August 17,	Douglas went to Bogalusa to argue special motions on Henry Austin	8 hrs.
Aug. 19,	Douglas went to Bogalusa at the request of Dick Haley, secured release of Charles Bellows - Bellows was charged with disturbing the peace by chaining himself to a flag pole.	8 hrs.
Aug. 21,	Bob and Lolis went to Bogalusa to represent the Voters League in negotiations with city; we are to return to Bogalusa for further negotiations on September 4, 8 hrs. each	16 hrs.
Aug. 22,	Douglas preparation of motions in Austin case	3 hrs.
Aug. 23,	Collins, Douglas and Elie, conference on Potts, Claiborne Parish, Jackson Parish and Monroe School case. 3hrs. each	9 hrs.
Aug. 25,	Bob went to Shreveport for hearing on Claiborne parish School case	12 hrs.
Aug. 28,	Douglas and Elie interviewed plaintiffs and worked on papers for suit against registrar of voters in Orleans Parish 4 hrs. each	8 hrs.
Aug. 30,	Douglas went to Bogalusa and secured release of Henry Parks who had been arrested with Bellows for chaining himself to a flag pole.	6 hrs.
Aug. 31,	Douglas & Collins, research, preparation and filing suit (petition enclosed) against registrar of voters in Orleans Parish, 6 hrs. each.	12 hrs.

September 2, 1965

Mr. Nils Douglas
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Nils:

What's the status of the Potts' case. It's about time for school to begin and I wonder if he has been readmitted to Louisiana Polytechnic Institute or whether he has gone to another school.

I would like to know what the legal situation is.

Cordially,

Marv

MR:hm

September 21, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Bldg.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $1,807.71 covering balance of fees due for the month of August, 1965, in accordance with your letter of September 1.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

City Court of Bogalusa

Bogalusa, Louisiana

A. J. Jones
Judge

Orig in financial
CORE file

October 19, 1965.

Mrs Nils R. Douglas,
Attorney at Law,
2211 Dryades Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Testimony, without transcript, taken in the following cases on October 18, 1965:

City of Bogalusa
Vs. Curtis Thompson;
City of Bogalusa
vs.
John Lee Richards
City of Bogalusa
Vs. Robert Taylor ---------------------- $ 15.00

Lena Crawford.

Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance
OF NEW ORLEANS AND VICINITY
ROOM 103 - 2319 THIRD STREET
TELEPHONE TWINBROOK 9-2519

DR. A. L. DAVIS, JR.
PRESIDENT

REV. MILTON L. UPTON
BISHOP E. J. JOHNSON
REV. G. W. BURNS
VICE-PRESIDENTS

REV. A. PRINCE FORTNER
TREASURER

REV. A. W. RICKS
CHAPLAIN

REV. MORRIS A. EDWARDS
FR. L. E. HALL
SECRETARIES

November 3, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE SEDF
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Rich:

We of the New Orleans Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance have been participating in a voter registration campaign directed at the Negro community in our city. Approximately 10,000 Negroes were registered in September, the last month before the registration books closed.

An important factor in the success of that campaign was the suit filed against the Orleans Parish registrar, in which we charged him with deliberately slowing down the registration by a number of underhand methods. The suit helped our program a great deal, because of the publicity it received and because---even though we "lost"---it forced the registrar (A. P. Gallinghouse) to be much more careful in dealing with Negro registrants.

As they have done many times past, Collins, Douglas and Elie handled this case for us. As again has been true before, they did it thoroughly and did us proud.

I realize this legal work is only possible because of the financial backing from SEDF. So this letter is an expression of appreciation to SEDF for its financial help as well as legal aid, in behalf of both the Interdenominational Alliance and of 10,000 newly registered Negro voters in New Orleans.

May your tribe increase.

Sincerely,

A. L. Davis Jr

check math, if OK
pay
M.R.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

November 3, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
C.O.R.E. Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York

Dear Marv:

Dick Haley informed us that you were something less than pleased about the amount of credit or publicity that SEDF has been getting out of the cases we are handling. I must confess that I do not know what a satisfactory solution to the problem would be.

I can well understand why the report Harris prepared disturbed you, especially in view of the fact that SEDF isn't mentioned, if its not to late I would suggest that you insert C.O.R.E. SEDF at the top of the report and preface the report with whatever remarks would best suit the purpose of SEDF, this would certainly be an honest approach in that the bulk of the work in these cases was done by our office.

This report will cover the period from September 28 to October 30.

Telephone, statement enclosed	$ 109.32	
Court cost, statement enclosed	~~290.68~~ 270.64	
Travel expenses: 4 trips Bogalusa	40.00	
Extra Secretarial help	25.00	
On October 20, it was necessary for us to hire a secretary from 10:30 P.M. to 4:30 A.M. to prepare removal papers and motions to dissolve Bogalusa Injunction.	$444.68 20.04 424.64	Total Expenses

NARRATIVE OF SERVICE

September 29,	Collins and Douglas, preparation of Washington Parish School Case, 3 hrs. each	60.00

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

November 3, 1965

October 4,	Collins and Douglas preparation St. Tammany Fair Injunction, 3 hrs. each	$ 60.00
October 5,	Elie, Conference with Attorney for St. Tammany Parish, 2 hrs.	20.00
October 6,	Douglas, conference with Judge Ellis on St. Tammany Fair, 2½ Hrs.	25.00
October 9,	Douglas, preparation of Motions, Henry Austin drunk driving charge, 5 hrs.	50.00
October 10,	Douglas, reviewed brief, West Feliciana Voter Purge Case, 2hrs.	20.00
October 11,	Douglas, Conference with Judge Ellis, Washington Parish School Case, 4 hrs.	40.00
October 13,	Douglas, 4 hours on Lydell Williams, Voter Purge West Feliciana, brief for Court of Appeals	40.00
October 18,	Douglas went to Bogalusa, John Singleton Sentencing, James Robinson Sentencing, Ricky Edwards Case disposed. Assault with a pistol, Curtis Thompson, Robert Taylor and Johnny Lee Richards disturbing the peace 10 hrs.	100.00
October 20,	Collins, Douglas and Elie research and preparation Bogalusa Removal from 6:00 P.M. until 4:45 A.M., Elie 5hrs., Collins 9 hrs. and Douglas 11 hrs.	250.00
October 21,	Collins and Douglas 4 hrs each, Motion to dissolve restraining order	80.00

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

October 25,	Collins, Bogalusa for arraignment of about 100 people arrested in school boycott, 10 hrs.	100.00
October 26,	Douglas, preparation for trial on Motion to Remand, 5 hrs.	50.00
October 27,	Trial Motion to Remand, Douglas 3 hrs.	30.00
October 28,	Douglas, Review of Cox, 5th Circuit Brief, 4 hrs.	40.00
October 30,	Douglas, prepared rules for contempt against Bogalusa policemen, 6 hrs.	60.00
	Total hours 1~~08~~.5 02.5 at $10.00 per hour	$1,0~~8~~5.00 2
	Less October retainer	400.00
		$ 6~~8~~5.00 2

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N

T e l ephone, Travel, Court cost and Misc.	424.64	~~444.68~~
Fees in excess of retainer	625.00	6~~8~~5.00 2
Total	1049.64	$1,129.68
		80.04
		1049.64

In addition to the above we found it necessary to hire Edward Booker to go to Bogalusa four days and to Amite, Louisiana for one day. We agreed to pay him $7.50 per hour plus $10.00 for travel.

EDDIE BOOKER

October 20,	13 hrs in Bogalusa, his time was spent seeing people in jail, getting medical service for people in jail and visiting persons who were in the hospital.
October 22,	10 hrs. in Bogalusa, visited people in jail and hospital, took statements from witnesses, got medical services for persons in hospital.
October 23,	Booker went to Bogalusa on his own to take additional statements and requested $10.00 for expenses of trip.
October 26,	13 hrs. interviewed witnesses
October 28,	Booker went to Amite, Louisiana with Fred Lacey a C.O.R.E. worker and tried a reckless driving and a disturbing the peace case, we agreed to pay him $100.00.

RECAPITULATION

ON BOOKER

Total hours 36 at $7.50	$270.00
Amite with Lacey	100.00
Travel (4 trips to Bogalusa)	40.00
Total due Booker	$410.00

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Lolis E Elie

LEE/vmg

enclosures

November 5, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Enclosed are two checks as follows:

1. Check, in the amount of $1,049.64 covering the balance of October services. This is not the amount shown in your letter of November 3. The statement covering court costs totals $270.64 not $290.68. Total hours come to 102.5, not 108.5. Therefore, this check is $80.04 less than the amount requested in your letter.
2. Check, in the amount of $410, to Edward Booker for his services rendered during the month of October.

Sincerely yours,

Hope Maynard
for
Marvin Rich

/hm
Enclosures

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

November 29, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
C.O.R.E. Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York

Dear Marv:

We are in the process of adapting an approach to our cases that we hope will be satisfactory to S.E.D.F. problems. Please note the letter from the local Ministerial Alliance.

This report will cover the period from November 1 through November 29.

Telephone, statement enclosed	$200.83
Court Cost (note one bill for court costs paid for by S.E.D.F. check, not included)	59.61
Travel,	70.00
Total expenses	$330.44

NARRATIVE OF SERVICES

November 1,	Douglas and Collins, conference with Judge Wisdom re: Stay of Bogalusa Injunction, conference with Judge Christenberry, re: Bogalusa Contempt Proceeding, 3 hrs. each 6 hrs.	$ 60.00
November 3,	Douglas, drafted special pleadings on disturbing peace, contributing to delinquency of minors, conceal weapons, assualt and resisting arrest charges filed against some 60 persons who participated in Bogalusa School Boycott. 9 hrs.	90.00

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

November 5,	Lolis completed drafting of above pleadings. 5 hrs.	50.00
November 8,	Collins, trip to Bogalusa for 9:00 A.M. conference with Crown-Zellerbach and Wynn Newman from O.E.O., filed pleadings in Juvenile Court at 2 P.M.; 4 P.M. filed pleadings and made arraignments in Criminal Court. 15 hrs.	150.00
November 15,	Douglas, trip to Bogalusa, interviewed witnesses in contempt case, appeared in court for Maxine Britt and Micheal Jones 10 hrs	100.00
November 17,	Douglas, trip to Franklinton for trial of Royan Burris, trial continued on motion of state. 8 hrs.	80.00
November 18,	Douglas, Memorandum on Henry Austin, drunk driving. 3 hrs.	30.00
November 19,	Douglas, Memorandum on Austin drunk driving. 5 hrs.	50.00
November 22,	Collins, trip to Bogalisa, appearance in Juvenils Court, argued motions on contributing to delinquency of juveniles; Criminal Court on distrubing of peace cases, continued on motion of state, interviewed witnesses on Bogalusa Voters League Injunction Case. 11 hrs.	110.00
November 24,	Douglas, research and drafting pleadings, Bogalusa Injunction, 4 hrs.	40.00
November 26,	Collins and Douglas, trip to Franklinton, for hearing on Bogalusa Injunction, case continued to February by mutual consent. Bob and Nils 8 hrs. each total 16	160.00
November 29,	Douglas, trip to Bogalusa for hearing on	

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

motions filed in Criminal cases against boycott participants.	8 hrs.	80.00
TOTAL HOURS	100	$1,000.00

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N

Expenses	$ 330.44	
Total hours 100 @ $10.00	1,000.00	
	$1,330.44	
Minus 40 hrs. or $400.00 November retainer	400.00	Pd 12/13/65 ck#244
	$ 930.44	
Plus December retainer	400.00	Pd
Total due us	$1,330.44	

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Lolis

LEE/vmg

enclosures 9

December 1, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $400 representing payment of your December retainer.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

December 13, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Friends:

Sorry this was delayed. But I was on a trip to Washington, South Carolina and Florida. Did not get to see you this time, but I imagine I will see you at the tun of the year at Ronnie's workshop.

He is working pretty hard, and I think things are coming out all right.

Cordially,

Marv

MR:hm
Enclosure

Ck#244, $930.44

January 3, 1966

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $400 covering your January, 1966 retaine

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

January 6, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
C.O.R.E. Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York

Our Good Friend:

Happy New Year to you and the staff. By the time you receive this report we will probable have seen each other.

This report will cover the period from November 30 through December 31, 1965.

Telephone, statements enclosed	$163.02
Court Cost, statements enclosed	130.00
Travel, including car rental	40.00
Total expenses	$333.00 .02

163.02
160.69
2.33

NARRATIVE OF SERVICE

Nov. 30	Nils went to Bogalusa, interviewed some 13 prospective witnesses and victims for the contempt hearings 8 hrs.	$ 80.00
Dec. 2	Bob - Conference with Jack Martzell re: Bogalusa Injunction 2 hrs.	20.00
Dec. 3	Nils and Lolis spent 4 hours each going over statements of witnesses taken in Bogalusa on November 30, 4 hrs each	80.00
Dec. 4	Nils went to Bogalusa to interview additional witnesses on Bogalusa contempt hearing. 8 hrs.	80.00

Dec. 6 -	Nils and Lolis analyzed statements taken on Dec. 4 and worked on contempt hearing. 4 hrs each	$ 80.00
Dec. 8 -	Bob and Nils - 5 hrs each, preparation of Special Motions, Bogalusa arrests, Austin, Toomer, Jefferson, Draughn and Cotton. 5 hrs each	100.00
Dec. 9 -	Nils 4 hrs. completed motions started on December 8, 4 hrs.	40.00
Dec. 11 -	Bob, conference with Ferriday, Louisiana residence, re: Police Brutality 2 hrs.	20.00
Dec. 13,	Nils went to Bogalusa to argue special motions on Henry Austin and Rev. Lewis - Contributing to delinquency of minors 8 hrs.	80.00
Dec. 14 -	Bob - research - re: Bogalusa Injunction 4 hrs.	40.00
Dec. 18 -	Bob and Nils met with Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., Bogalusa Labor Union and Crown-Zellerbach 3 hrs. each	60.00
Dec. 20 -	Nils prepared motions to quash, went to Bogalusa and argued special motion on some 50 contributing to delinquency of juvenile cases. 12 hrs.	120.00
Dec. 27 -	Nils worked with Al Bronstein and Red McIntire from justice department in preparation for hearing 12 hrs.	120.00
Dec. 28 -	Hearing, Contempt of Court - Bogalusa policemen, Nils 10 hrs Bob 5 hrs.	150.00

Dec. 29 - Same as Dec. 28, Nils 10 hrs, Bob 3 hrs ~~15~~ 13 hrs.	130.00
Dec. 30 - Same as Dec. 29, Nils 8 hrs.	80.00
Total hours 128 @ $10.00	$1,280.00

R E C A P I T U L A T I O N

Expenses	$333.00 2	
Total hours 128 @ $10.00	1,280. 00	
	$1,613.00 2	
Minus 40 hrs or for December retainer	400.00	CK#424, 1/17/66
	$1,213.00 2	
Plus, January retainer	400.00 Pd	
Total due us		$1,613.00

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Lolis

LEE/vmg

enclosures: 8

January 14, 1966

Mr. Lolis Elie
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Lolis:

Enclosed is the check for $500 to the order of the Community League for Citizenship Education. This is our contribution for support of your voter registration efforts in the Ninth Ward.

I do hope that everything works out successfully.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm
Enclosure

P.S. - Tell Bob we will mail his $300 to him on Monday.

January 17, 1966

Mr. Robert Collins
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $300 covering reimbursement for money advanced during the January 8-9 workshops in Waveland, Mississippi.

Thank you once again.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

January 17, 1966

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $1,213.02 covering the balance due for fees and expenses for the period November 30, 1965 through December 31, 1965.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

February 4, 1966

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $400 covering the February retainer.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/mm
Enclosure

February 9, 1966

Mr. [illegible] H. Callahan
Housing and Home Finance Agency
300 West Vickery Boulevard Room 2072
Forth Worth, Texas
Fw: 11-3

Dear Mr. Callahan:

These are the discrimination in housing projects in Bogalusa as of now. Executive Director Marshall Steward (white)

(1. The planning committee
   A. Appointed by mayor
   B. Consists of Five (5) commissioners
  1. Charles Hughes, Chairman (white)
  2. A. O. Buckingham, Ass. Chairman (white)
  3. R. S. Evans (white)
  4. Devon Varnado (white) Reappointed Oct. 20 1965 after a metting with Mayor Cutrer by executive members of Bogalusa's Civic and Voter's League. Also this person was listed and subpoened by the House on Un-American Activity, with evidence of being a Klansman
  5. Norman Pierce (white)

(2. There are Six (6) projects in Bogalusa. Four (4) Negro projects located in the center of the Negro sections.
   a. River Terrace (Negro)
   b. League (Negro)
   c. Redmond Heights (Negro)
   d. Oak Hill (Negro)
   e. Two (2) white projects located in the center of white sections.
   a. Highland park (white)
   b. Sunset Acres (white)

(3. All office personal and managers are white.

(4. Several Negroes in Negro sections have been contacted about their property for future projects .

All Therefore we urge you to stop finance and take all steps necessary to insure that these are desegrated units, sites located which will encourge desegration (not in Negro or white selection)

Without Negroes in planning and overall personal you will be contributing to segration which exist in present projects.

Enclosed is a copy of the meeting and information given by Housing Authorities.

V. Project Managers
A. When the proposed 100 units are completed there will be two openings for full time project managers.
B. These are civil service jobs.

A Carbon copy was sent to the followings :

Administrator
Housing and Home Finance agency
Washington, D. C. 20410

Core
C/O Carl Rachlin 38 Park Row
General Counsel New York 38, N.Y.

Mr. Alvin Bronstein (L.C.D.C.)
603 North Farish St.
Jackson, Mississippi

COllins, Douglas & Elie
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law
2211, Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Yours very truly,
Robert Hicks
Vice Pres.
Bogalusa Voter's League

RECEIVED

FEB 14 1966

CORE SEDF

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

February 10, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
C.O.R.E. Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York,

Dear Marv:

This will serve to acknowledge receipt of your check in full payment of our January statement.

This report will cover the period from January 1 through January 31.

Telephone, statement enclosed	$360.00 360.77
Travel	80.00
Total expenses	$ 440.00

NARRATIVE OF SERVICE

January 4,	Bob went to Bogalusa to get statements from witnesses in connection with school injunction, 12 hrs.	$120.00
January 5,	Nils and Bob analyzed statements taken on January 4, 4 hrs. each.	80.00
January 7,	Bob and Lolis did research on contempt judgment against Bogalusa police, 6 hrs each	120.00
January 10,	Bob went to Bogalusa for hearing on Juvenile cases involving Jackie and Bob Hicks 12 hrs.	120.00
January 14,	Bob and Nils went to Franklinton to argue on Henry Austin's Assault case and for trial conference on School Board injunction 8 hrs.each	160.00

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

February 10, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich -2-

January 19,	Nils and Bob researched on suit against the registrar of voters in Orleans Parish to compel him to register people between the first and second primaries, 7 hrs. each	$140.00
January 24,	**Bob** Bogalusa v. Hicks arguments on motions 8 hrs.	80.00
January 26,	Bob, Franklinton for trial of Bogalusa School Board vs. Voters League 8 hrs.	80.00
	Total hours 90 @ $10.00	$900.00

RECAPITULATION

Expenses:	$440.00	
Total Hours 90 @ $10.00	900.00	
	$1,340.00	
Minus 40 hrs for January retainer	400.00	
Total Due Us		$940.00

Pd 2/16/66
CK# 541

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Robert F. Collins

LEE/vmg

ENCLS: 1

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

February 17, 1966

Steven Nagler, Esq.
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Steve:

Please find enclosed copies of pleadings opposing our motion to consolidate and opposing the government's right~~s~~ to intervene.

Coul

I spoke with a government attorney yesterday and directed him to call your office. They are interested in consolidating these cases with those in Caddo and Bossier Parishes. The plans there are undoubtedly similar to ours, and I would have no objection to this. The government also indicated that they would file a motion for injunctive relief pending appeal. This is an excellent idea since, at this late date, we may not get on the spring docket, and thus will not get a ruling in time for September, 1966, when school begins.

I will get the material for Keenan as soon as the records come back from the printers. Lolis Elie spoke to Marv this morning about the importance of getting the record printed as soon as possible, and about the finances involved.

Let me know what else you want me to do.

Sincerely yours,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS, & ELIE

By Harris David

HD/dr

February 18, 1966

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $940 covering fees and expenses as outlined in your letter of February 10.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

Collins

March 1, 1966

Harris David, Esq.
c/o Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Harris:

I am opposed to the consolidation of the Caddo and Bossier Parishes case with ours for a whole variety of reasons, and one particular one is,that case was originally proposed by us and through some fancy high-jinxs, was started by some of our friends I do not know what kind of an order they got, how they presented their case. I know what happened in our case and I would rather take our chances with them.

Please oppose the government position, obviously accepting their right to intervene.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

To Carl
from
Vick

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
301 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

March 8, 1966

COPY

Mrs. Marie C. McGuire
Commissioner of Public Housing
Longfellow Building
Washington, D. C.

Re: F[illegible] II-3

Dear Mrs. McGuire:

I wish to bring to your attention a matter of extreme urgency.

On November 5, 1965, our client, Robert Hicks filed a Title VI complaint alleging discrimination in the 100 unit housing project proposed by the Bogalusa Housing Authority.

On January 24, 1966 Mr. Hicks received a letter from Mr. T. W. Callahan, Director of your Fort Worth Regional Office, stating that the November 5, 1965 complaint had been referred to the Fort Worth office, and requesting more information on discrimination.

On February 6, 1966, Mr. Hicks replied setting forth details of discrimination. A copy of this letter was sent to your office, and is here enclosed for your further reference.

Shortly thereafter the complaint was investigated. The investigators informed Hicks that the money for this project had already been appropriated, and that it was too late to stop this project.

We hereby reurge our complaint that the proposed housing project violates Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The major aspect of this complaint is:

(1) That the project was planned by an all white planning board.

(2) That approximately 50% of the units are planned for white sections of Bogalusa.

(3) That approximately 50% of the units are proposed for Negro sections of Bogalusa.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
301 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
822-8197

COPY

Mrs. Marie C. McGuire -2- March 8, 1966

(4) That the inevitable result of this division regardless of whether a theoretical policy of open occupancy is maintained, will be to perpetuate the segregation of the races in Bogalusa, for in Bogalusa no Negro or white will live by himself among members of the other race.

We feel that it is not too late to bring this project into compliance with Title VI. Fourteen of the selected sights for the project have not been purchased. We propose that a just solution would be to study and then select sites located on fringe areas so as to maximize the opportunity for integrated housing, and thereby grasp an opportunity to contribute to racial accord and understanding in Bogalusa.

We appeal to you from the investigator's decision to approve the project. The investigation occurred more that four months after the filing of the complaint. The decision to approve was apparently made before the investigation occurred. We understand from Mr. Harold Odom, the Fort Worth investigator, that upon our reurging the complaint, his decision would be the same. We understand from two telephone conversations with him that this decision to approve rests primarily on the fact that it is too late to stop this current project, and not on an absence of racial discrimination. The project's division clearly violates Title Six in that it subjects complainant and members of his class to "discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal Financial Assistance." It is not surprising that this occurred at the hands of the all-white housing planning board one of whom was recently removed for having been subpoenaed by the House on Un-American Activities Committee.

We urge your office to take immediate steps to halt the effectuation of the project, until a study can be made to select "fringe sites." In this we urge you to exercise your clear statutory authority to withhold federal assistance.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
801 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
[illegible]

Mrs. Marie C. McGuire -2- March , 1[illegible]

This matter is urgent, since the Bogalusa Housing Authority is constantly endeavoring to buy up property.

Please inform us of your action at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Respectfully yours,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: ____________________

ND/vmy

cc: Mr. Harold Odom

Mr. T. H. Callahan

COPY

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Rec'd 3/17/66

March 14, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
C.O.R.E. Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York, New York

Dear Marv:

This will serve to acknowledge receipt of your check in full payment of our February statment.

This report will cover the period from February 1 through February 28.

Long distance telephone calls, statement enclosed		136.21
Travel-		
Air trip to Monroe in previous month not previously billed	43.70	
Trip to Franklinton February 4	10.00	
Trip to St, Tammany (Covington) February 25	10.00	
Trip to Bogalusa February 28	10.00	
		73.70
Total expenses		209.90

NARRATIVE OF SERVICES

February 2,	Bob & Nils trial of suit against registar of voters to re open registration books 4 hours each	8 hours
February 3,	Research and drafting with Harris David motion for new trial -Monroe v Mason Hall	8 hours

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

March 14, 1966

February 4,	Bob trip to Franklinton, Louisiana with Harris David re hearing a preliminary injunction Bogalusa School Board vs. Bogalusa Voters League conference with clients re other cases	8 hours
February 11,	Bob research & conference Henry Austin.	4 hours
February 12,	Lolis meeting with Harold Odam, from Housing Authority, Dallas re segreation of present and future Housing projects in Bogalusa	5 hours
February 13,	Motion for Trial de Nova - La. v. Mason Hall	5 hours
February 15,	Determine of clients re police Brutality case Jonesboro Collins & Elie 6 hours each	12 hours
February 18,	Research & drafting La. v. Hicks et al	5 hours
February 20,	Drafted and filed motion for TRO in Geore v. East Feliciana School Board	6 hours
February 25,	Bob - Trip to St. Tammany Parish conference with D.A. re pending cases, obtained continuance of all cases until after March 19, election	6 hours

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

March 14, 1966

February 26,	Lolis - conference in office with Bob Hicks and other re Crown Zellerbach & Housing segregation	3 hours
February 26,		5 hours
February 27,	Bob with Harris David interviewed people and drafted ans filed suit Thompson v. Tait	4 hours
February 28,	Bob - trip to Bogalusa for conference with BVL re complaints against Crown Zellerbach with EOC	8 hours
	Total Hours	84 hours

RECAPITULATION

Expenses:	209.90	
Total Hours 84	840.00	
@ $10.00	1o49.90	
Minus 40 hrs for March retainer	400.00	
Total Due Us		$649.90

729
87

649
209.90
440

P/d Ck #169
3/21/66

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Lolis

LEE/jme

ENCLS: 1

This is the final week of the campaign; we desperately need this money please send it immediately

Dear Marv

In addition to the above we got an airline ticket from Four Corners Travel Agent for Jerome Smith; Jerome told us that you said to get the ticket from us and you would reimburse us

March 22, 1966

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $801.94

as follows:

Balance of fees and expenses due for the month of February	$649.90
Reimbursement for travel expenses re: Jerome Smith	152.04

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

Form No. USM-23
(Rev. 11-22-63)

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Western *District of* Louisiana

P. O. Box 53

Shreveport, La.

"**REVISED BILL - SUPERSEDES**
BILL DATED MARCH 10, 1966"

TO
Collins, Douglas and Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

March 24, 1966

C. A. No. 11,813

TO THE UNITED STATES, DR.,
FOR SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL IN THE CASE OF

NELLIE THOMPSON, Individually & on behalf of her son TOMMY JEAN THOMPSON *vs.* L. O. TAIT, Individually & as Mayor of THE TOWN OF JONESBORO, Et Al

Marshal's Civil Docket No.	Date of Writ 1966		Nature of Fees and Expenses Charged	Marshal's Fees and Expenses	
7775	Mar	5	Service of 8 Summonses, 8 Rules to Show Cause	$ 48	00
			Mileage	12	48
	Mar	8	Service of 7 Summonses, 7 Rules to Show Cause		
			and 3 Complaints	51	00
			Mileage	13	92
	Mar	14	Service of 4 Summonses & 4 Rules to Show Cause	24	00
			Mileage	31	20
	Mar	22	Service of 1 Summons & 1 Rule to Show Cause	6	00
			Mileage	13	44
			TOTAL	$200	04
			DEPOSITS MADE BY YOU:		
	Mar	4	$10.00		
	Mar	7	30.00		
	Mar	8	40.00		
	Mar	17	39.00		
				- 119	00
			BALANCE DUE	$ 81	04

Billed

JOSEPH W. KEENE, U. S. MARSHAL

By: Daisy B. Keene

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1964 OF—715-587

886-663

RECEIVED

APR 11 1966

CORE SEDF

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

RECE...ED

APR

CORE SEDF

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

April 5, 1966

OK
MR
hold

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
Room 1717
New York, New York

Dear Marv:

Thanks for your prompt response to our February statement.

This report will cover the period from March 1, through March 31, 1966.

Travel

Two air trips to Monroe, Louisiana	$ 75.60
Two trips to Jonesboro from Monroe via rented car	67.30
Trip to Baton Rouge	10.00
Room and Board on Monroe and Jonesboro trips	29.00
TOTAL	$181.90

181.90
235.04
416.94
Pd
4/15/66

Court Cost

Thompson vs. Tait (Statement enclosed)	$200.00 4
Special Secretarial Service	35.00
TOTAL	$235.00
Total Expenses	$416.94
Apr. retainer — Pd —	400.00
Total due	$816.94

We are not submitting a narrative of services for the month of March because most of our time was spent campaigning for Nils; the largest part of our work consisted of Bobs trip to Baton Rouge on the East Feliciana School Case on the question of the integration of the school buses, this matter was heard informally by Judge West and Judge West entered a temporary restraining order against the East Feliciana School Board by consent.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Marvin Rich
Page 2
April 5, 1966

Aside from the East Feliciana case we spent sometime with Harris on the matter of Thompson vs. Tait, we previously mentioned this case to you, it involved an especially vicious Negro police officer in Jonesboro; we sued for damages and a restraining order to halt his violence. We look forward to seeing you at the legal conference next month.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Lolis

Lolis E. Elie

Enc.

LEE/pdb

RECEIVED

APR 25 1966

CORE SEDF

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

April 20, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

Judge Gertler, as evidenced by the enclosure is a state district court judge and without a doubt the most liberal member of the Louisiana Judiciary, is aspiring to become a feeral district court judge.

If Judge Gertler is going to get the appointment he will need help from liberal circles; I am hopeful that you will accept' this letter from us Collins, Douglas & Elie as a recomendation for Judge Gertler.

While speaking to Judge Gertler on yesterday he stated that he will need some people who can influence Attorney General Kazenbach.

We would consider it a favor if you would use your influence and contacts to assist us in securing this appointment for Judge Gertler.

I enjoyed seeing you in New York last Week.

Warm personal regards,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Lolis

Lolis E. Elie

LEE/vl

cc: Judge David Gertler
Division A
Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, La.

April 26, 1966

Lolis Elie, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Lolis:

I'd be glad to do what I can for Judge Gertler, but give me a little more detail so that I can be intelligent when I talk to the Attorney General.

I am sure he has a resume. I would appreciate it if you would get a copy to me with your comments indicating your personal knowledge.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm

6

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

May 12, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholorship, Education & Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
Room 1717
New York, N.Y.

Dear Marv.

OK
MR

Thanks for your check for our May retainer.

Our last report lowered the period through March 31, 1966; this report will cover from April 1 through April 30.

EXPENSES		
Bogolusa, rent a car, statement enclosed	21.82	-1.69=20.13
Telephone (March) statement enclosed	304.27	/
Telephone (April) statement enclosed	159.41	/
Court Cost	22.20	-/.
TOTAL EXPENSES	$507.70	
	-1.69	

507.70
1.69
$506.01

Our activities for the month of April consisted of Nils' trip to Bogolusa on April 11, to argue motions in defense of Robert Hicks, Gayle Jenkins, Royan Burris, Charlie Sims and Fletcher Anderson on charges growing out of the school boycott during October 1965.

Additionally, we accept a police brutality case involoing Louis T. Thompson, photo enclosed, the brother of Alice, Shirley and Jean Thompson; we think we have a good case in that Thompson received a severe beating but the police failed to file any charges against him, we are contemplating a federal action.

Ck# 391
5/16/66

We are doing some preleminary research with a view toward bringing a suit attacking the Louisiana grant in aid law; the main obstacle in our way is a suit filed by the N.AACP about sixteen months ago on which nothing has been done; we will seek Carl's counsel this weekend.

Be well,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

L Elie

LOLIS E. ELIE

LEE:ieb

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

May 16, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education & Defense
Fund for Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed herewith are the ticket stubs for the travel for Lolis and myself to the Conference. The total amount spent by us amounts to $304.08.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Bob

ROBERT F. COLLINS

Ck #404 + 405
5/24/66

RFC:ieb

Enc. (2)

May 24, 1966

Messrs. Collins, and Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Messrs. Collins and Elie:

Enclosed are two checks made payable to each of you covering your round trip travel expense to New York to attend the SSEDF Legal Conference.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosures (2)

June 1, 1966

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $400 covering your June retainer.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

RECEIVED
JUN 6 1966
SEDF

OK
MR

June 3, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
For Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
Room 1717
New York, New York

Dear Marv:

This report will cover the period from May 1 through May 31.

Travel-

Trip to Bogalusa on May 9	10.00	
Trips to Franklinton May 16 & 18 see enclosed statement	51.~~11~~ 36	21.11 30.25 51.36
Certified copies of bills of information Bruce Baines et al	6.00	
Costs of transcribing record in District Court of Williams & Jackson (false swearing on voter registration forms) fee of Felix Olivier, Court Reporter	18.62	
TOTAL COSTS	$85.73 .25 85.98	

NARRATIVE OF SERVICES

May 5-	Nils work with Harris David re suit to be filed Hicks v. Crown Zellerbach Conf. (suit to force equal employment opportunities under Civil Rights Act)	4 hrs.
May 6-	Bob work with Harris David re Complaints by BVL people against Crown Zellerbach	2 hrs.
May 8-	Nils research and preparation Bogalusa cases	4 hrs.
May 9-	Nils, trip to Bogalusa May 9, argued motion to Quash-contributing to delinquency of minors	8hrs.
May 10-	Nils and Bob Research on Claiborne Parish School Cases (5 hrs. each)	10 hrs.
May 17-	Bob-research and drafting motions for habeas corpus and motions for reduction of bonds on Bruce Baines (CORE field secretary) and Fletcher Anderson and Charles Vincent, all of whom were charged with three (3) counts of attempted murder with bonds of $25,000.00	

	each for a total bond of $75.000.00.	8 hrs.
May 18-	Bob, Franklinton, hearing on habeas corpus and reduction of bail-State District Court-Bail reduced from 25,000.00 each to 7,500.00 each, also talked with defendants and members of Bogalusa Voters League	10 hrs.
May 19-	Nils, worked with Harris David-prepared and filed appeal to 5th Circuit- Thompson v. Tait	3 hrs.
May 23-	Bob, preparation and Research, conference with Carl Rachlin and William Keenan re arguments to be presented to 5th Circuit in Monroe, Jackson Parish & Claiborne Parish School Cases, Strategy conferences with NAACP attys. concerning other cases to be presented	6 hrs.
May 23-	Nils, worked with Harris David prepared and filed Removal petition State v. Hicks et al (contributing to delinquency of juveniles)	5 hrs.
May 24-	Bob, preparation, research and attending court presented Keenan to 5th Circuit, he argued Monroe Parish case-other cases related to ours argued by NAACP Legal defense lawyers and justice department.	10 hrs.
May 25-	Bob, preparating and attending court presented argument before 5th Circuit on Claiborne Parish school case, Carl argued Jackson Parish Case	6 hrs.
May 26-	Bob, assisted Harris David with motion in 5th Circuit in case of State v. Flowers & Pagett (removal of criminal cases from Jonesboro, La.-Harassment by State of people active in civil rights activity	3 hrs.
May 27-	Bob, work with Harris re Housing situation in Bogalusa-drafted complaints to Federal government re plans to locate Federal Housing projects in all Negro neiborhoods in Bogalusa	2 hrs.
	TOTAL HOURS	81 hrs.

RECAPITULATION

Expenses:	85.73
Total Hours 81 @ $10.00	810.00
	$895.73
Minus 40 hrs. for May retainer	400.00
	495.73
June retainer	400.00 - Pd
	$895.73
	+ .25
	895.98

410.
85.98
495.98

Pay $495.98

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Robert F. Collins
ROBERT F. COLLINS

June 15, 1966

Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is our check for $495.98 covering the fees and expenses for the period from May 1 through May 31 as outlined in your letter of June 3.

Sincerely,

Hope Maynard

/hm
Enclosure

June 28, 1966

Lolis E. Elie, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Lolis:

I have your letter of the 23rd. Ed Sparer's paper will be ready in the near future and as soon as it is ready I will send it to you. We have worked out a close working agreement with Ed Sparer and, in fact, will be the agency through which many of his cases are handled. In the New York Metropolitan area we will be handling all of his cases.

Please feel free to write us about any problem you have and I will get an answer from him directly if we are not able to supply it ourselves.

I hope to see you and my other friends, Collins and Douglas, rather soon since I expect to spend the end of July and early August in Louisiana and Mississippi. Best regards to your family.

Sincerely,

CR/tp

Carl Rachlin

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

July 1, 1966

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
For Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
Room 1717
New York, New York

Dear Marv:

This report will cover the period from June 1 through June 30.

Travel-Nils- Bogalusa June 8 & 10	20.00
Travel-Bob - Bogalusa June 13	10.00
Long distance Telephone expenses (see enclosed bill)	277.74
Copy of bill information Potts case	2.00
TOTAL COSTS	$309.74

NARRATIVE OF SERVICES

The total time of services does not exceed 40 hours we are therefore, not itemizing for services rendered. Among those things we did concerning Civil Rights this month were the following: Filed Hicks v. Crown Zellerbach Co. (suit to force equal employment opportunities under Civil Rights Act.) We have had a pre-trial conference on this case and a hearing on the motion for a preliminary injunction is set for July 5. We had a pre-trial conference with Judge Heebe on the Jenkins v. Bogalusa school board on June 17. A trial on the motion for additional relief filed by the U.S. Government was held on 18. The Judge has taken the matter under advisement. Nils had a conference with James Potts concerning the charges of theft and possession of merchandise. Nils made 2 trips to Bogalusa & Bob made 2 trips to Bogalusa.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Robert

:ieb
Enc.

July 5, 1966

Lolis Elie, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Lolis:

As I promised you, I am going to do better than send a copy of Edward Sparer's speech, I am going to bring Ed Sparer to New Orleans. Accordingly, I would like to set up a meeting of lawyers in New Orleans on the 27th or 28th of July, 1966. I will leave it to you to decide who should be invited and where the meeting should be held.

On the next day, that is July 28th, I would like to bring Ed Sparer up to Baton Rouge perhaps to have a similar meeting there unless you think that the people who would be interested in Baton Rouge could come to the meeting in New Orleans on the 27th. It would probably be a good idea, though I leave it up to you to decide, to have some non lawyers present also who are aware of some of the practical problems in welfare matters in Louisiana. It would then be easier for Ed to discuss what to do if we have a line on what the specific things are that bother people.

It is also very important for Ed, in order to discuss Louisiana problems, to have a copy of the LOUISIANA MANUAL OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

I trust this is all satisfactory to you. I look forward to seeing you during that period.

Best regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR/tp
cc: Ed Sparer
Murphy Bell

July 6, 1966

Jerry Gutman, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Jerry:

I was so glad to hear from you. Iam sending Lolis Elie a letter today indicating that I expect to be in New Orleans the last week in July and accordingly I look forward to seeing you.

The $901.67 in Brown V. Louisiana was sent to us and I delivered the same to S.E.D.F. which had paid all costs of the case. If there are any particular papers you want in that matter, let me know and I will make duplicates for you.

Best regards,

CR/tp

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

August 1, 1966

Lolis E. Elie, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Lolis:

I hope you can set up a week-end meeting for Ed Sparer on the week-end beginning either Friday night, August 19th or Saturday, August 20th and perhaps going all day since Ed is very desirous of doing a useful job with local lawyers. He feels that that amount of time is necessary in order to give them some useful help for cases they may be called upon to work upon.

By the way, I spoke to Ralph Slavenko the other day because he knows something about welfare matters and social work problems generally. He says the welfare regulations for the State of Louisiana are at 315 Loyola and can be seen there. Do you think it is possible to get a set of these regulations for Ed Sparer. Ralph seems to be under the impression that they were available. Of course, if there is a charge we will pay for them or Ed will pay for them. Could you find out and ship them North to us.

Things are pretty bad financially up here - no money coming in at all and a commitment to move on or about August 20th which I do not see being in the realm of possibiliy because the place that Floyd located up on 135th St. and 7th Avenue, while on a good corner, is in very bad condition.

We, of course, are busier than ever for a number of reasons not the least of which is we have undertaken tremendous responsibility with Sparer, Dick Cloward, George Wiley and Elizabeth Wickenden in the area of welfare problems. A large part of our timeis spent discussing these matters with local

continued

people as well as people from many other states. We also have been setting up meetings and organizing a committee of lawyers to work in the area of welfare law. Furthermore, I have been developing a program with various persons in the Baltimore community on slum properties and improving living in the Negro areas. There has been some discussion already about consumer fraud problems and I expect that we will be involved in those shortly.

As can be seen, the Northern problems while they have a civil rights basis are problems in the area of legal assistance that is not being furnished by any organized group such as labor unions, legal aid societies, bar association and the like and yet it is extremely important that it be done. It is clear that where labor unions, for whatever the reason, have refused or neglected to do anything about bringing decent incomes to workers in ghetto stores when they form organizations of their own, we should be ready, by virtue of our experience and desires to assist. Similarly, when these same people living in the ghettos want us to help develop a program which will be of help to them in their houses, it is our job to do that and when they are cheated by the retail stores in the area, we should be available for that as well as for school problems and other public accommodations problems.

From the very statement of the issues we can see the complexity. Clearly in a city like Baltimore or any other large city, it may very well be necessary to hire a lawyer who will be out of school a short time and willing to gain an experience and possibly work almost entirely with welfare groups under the direction of a more experienced volunteer. This has to be seriously considered. We can use volunteers to handle certain types of work, particularly the spill-over of non-welfare problems that poor people have. But the day-to-day welfare problems should be handled by somebody who develops the kind of experience needed to handle that kind of problem. In an area like Baltimore it can thus be seen that a substantial amount of money can be spent and yet, it seems to me, we have to give serious though to spending that money.

In the past several months we have been developing very close relationships with Ed Sparer who is the leading authority on welfare law in the United States and with George Wiley and with Dick Cloward who are developing action groups of welfare

continued

recipients all over the country. Our relations with these two, if continued, will make it certain that we will be heavily engaged in welfare law problems in various parts of the United States particularly in large cities but by no means limited to that. For example, Sparer is anxious to bring a case in northern Florida for reasons which I will not go into now at this time but because of special conditions of the Florida administration.

While we, thus, can save some money from some aspects of our southern operation, this will be more than spent by the types of northern activities we should be engaging in. We should not be required to function with fewer than two assistants to general counsel plus the appropriate clerical assistance to that. At the present time L.C.D.C. is helping us in Baltimore until the end of July. After that Fred Weisgal will be back in Baltimore but we have major decisions to make as to how we will function in Baltimore and I suggest that we must give serious thought to the hiring of a young lawyer to work under the direction of a volunteer like Fred Weisgal and with a bak-up committee of volunteers to handle other types of problems. Baltimore is also an area where I hope we may be able to raise some money. I have been working closely with the leaders of the Jewish Community Counciliin Baltimore, many of whom are persons of means and are interested in what we are doing. Before long, based upon conversations and meetings I have had this past week, Jacob Blaustein should be involved in one phase of our activities in Baltimore.

I would also think it important that at the soonest possible moment that we take over Operation Bootstrap in Los Angeles a peculiarly S.E.D.F. type of operation and one of which I think we would be proud in no time at all if we could help keep it going. This would also require some legal assistance but we have volunteers in the Los Angeles area who would be of assistance as well as people like Jack Pratt, a lawyer, who is in charge of the Los Angles Council of Churches.

I am convinced that in the next few years if we are ready, we can perform many valuable services in many communities in the north. Obviously, we cannot work in everyone we would like to but we ought to have the kind of flexible help ready in our own northern office so that we can be available when called upon for help and then see the nature of the help required before we plunge

continued

too far into any particular situation. We should abandon welfare work but if we do, we will abandon some of the other problems that are closely related to the kind of legal work we ought to be doing. This is an area, in addition, that has been crying for help for some time and as far as I can see, it fits closely in with our program. Accordingly, I recommend the hiring of another lawyer and secretary in the National office. I can assure you that he will not be sitting on his hands.

Sincerely,

CR:tp

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

August 31, 1966

Lolis Elie, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Lolis:

I enjoyed talking to you this morning particularly since it developed that we have not received your important letter regarding Crown-Zellerbach. Obviously, I am anxious to work with you on that matter.

I enclose a copy of an article I wrote about Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which I hope will be of some interest to you. By the way, it made me feel pleased to note that in the current issue of the American Bar Association Journal, it is referred to in rather flattering terms.

I will tell Ed Sparer that the first session of our welfare conference will start Friday night September 27th and go through Saturday, September 24th. I will also tell him that you have invited not only lawyers from various parts of the state but also community people who have interest in the community.

More important than anything else, I expect you to set up a whopping party or as they say among my younger friends - "a bash".

Best regards.

Cordially,

CR/tp

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

Septmeber 3, 1966

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOUIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
For Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
Room 1717
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marv.

Our last report covered the period from June 1,through June 30; this report will cover the period from July 1, through August 31.

Long distance telephone expenses for June and July, statement enclosed	
June	362.32
July	69.40
Court cost	
St. Tammany Parish cases	31.20
Appeals from series of cases remanded-docketing fee	25.00
Trip to Bogalusa (Bob-Aug.22)	10.00
TOTAL	$497.92

Paid 9/14
#856

NARRATIVE OF SERVICES

We have not kept accurate records of our time for the last two months. We are therefore, not itemizing or billing for time over 40 hours. We worked on the following matters during this period: Hicks v. Crown Zellerbach: Lolis spent a day in a conference with co-counsel and lawyers for Crown-Zellerbach and the labor unions. We have another conference set up for September 12, Smith v. St. Tammany Parish, Jenkins v. Bogalusa, Washington Parish School case: these are all cases in which we have obtained or petitioned for additional grades to be desegregated. We obtained very favorable decrees in the first two, the latter case is pending. Bob made a trip to Bogalusa concerning the Bogalusa School case as well as to get information concerning the Crown Zellerbach situation. We filed a suit attacking the

Bogalusa city ordinance banning night marches (Hicks v. Cutrer). Nils worked on the East Feliciana Voting rights cases as well as on State vs. James Potts. We have also spent countless hours advising and conferring with C.O.R.E. staff people as well as assisting L.C.D.C. Lawyers with various cases.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Bob

ROBERT F. COLLINS

RFC:ieb

Encs.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOUIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

September 8, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund
For Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
Room 1717
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marv.

In accordance with your request we gave Miss Patricia M. Pates $400.00. Enclosed herewith is her receipt for said funds.

Yours sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Robert F. Collins
ROBERT F. COLLINS

RFC:vl

Enc:

Paid 9/14 - #853

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

September 19, 1966

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOUIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education & Defense
 Fund for Racial Equality
150 Nassau St.
Rm. 1707
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Marv.

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of a newspaper article on the hearing in "Hicks et al vs. Cutrer et al" which was held before Judge Federick Heebe, U.S. District Judge.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Robert F. Collins
ROBERT F. COLLINS

RFC:ieb

Enc.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOUIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

September 20, 1966

Dear Friend,

Your presence is essential at a most vital workshop on Welfare Problems which is being sponsored by the Scholarship Education & Defense Fund for Racial Equality on Friday night from 7:30 to 9:30 P.M. and Saturday from 10 A.M. to 4: P.M. September 23 & 24, 1966 at the Dryades St. Y.M.C.A. 2220 Dryades St. New Orleans, Louisiana.

The purpose of this workshop is to acquaint community leaders with new approaches to the solutions of welfare problems. The director of this workshop will be Professor Edward Sparer, a lawyer and also a teacher at the Columbia University School of Social Work. Mr. Sparer is one of America's leading authorities on the legal as well as the practical solutions available to those who have problems arising from being on welfare, trying to get on welfare, being taken off of welfare, or being treated unfairly by welfare agents.

Mr. Carl Rachlin, General Counsel of the Congress of Racial Equality as well as Legal Director of the Scholarship, Education & Defense Fund for Racial Equality will participate in the program and be available as a consultant.

We feel that this program will be of interest to professionals and laymen alike. We are therefore issuing a call to persons on welfare as well as to community workers, ministers, social workers, anti-poverty workers, lawyers & citizens from every walk of life to join with us in exploring this vital subject.

Yours truly,
COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
BY: Robert F Collins
ROBERT F. COLLINS

RFC:ieb

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

October 13, 1966

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOUIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
For Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
Room 1717
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin,

This report covers the period from September 1, through September 30, the most important thing we are working on presently is the reapportionment suit, most of the work on is thus far has been done by Dave Dennis, his work at present has consisted of making maps and charts of the population of the 64 Louisiana parishes and also working with Haley on analyzing the reapportionment plans that have already been submitted to the court, to be perfectly honest, we knew this would be a very involved and complex case, but is is even more complicated than we thought because, among other things each time any group submits a plan it requires an analysis, four have been submitted thus far, let us hope that no one else submits a reapportioment plan.

The other major problem we have, involves the large number of cases we had removed to federal court that are now being remanded, to the state courts, this problem is aggravated by the fact that many of these cases are dated and we don't have the vaguest notion of where to start looking for the defendants, furthermore many of these cases were initially handled by L.C.D.C. lawyers in North Louisiana where the state court judges will not permit out of state lawyers to appear; one of us may come up to New York to confer and seek guidance from General Rachlin on this question, by the way, Carl was very impressive at the conference with Ed Sparrer.

paid 11-7-66
#1008

Court Cost	
Hicks v. Cutrer	$ 50.00
3 Judge Court on reapportionment	6.50
Maps	9.46
Maps	1.60
Maps	8.24
Subpoenas 5 in connection with rule for contempt (firm checks sent to witnesses therefore no receipt)	79.20
Jenkins v. Bogalusa (receipt enclosed	115.00
Travel Bogalusa 9/14	10.00
Bogalusa and Franklin 9/26	12.00
Total Court Cost & Travel	$292.00
Telephone	
August	52.72
September	33.22
	$ 85.94
Total Cost	$377.94

NARRATIVE OF SERVICE

Sept. 1	Bob research & drafting (Hicks v. Cutrer)	4 hrs.
Sept. 2	Bob filed amended complaint Hichs v. Cutrer (attacking anti-night MARCH Ordinance) Conference with Judge Heebe on application for Preliminary Injuction	2 hrs.
Sept. 7	Bob- Preparation for pre-trial conference - Moses v. Washington Parish School Board	2 hrs.
Sept. 8	Bob- Pre-trial conference - Washington Parish School Board Case - Judge Heebe. It was agreed that time was not of essence another pre-trial set for Thursday, Nov. 17.	2 hrs.
Sept. 10	Bob - work on removal petitions for people arrested in Vidalia, La. (David Whatly et al 17 cases)	7 hrs.
Sept. 12	Bob - preparation & pre-trial - Judge Heebe- Hichs v. Cutrer (attacking anti-night march Ordinance)	3 hrs.
Sept. 11	Elie - preparation for conference with opposing counsel - Crown Zellerbach Case	6 hrs.
Sept. 12	Elie - Conference with opposing counsel	3 hrs.
Sept. 13	Bob - pre-trial conference with Judge Heebe re Bogalusa anti-night march ordinance - Judge had heard that Voters League was going to deliberately violate ordinance. We assured him otherwise.	2 hrs.

Sept. 14	Bob - trip to Bogalusa - interviewed witnesses for Hicks v. Cutrer case, took statements of students harassed & beaten in schools	8 hrs.
Sept. 15	Nils - worked all day on maps for reapportionment plan	10 hrs.
Sept. 15	Bob - preparation & trial Hicks v. Cutrer with Dick Sobol - leaving recessed to Sept. 23	8 hrs.
Sept. 19	Bob - research re action in Bogalusa School case to restrain violence and intimidation against Negro students	4 hrs.
Sept. 21	Bob - preparation & pre-trial conference with Judge Heebe re Bogalusa School case he agreed to issue a TRO against white kids	4 hrs.
Sept. 22	Bob - work on Bogalusa School case	3 hrs.
Sept. 23	Bob - continuation of trial in Hicks v. Cutrer (anti-night march ordinance)	4 hrs.
Sept. 26	Bob - trip to Bogalusa - represented Bennie Gorder, Don Expose & Albert Harris, 3 kids charged with assault on white boys, Bennie Gorder pleaded guilty to discharging firearms, other cases set for Oct. 24. Conferred with BVL people concerning cases, went to Fraklinton, La. to visit Charles Fields, Civil Rights leader in jail for non-support of family. We are negotiating for his release	8 hrs.
Sept. 27.	Bob- work with LCDC lawyer John Ballard on Jonesboro, Ferriday & Monroe cases	2 hrs.
Sept. 26	Nils - Conference with Sobol and Dave Dennis on reapportionment	2 hrs.
Sept. 28	Nils - Conference with Dave Dennis and Dick Sobol on reapportionment.	1 hr.
Sept. 19	Nils - research Library on reapportionment	3 hrs.
Sept. 29	Nils - took deposition of Jeffrey Horton, Bogalusa volunteer who must return to school at University of California. Jeffrey was charged with resisting arrest, and disturbing the peace by being drunk in the public. We have a civil action pending in federal court for damages against the Bogalusa police captain who beat him. The purpose of the deposition was to be used in a contempt action against the police captain for violation of the Federal injunction.	4 hrs.
Sept. 30	Bob - research & preparation of witnesses for hearing on preliminary injuction in Jenkins v. Bogalusa School Board.	6 hrs.

RECAPITULATION

Cost		$377.94
Total hours 98	$980.00	
Minus retainer	400.00	
Hours in excess of retainer		580.00
Net due us		$957.94 ✓

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Robert F. Collins

ROBERT F. COLLINS

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOUIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

November 25, 1966

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
For Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
Room 1717
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin,

Our last report covered the period from September 1, - 30; this report will cover the period from October 1 - October 31, 1966.

Carl was here for several days and Lolis has a long meeting with him during which he brought Carl up to date on our activity, especially the reapportionment case, and to get Carl's ideas; Carl agreed that it would be a good idea to have a conference with him and yourself on this case after we have moved it further along.

Aside from the reapportionment case we have been kept rather busy with Ferriday, Tulluah and this week (Nov. 21) I made my first appearance in Pointe a la hache, in Plaquemine Parish (Leander Perez domain) to defend a Negro who was arrested and charged with cruelty to a juvenile, the essential facts are as follows: Gary Duncan, a 19 year old service station attendant was driving along the street one everning near a newly integrated school in Buras, (Plaquemine Parish), La., when he saw two of his cousins, who were students at the school being harassed by several white boys. He stopped got out of his car and restrained one of the white boys by holding his arm. He then put his two cousins in his car and drove off. He was later arrested, charged with cruelty to a juvenile and his bond fixed at $1,000.00.

We prepared and filed a variety of motions and had the case set back to January. The net result was an empty victory because the state realized that Duncan was Charged with an improper offense so the next day he was rearrested and charged with simple battery, which means that we will be seeing a lot more of Perez; incidently I am not billing the time spent in

Plaquemine case in this statement but I thought you might have had some use for the information.

Court Cost	
Bogalusa v. Hicks and Williams	
Affidavits	$ 2.00
Witness fees, Hicks v. Knight	97.60
U. S. Marshall, Hicks v. Knight	75.00
Maps	24.16
Travel	
Nils, Bogalusa 10/17	10.00
Nils, Franklinton 10/21	10.00
Nils, Bogalusa 10/31	10.00
Bob, Ferriday & Monroe 10/10	25.00
Telephone	40.72
Total cost, travel and telephone	$294.48

NARRATIVE OF SERVICE

Oct. 1	Bob, hearing on Jenkins v. Bogalusa School Board see clipping	8 hrs.
Oct. 4	Nils prepared for trial on remand of Bruce Baines attempted murder removal case.	5 hrs.
Oct. 6	Bob research and drafting finding of facts in Jenkins case	6 hrs.
Oct. 10	Nils research on Zelma Wyche, case of Civil rights worker being denied bail in Madison Parish	5 hrs.
Oct. 10	Bob, conferred with Judge Heebe on Jenkins case; went to Ferriday talk to civil rights leaders about an injunctive action against Ferriday officials. Stayed in Natchez overnight - on to Monroe- appeared before Ouchita District court- Judge Barham, for sentencing of Mason Hall, civil rights leader, made arrangements for him to get credit for time served and to pay fine and be released also conferred with Murphy Blackwell, att. for public officials re 1983 case brought by us for Hall. Made appearance in federal court in Concordia Parish School contempt case - Judge refused to find school principal, who mistreated parents & children attempting to register at white school in contempt. However, we were promised cooperation by the D.A. 'and D.A. elect Falkenherm. We also confered with Halcoum, asst D.A. & City Attorney of Ferriday. He has threatened to give us trouble if we import any more out-of-state lawyers representing civil rights workers.	12½ hrs.

36½
62½
99

Oct. 12	Nils argued remand of Austin and Hicks remand case	5 hrs.
Oct. 17	Nils trial in Bogalusa involving Bob Hicks and Mike Williams	10 hrs.
Oct. 20	Lolis pre-trial conference on Crown Zellerbach with Judge Heebe	9 hrs.
Oct. 21	Lolis conference with opposing attorneys on Crown Zellerbach	6 hrs.
Oct. 21	Nils- Franklinton to try motions in George Skiffer, this case has been around a long time it involves a charge of attempted murder.	10 hrs.
Oct. 24	Bob - went to Bogalusa to meet with attorney for school board, while in Bogalusa he tried case involving Bennie Gardner, Don Expose, and Henry Johnson these case had been remanded from federal court - Bob won acquital	10 hrs.
Oct. 26	Nils prepared for arguement and argue motion in opposition to remand involving Hicks & Gayle Jenkins.	6 hrs.
Oct. 31	Nils went to Bogalusa for trials, District Attorney failed to appear	6½ hrs.

RECAPITULATION

Costs		$ 294.48 ✓
Total Hours 99	$990.00 ✓	
Minus October retainer	400.00 ✓	
	590.00	
Plus November retainer	400.00 ✓	
		990.00 ✓
DUE US		$1,284.48 ✓

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Robert F. Collins
ROBERT F. COLLINS

Paid
400
12/1/66
Bal 884.48

RFC:vl

COLLINS. DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

TELEPHONE
523-5197

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOUIS E. ELIE

November 28, 1966

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
General Counsel
Scholarship, Education and Defense
[illegible]
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear General,

Enclosed is our petition for intervention in the matter of reapportionment. I would now like to have an opportunity to discuss this matter with you in some detail.

Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Lolis E Elie
LOLIS E. ELIE

LEE:vl

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
BATON ROUGE DIVISION

LESLIE H. BANNISTER - CIVIL ACTION
v. - NO. 2818
JIMMIE H. DAVIS -

***

CHARLES W. SPENCER - CIVIL ACTION
v. - NO. 3316
JOHN J. McKEITHEN -

MOTION OF CLARENCE (CHINK) HENRY (AND OTHERS) FOR LEAVE TO INTERVENE AS PARTIES PLAINTIFF

Clarence (Chink) Henry, Robert F. Collins, Lolis E. Elie, Lawrence Wheeler, Revius Ortigue, A. M. Trudeau, Jr., Oretha Castle, A. J. Chapitol, Sr., Murphy Bell, Robert Hicks, Mrs. Ernest N. Morial, Henry Brown, and the Reverend Messrs. A. L. Davis and Avery C. Alexander move pursuant to Rule 24(b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure for leave to intervene in this proceeding as parties plaintiff on the question of relief. Movants respectfully represent that:

1. They are all citizens of the United States and of the State of Louisiana and registered voters of said state.

2. They are all residents of representative or senatorial districts of the state from which more than one representative or senator is now elected or may be elected, if any of the reapportionment plans now under consideration, in connection with this proceeding, are approved by this Court.

3. Movants seek to intervene in this proceeding for the purpose of asserting that the assignment of more than one representative or senator to any representative or senatorial district, while at the same time other representative or senatorial districts elect a single legislator, violates the Fourteenth Amendment guarantee of equal protection laws, regardless of the proportional equivalence of representatives to populatinn. Movants seek leave to assert the contention that where any senatorial or representative district elects a single representative, the legislature is obligated under the equal protection clause to create single member districts throughout the state, without regard to existing Parish or Ward lines.

4. Intervention in this action is justified under Rule 24 (b) inasmuch as the intervention raises common questions of law and fact as those of the main action--i.e., the proper and constitutional apportionment of the Louisiana legislature.

WHEREFORE, the undersigned pray this Honerable Court permission to intervene as parties plaintiff in the captioned actions pursuant to Rule 24(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

NILS R. DOUGLAS
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-5197

RICHARD B. SOBOL
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, LOuisiana
523-1797

JOHN DOWLING
234 Loyola Avenue
deMontluzin Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

OF COUNSEL:

JOHN P. NELSON
Gravier Building
535 Gravier Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-5893

Carl Rachlin
150 Nassau St.
New York, New York

By: Nils R Douglas
Attorneys for Movants

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that a copy of this motion has been mailed this 26th day of November, 1966, first class postage prepaid to the following persons:

Jules A. Mollere, Esq.
P.O. Box 347
Metairie, Louisiana

Stephen B. Lemmen, Esq.
1424 Whitney Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Lawrence L. La Gard, Jr., Esq.
4136 Washington Ave.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Jack P. F. Gremillion, Esq.
Attorney General
State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Thomas Brahney III, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General
304 Supreme Court Building
301 Loyola Ave.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Leander H. Perez, Jr., Esq.
Chalmette Courthouse
Chalmette, Louisiana

Rene A. Pastonek, Esq.
P.O. Box 324
Gretna, Louisiana

A. J. Graffajnino, Esq.
335 Metairie Road
Metairie, Louisiana

William P. Schuler, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General
Supreme Court Building
301 Loyola Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Nils R Douglas
NILS R. DOUGLAS
Attorney for Applicatants
for Intervention

MEMO [Nov. 1966]

TO: RICHARD SOBOL

FROM: ROBERT F. COLLINS

CONCERNING TRIP TO FERRIDAY, LOUISIANA ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, to REPRESENT EDWARD SCOTT, A CORE FIELD SECRETARY AND DONNIE WEATHERSPOON. BEFORE THE MAYOR'S COURT IN THE CITY OF FERRIDAY

I along with Isaac Reyonalds,,CORE Southern Director, left New Orleans approximately 12:30 arrived in Ferriday approximately 4:30. After a few brief comments or rather conference with various citizens of Ferriday, also with one Tommie Lee Jones who is a witness with reference to the matter involving the two defendent. We went to the trials. These trials were held in the Ferriday jail house, which is a moddrn brick building, which is a combination jail house and fire station. As we walked into the jail house there is a waiting room. A room approximately 10 by 20 feet long, with chairs around the room with a Coke machine in the room. On either wall there is a mirror or rather what appears to be a mirror, but which really is a one way glass. I immediately asked to see the mayor and was told by a police that the mayor was business, he was getting ready for court and he couldn't talk with me. But I did inform the police that I was an attorney from New Orleans to represent a couple of people who was charged with offensives and who were coming up for trial. At approximately 5:00 a man came and locked the door to the hall which led to a room back which was the so called court room. At just about 5:00 they started calling the names of people who were being called for trial. Each person was being called to the back ~~room~~ were upon a trial was held. There were no public spectators at the trial. After about three names were called I again informed the policeman who was the doorman that I was there for the trial of Eddie Scott and another fellow, and that I wanted to see the mayor he told me that I would have to wait. From the back I could hear the name Eddie Scott called, and I tried to get through the door but the door was locked so I began banging on the door and finally this guy comes to the door and wants to know what I want and I tell him I am there because I want to defend Scott and I hear his named called. Where upon he slammed the door in my face and went back and talked to the mayor, apperently and then he escoted me into the room Eddie Scott was already in the room which is a small room about half the side of the waiting room very croded, with a desk behind the desk was sitting the mayor and the chief of police who apparently was handling the records in this particular court. Seated and also standing around the room was about eight or ten policemen there were no other spectators in the room. Immediately I informed the mayor who I was he asked to see my credentials as an attorney, then I told him I wanted about 10 minutes to talk to the defendent because I hadn't had an opportunity before, where upon he reluctantly granted me me 10 minutes to talk to Scott. I took Scott out into the hall, which incidentaly the hall which leds to the room where the court is held is a hallway which leds directly into the prison so it is possible to bring prisoners directly from the prison into this courtroom without the prisoners being seen by the people waiting in the waiting room. And it was later my experience a lady that was waiting for her son to be tried didn't even find out what happened at her son trial she wasn't even informed of the fact that the case was coming up and as to what happened with referenc to his case. After talking to Scott we then when went back in and told the judge we were entering a plea of not guilty on his behalf and that we were ready for trial. Scott was charged with simple battery and his bond had been set at $200.00 cash only. The prosecuting witness was one Mr. Matthews , who testified that he was a door to door salesman and collector and allegedly Matthews was going around the Negro community selling products and he was stopped by Scott who was in the company of two other people who were in the car with him. These two other people were Tommie Lee Jones and Donnie Weatherspoon. This man was stopped by Scott and Scott asked him was doing and he said he was a salesman and Scott allegedly told him well don't you know Negroes are boycotting in this town and that we don't want you to be selling anything in the Negro community because we are boycotting the white merchants so the man allegedly said well I make my living by doing this and I am going to continue to do it. So at this point Scott told him "If anything happens to you don't say that you haven't been warned." Whereuppon this man a little later went to the police and reported this to them and there upon arrested Scott and charged him with simple battery. Under cross eximation Matthews had admitted that there had been no arguement between him and Scott, that Scott had not touched him in anyway and that I asked him if Scott had threaten him in anyway, he said no but he consider this to be a threat. After this Matthews finished testifying I immediately moved after finding that there were no other witnesses a directed verdict of acquital on the basic that the state had not proved a primafacie case. And I pointed out to the judge that there had been no actual touching which was necessary for battery and that there had been no actual pysical contact between the people in fact there was not even a hosital arguement or any kind of arguement going between the defendent and the victim there had been no threats of immediately body harm and that there was nothing here which really proved the crime. Of course the mayor immediately over ruled me and said I think that this defendent is guilty of something he may not be guilty of what he is charged with but I am going to find him guilty anyway, where upon I said look judge I haven't presented my case yet and he said well I don't see where you can have a case here, and I said I have two witnesses who were with this man, he well I don't think I should let your two witnesses testify because this man said the two witnesses didn't hear what was being said. Where upon I told the judge "How can you possibly reach a conclusion that this man knows whether these witnesses heard anything or not I think you should listen to the witnesses first and then draw this conclusion." Where upon he relucantly agreed to hear my two witnesses, one of whom of the defendent himself, that is Donnie Weatherspoon and also Tommie Lee Jones. Both of them came in and as it turned out they actually did not, although they were in the car they did not actually hear the conversation between Scott and Matthews, so after they testified I presented by arguement insisting that there was no evidence of this particular crime and the defendent should be found not guilty. The judge insisted and of course he found the defendant guilty and gave him a $200.00 cash find or 90 days in jail. Where upon I immediately moved to take an appeal and asked the judge to set a bond for the appeal and he said "I'm not going to set any bond for an appeal, if you want to take and appeal in this matter you get the district court judge to set the bond" so I of course objected to this and I told him he should set a bond so that we might have an opportunity to make it now but he said he was not going to set a bond and that was the end of it. So after this they then called the case of Donnie Weatherspoon and I told the judge I was representing Donnie Weatherspoon. He wanted to know if I had ever talked to Donniw Weatherspoon and I told him no. He wanted to know how could I possible represent him, I told him I had been contracted by his friends and was asked to represent Weatherspoon. Where upon Weatherspoon was sitting here by this time and I asked Weatherspoon whether he wanted me to represent him and he got the message and said "yes", I also asked for time to talked to Weatherspoon, this time the judge said I'll only give you five minutes and make it fast. Where upon I talked to Weatherspoon and it turns out Weatherspoon is charged with six charges, no drivers license, speeding, reckless driving, resisting arrest, disturbing the peace and using profanity. The last two charged, that is disturbing the peace and using profanity were alleged to have happened after he was arrested and place in the local jail. The chief witness against Weatherspoon was George Sewall, a local policeman, who was the same party who arrested Scott. It appears that after Scott was arrested he gave the keys to the car to Weatherspoon and told Weatherspoon to see that the car got back to the NAACP headquaters. Of course Weatherspoon did not have a license and he knew that the policeman was aware of this and waited until the policeman was out of sight and though have left and he got in the car and drove it away. The policeman followed him or was looking for him rather and finally caught up with him and saw him in the car just about the time he arrived at the NAACP headquaters. Where upon Weatherspoon immediately jumped out of the car and ran inside, the policeman then went inside got him and put him under arrest and placed these various charged against him. That is the no drivers license and speeding and reckless driving. The resisting arrest he testified was because of the fact that the Weatherspoon tried to get away from him although as a matter of fact he wasn't even under arrest at the time. He also testified that he heard Weatherspoon making a great deal of noise in the parish jail, cursing in such a loud voice disturbing the other prisoners and it was heard by some of the visitors. So this is why he had the other two charges. Of course here again I argued very strenuously against his being found guilty of resisting arrest when there was no actual arrest taken place and of course the judge over ruled me at this point, and the defendant was found guilty on five of the six charges the only one he was found not guilty of was the speeding charge. Here again I would like to point out doing all these various procedures the chief of police was permitted to cross eximated witness just as the judge was and the chief of police acted additional as the clerk of court. Another factor I did not mention was that as soon as I got into the room and just before the trial started I did request that Mr. Isaac Reyonalds who was seated in the waiting room be permitted to come into the court room to listen to the trial. I told the judge I had a friend of mine who was with me who wanted to be a spectator, he said I don't see where that is necessary, we don't any room in here for spectators, he said you can tell him hat happened afterwards. So with that he dismissed any attempts on my part to have any spectators go in. As an example of the kind of unjudicial conduct on the part of this judge, after I had plead , after they had read all the charges on Donnie Weatherspoon, I entered a plea of not guilty on his behalf as to all of them and at this point the judge said the defendant himself is going to have to enter a plea as to each individual charge. So as the charges were being read Weatherspoon was pleading not guilty to each and every one of the charges, when he got to the charge of driving without a license, Donnie Weatherspoon said guilty, where upon I hit him in the ribs and said "look I am advising you to plead not guilty to every thing and as a matter of fact I have already plead not guilty on your behalf." So then the judge said look I an warning the defendant if he pleads not guilty to any charge and he is later found guilty I am going to hold him guilty of perjury and I am going to immediately sentence to 15 days in jail. Of course I very vigorously objected to this and told the judge It would be rather ridiculous to say you are going to fine a person guilty of perjury if they plead not guilty to a charge and later found to be guilty of the charge, they have made a plea would make they guilty of perjury, but he insisted anyway in fact he insisted that the defendant himself plea to each one of these charges again after being sworn in he sworn in the defendant over my objections for the porpose of entering pleas. After he sworn the defendant in I said in a very loud and perhaps and angry voice to the defendant, don't say anything stand mute you do not have to plead anything to these charges where upon he was read each individual charge and the defendant stood mute. At this point I thought we would have, I would get cited for Contempt of court cause we kind of reached a showdown but the judge broke the tension by saying alright let get on with the trial. The conclusion of this trial was reached by the defendant being found guilty of five of the six charges and being given total fines of $158.50 or 105 days in jail.

We then returned to the NAACP headquaters where we were talking to Rudy Shields about the case and two deputy sheriffs came up and served a bench warrant upon Rudy Shields and took him into custody, because of his failure to appear before the 7th Judicial District Court before Judge Jesse McGee in case #11501 which was suppose to go up for trial on that date. We later learned that this particular trial involved a charge of criminal damage to property and that Shields was out on a $250.00 cash bond and that he had fail to show up for court that morning the bond had been forfeited and the judge had ordered him to be arrested in connection with this matter. I attempted to get in touch with the judge without success I also tried to get in touch with the district attorney without success, as you are aware it was several days later before we were able to get Shields out on bond as well as to perfect an appeal bond in connection with the Scott case. This ends my report.

Your humble severant,

BY: ________________
ROBERT F. COLLINS

December 6, 1966

Lolis E. Elie, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglas Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Lolis:

Thank you for the copy of the Motion to Intervene in the case of BANNISTER v. DAVIS and SPENCER v. McKEITHEN. As you know, I support the application one hundred per cent and hope that you will call upon me to work with you actively in the case.

Of course, I will have to get Nils Douglas's permission on this; while technically (and only technically) I amsstill your boss, he has now become mine. This would make for a very interesting relationship and weccould have an interesting circle if you decide that you are his boss. But I am willing to work this out with you in New York or New Orleans.

I will discuss with Marvin your coming to New York to confer on this matter. I hope we can still make it despite the fact that he is pleading poverty like crazy. In any event, I hope to see you all soon.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:ns

COLLINS. DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOUIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

December 7, 1966

COPY

Mr. C. C. Dejoie Jr.
Louisiana Weekly Newspaper
640 S. Rampart St.
New Orleans, La.

Enclosed please find photostat of letter from Tulane University Lyceum Committee.

Oh, let me congratulate you on your office in the Total Community Action Program I read about it in the paper.

I have just been elected chairman of the board of S.E.D.F.R.E., The Scholarship Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality. This is a New York based corporation under the direction of Marvin Rich the former community relations director for C.O.R.E. S.E.D.F.R.E. is working primarily in 3 areas, scholarship, leadership workshops and legal defense. S.E.D.F.R.E. still maintains friendship and cooperation with C.O.R.E. but is an independant organization. All contributions to S.E.D.F.R.E. are tax exempt. James Baldwin and Kenneth Clark are examples of the type of persons who are members of the integrated board of directors.

Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

NILS R. DOUGLAS

NRD:vl

Mr. C.C. Dejoie Jr.
is a more likely
candidate for a $500.-
or $1,000.-
contribution
but he will have
to be cultivated.

This is my way
of suggesting
Connie that he
do a news release.
He already has
a picture of me.

COLLINS. DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

December 29, 1966

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOUIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
For Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
Room 1717
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin,

This report will cover the period from November 1 through December 31.

We would like at the outset to thank you for your efforts in 1966 especially for the manner in which you handled our account.

How do I proceed from that, our statement showed a balance due us of $1,284.48 through October 31, including the November retainer, we have since received one check for Four Hundred ($400.00) Dollars that was designated as the December retainer but since we had not received November retainer we treated the last check as the November retainer.

Since our last statement to you we have incurred the following expenses:

Maps in connection with reapportionment	$ 65.63
Statistical services of Sandra Aronson	50.00
Miscellaneous funds to Dave Dennis	16.23
Sub total	$131.86

Telephone, travel and court cost

Telephone	$64.14
Travel	
Murphy Bell, Ferriday, funds advanced	60.00
Sandra Aronson, Baton Rouge	9.05
Bob Collins, Plaquemine Parish	10.00
Nils, Bogalusa	10.00
Bob, two trips to Ferriday	40.00
Nils, Monroe	41.00

Paid
$2238.89
1/6/67

Court cost		
U. S. Marshall	8.36	
Sub total		242.55
Total		$374.41

NARRATIVE OF SERVICE

Nov. 1,	Nils, trial of contempt case involving violation of Bogalusa injunction	9 hrs.
Nov. 1,	Bob- research & drafting pre-trial stipulation in Mason Hall police brutality case	5 hrs.
Nov. 3,	Nils Motion in opposition to remand of Hicks contributing to deliquency of minors	3 hrs.
Nov. 7,	Bob trip to Ferriday, memo enclosed - we brought suit to bring the Star Chamber proceedings in this Parish to a close.	10 hrs.
Nov. 16,	Bob - Bogalusa School case Motion for new trial & new defendants	3 hrs.
Nov. 18,	Lolis - hearing on Motion to Dismissed Hicks v. Crown-Zellerbach	8 hrs.
Nov. 21,	Bob - trip to Plaquemine Parish (Pointe-a-la-Hache) State v. Gary Duncan & preparation of motions	8 hrs.
Nov. 21,	Nils - Bogalusa - to defend Bob Hicks on disturbing peace and Micheal Williams disturbing peace and resisting arrest.	8 hrs.
Dec. 5,	Bob - trip to Vidalia & Ferriday represeated Edward Scott & Robert Lewis in Vidalia in criminal charges before district court & Edward Scott in afternoon before Mayor's Court in Ferriday.	12 hrs.
Dec. 9,	Bob - trip to Vidalia Trial - State v. Robert Lewis	16 hrs.
Dec. 14,	Nils - trip to Monroe, appearance before U. S. Dist. Ct. for Western Dist. in State v. Zelma Wyche & Madison Parish Election contest.	12 hrs.
Dec. 20,	Bob - pre-trial Moses v. Washington Parish	4 hrs.

Total Hours, November and December 98

RECAPITULATION

Balance due from October statement	$ 884.48
Expenses - November and December	374.41
December and January retainers	800.00
Hours in excess of retainer 18	180.00
TOTAL DUE US	$2,238.89

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Robert

ROBERT F. COLLINS

RFC:vl

[n.d.]

From the desk of

☐ ROBERT F. COLLINS
☒ NILS R. DOUGLAS
☐ LOLIS E. ELIE

Dear Marv:

Thanks for your kind remarks re Warren. I am flattered. We have received copies (I had already ordered 1). Core seems to have done well by him. The N.A.A.C.P. will not be pleased. I have been having a flood of free Criminal cases from our parish. We have just been appointed to a murder case, I am preparing a brief in another free case for the State Sp. Ct, and the Inc Fund is preparing a brief on the Barksdale Rape Case, Bessie is in the hospital (she has conceived about 2 months but can't retain her food), West is acting up in Baton Rouge.

Nils
S

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113
523-5197

file

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 XXX DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

March 22, 1967

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOUIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.R.E.
150 Nassau St.
New York, N. Y.

Marv,

Attended I.U.E. Henry Schwartzchild was there and he made a public pitch in the workshop for international funds from the union as against an invitation by Abramson to the locals to contribute to L.C.D.C. Abramson rebuffed him slightly. The 2 people to see there, I suggest, are Mrs. Weyand and Mr. Lowenthal. Mrs. Weyand, a lawyer, was married to the N.A.A.C.P. Washington legislative advisor who is now deceased. She was in charge of the N.L.R.B's Supreme Court docket at one time. She also has some deep feelings about minorities in addition to having worked on a number of major constitutional law cases. Obviously she is N.A.A.C.P. oriented. She is not as active now as she has been. Lowenthal I'm told actually runs the I.U.E. He seems to be a warm fellow the kind who might be approached. Henry is a very colorful speaker. My performance was competent but not superior.

Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Nils

NILS R. DOUGLAS

NRD/vl

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

April 1, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
For Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
Room 1717
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin,

We last reported to you on December 29, 1966; we feel certain that Nils told you about our decision to discontinue our efforts regarding reapportionment.

Since our last statement we have incurred the following expenses:

Maps in connection with reapportionment	$ 5.20
Sandra Aronson statistical services	100.00
Final reapportionment expenses	$105.20
Telephone, Travel and Court Cost	
Court of Appeals	25.00
Nils, Bogalusa	10.00
Bob, Jacksonville- including R & B	106.82
Lolis, Washington, D. C., including R & B	170.00
Telephone - December through February statements enclosed	284.00
	$700.00

During the months of January and February our time did not exceed the hours covered by the retainer hence no itemization of services.

Pd 1/5/67
Check No. 1626

Narrative of services performed in March:

March 8	Research on Jackson, Claiborne & Monroe cases	6 hrs.
March 9	Bob - trip to Jacksonville re 5th Circuit En Banc session on Jackson, Claiborne & Monroe School cases, conferred with Carl Rachlin and briefed him on argument to be made before court also conferred with Norm Amaker & Jim Nabrit of LDF Staff	12 hrs.
March 10	Bob - appeared with Carl and other attorneys before the 5th circuit on school cases	16 hrs.
March 15	Lolis - On March 15 at 3:30 P.M. Sobol, and L.C.D.C. attorney notified us that Crown-Zellerbach had pulled A. Z. Young and Robert Hicks off their jobs and told them that they were wanted in Washington, D. C. for meetings with the Department of Labor, Contract Compliance Division, they were given spending money, and hotel reservations were made for them at Crown Zellerbach expense; we were suspicious of this trip and felt that such meetings could do great violence to our two suits pending against Crown Zellerbach and the unions, with this in mind we sent Lolis to Washington with Hicks & Young. He conferred with them at length before the meeting when the meeting started he was permitted to enter the room where the meeting was to be held, but was asked to leave before the meeting started, Lolis protested but to no avail. He did advise them in between meetings which went on for 3 days. On March 17, we received a call from Judge Heebe who told us to come down and discuss dismission our suits because of the pending nogotiations in Washington. When the judge was informed that Lolis was in Washington and that we were denied representation in the meetings he refused to dismiss the suit. He further stated that in the absence of an agreement by counsel that the negotiations in Washington eliminated the need for the suit and a further stipulation that by consent of counsel the agreement between Crown, the union and the government would become the judgement of the Court, he would not dismiss the suit. Crown's attorney would not agree to this, so our suit is still alive and we feel that we dele defeated a conspiracy to give us less than our cl clients are entitled to under the law.	30 hrs.

March 16	Bob - conference with Dick Sobol & analysis of Mason Hall v. Berry et al (police brutality case) It was decided that we should take the necessary steps to get the case dismissed. Filing of the suit has had a substantial effect upon improving police practices in the Monroe area but our research and analysis of provable facts indicated that we could not get a judgment against the police. I therefore took the necessary steps over several days to get the suit dismissed, each party to pay his own costs.	4 hrs.
March 20	Bob - Pressley et al v. Library Board of Monroe et al - this is the case which resulted in the desegregation of the Monroe Library and other public facilities before the civil rights act took effect. However, the case was still on the docket. We took the necessary steps to file joint motion to dismiss, both sides to pay all costs.	2 hrs.
March 30	Bob - work with John Fox (LCDC volunteer) on case involving refusal to accommodate Negroes at New Orleans Bowling Alley	3 hrs.
March 31	Bob - conference with clients who went to above bowling alley on last night and were again refused service, got facts, signed affidavits & retainer and we start preporation of suit.	2 hrs.
	Total Hours	75 hrs.

RECAPITULATION

Expenses	$700.00	$ 700.00
Total hours 75 @ $10.00	750.00	
March retainer	-400.00	350.00
April retainer		1,050.00
April retainer		400.00
TOTAL DUE US		$1,450.00
		+ 400
		1,850.00

Personal regards,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY: Robert F. Collins
ROBERT F. COLLINS

May 1, 1967

Robert F. Collins
Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglas Life Insurance Bldg.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed please find check No. 1626 in the amount of $1,850.00 which is in payment of your statement of April 1, 1967.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Florence Pilgrim
for
Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure:

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
221 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOUIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

May 11, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.
150 Nassau St.
New York, New York 10038

Marv,

There seemed to be so much confusion at the Randolph Education Fund meeting that the news media would appreciate a clear, position paper, statement from any of the groups that were represented. Perhaps we could swoop the others by getting a national magazine interested in statement.

Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Nils
NILS

NRD/vl

P.S. I trust you don't mind my exploring these areas.

Nils

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

May 12, 1967

COPY

Mr. John O. Fox
Attorney
1100 Federal Bar Bldg.
1815 H. Street N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear John:

Thanks for your letter about the Neighborhood Improvement project you have in mind. I would appreciate it if you would consider helping our (S.E.D.F.) Newark, N. J. welfare rights program.

The Scholarship Education & Defense Fund for Racial Equality has a welfare rights program in Newark which needs "financial, legal and other assistance."

Of course we need as much help as Newark and I leave the choice up to you.

If you choose your original course of action I would appreciate your outlining in detail what information we could send to you.

Give your wife my regards.

Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

NILS R. DOUGLAS

NRD/vl

cc Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.
150 Nassau St.
New York, New York 10038

May 16, 1967

Mr. Nils R. Douglas
Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglas Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Nils:

I don't mind your exploring these areas at all, I just wish that you would be a little more full in your comments. You say the news media would appreciate a clear, position paper, statement from any of the groups. I will be glad to prepare one but I don't have any real idea as to what you have in mind. How about expanding a little.

Also, how about writing a couple of paragraphs on your impression of the meeting with Bill Josephson.

Will I see you in Washington for the ADA meeting?

My best to everyone.

Cordially,

Marv Rich

MR/lp
Enclosure: Check for $127.82

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

June 1, 1967

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
For Racial Equality
150 Nassau Street
Room 1717
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin,

Thank your for your check of $1,850.00 covering our expenses through March 31 together with our April and May retainer.

Since our last statement, we have incurred the following expenses:

Long distance telephone calls (statements enclosed) March, April	$219.22
Dave Dennis - amounts paid by us for Reapportionment work - Feb. & March,1967	255.00
Filing costs Adams V. Fazzio (Apr. 3)	15.00
U. S. Marshal - Adams V Fazzio (Apr. 3)	30.00
Subpoena of witnesses	12.80
Filing - Moore V. Winn Parish (May 3)	15.00
U. S. Marshal - Moore V. Winn Parish (May 3)	25.00
U. S. District Court - filing fee - East and WestFeliciana appeal	10.00
Travel	
Bob - trip expenses - Monroe, La. April 5	42.80
Bob - trip to Baton Rouge, La. April 28	10.00
Nils - trip to Lafayette, La.-Southern Consumers Advisory Bd. meeting - May 26	30.00
	$ 664.82

Narrative of Services performed in April and May

April 1	Bob - research & Preparation - Adams V. Fazzio	4 hrs.
April 4	Bob - Preparation for hearing on motions in Scott V. Davis (suit against mayorrof Ferriday) & motions for additional relief in Ouichita, Madison & Concordia Parish cases	6 hrs.
April 5	Bob - Appearance in Federal court in Monere on above cases - Judge required filing of additional memorancum in Scott V. Davis. He adopted order of 5th Circuit in Jefferson case and made it applicable to all school cases pending in Monore Division.	12 hrs.
April 6	Bob - Research and Preparation - Adams V. Fazzio Bowling Lanes	8 hrs.
April 7	Bob - Appearance - Federal Court - Adams V. Fazzio - hearing on motion for preliminary injunction - court heard arguments continued case for evidentiary hearing to April 13	4 hrs.
April 7	Lolis - preparation of papers for additional relief - Washington Parish School case	7 hrs.
April 11, 12	Preparation of witnesses - Adams V. Fazzio	4 hrs.
April 11	Lolis - Conference with Judge Heebe on Washington Parish Contempt case	4 hrs.
April 13	Bob - Research & Evidentiary hearing Adams V. Fazzio	8 hrs.
April 17	Lolis - Conference with Crown Zellerbach Officials on job discrimination	6 hrs.
April 24	Nils - Conference with Sobol, Fr. McKnight Juneau & Booker re Southern Soncumers case	4 hrs.
April 27	Bob- Research and preparation - East & West Feliciana Parish School cases - motions for additional relief based on Jefferson case	6 hrs.
April 28	Bob - trip to Baton Rouge - argued motions in East & West Feliciana cases Before Judge West	8 hrs.

Contd/3

May 2	Bob - Work on Moore V Winn Parish School Board (New suit to integrate schools)	2 hrs.
May 2-3	Bob - Research & Preparation - State V. Robert Lewis (appeal of conviction of Ferriday Civil Rights Leader)	10 hrs.
May 3	Lolis - Pre trial Converence Washington Parish contempt case	4 hrs.
May 4	Bob - Research & Argument of State V. Lewis before La. State Supreme Court	4 hrs.
May 99	Bob - Work on Moore V. Winn Parish, conference with T. J. Smith, plaintiff in St. Tammany Parish School case re additional relief.	4 hrs.
May 12	Lolis - Pre trial converence Washington Parish contempt case	4 hrs.
May 20, 21, 22	Lolis - Prepared witnesses for hearing on contempt against the school board	22 hrs.
May 23	Lolis - Trial on Contempt	11 hrs.
May 26	Bob - conference with Judge Rubin and opposing counsel re stay of injunction pending appeal - denied - Conference with Judge Ainsworth and o opposing counsel re stay: It was virtually agreed that o that our clients would not act until after 5th circuit panel acted on Monday	3 hrs.
May 29 30	Lolis - Trial on contempt rule	20 hrs.
May 31	Bob - conference with Judge Rubin and opposing counsel, we filed motion for contempt when Fazzio closed snack bar and refused to permit Negroes to Bowl - defendants filed motion to vacate injunction set for June 6.	2 hrs.
	Total Hours	165 Hrs.

In reference to trial on contempt rule case on May 29 and 30 as listed above:

This case involved conplaints by nine of fifteen Negro children who integrated Varnado High in Washington Parish- they entered in January and from the date of their admission suffered indignities such as a separate table at lunch time, separation at Physical Education, separate entrance, separate busses, and general abuses by teachers and students - the judge is holding a post trial conference on this case on June 2, 1967.

Contd/4

RECAPITULATION

Expenses		664.82
Total hours @ $10 - 165	1,650.00	
Less April and May retainer	800.00	
		850.00
June retainer		400.00
Total due us		1,914.82

Yours sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Robert F. Collins

ROBERT F. COLLINS

RFC:jeb

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

July 5, 1967

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mrs. Nannette Sachs
SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE
FUND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY
150 Nassau St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Nannette:

I received a letter today from Dona Richards who tells me that the SEDF has granted her a $600 scholarship. Please accept my thanks for your assistance in this matter.

I, also received word from Margrett Ford that her application was denied. Please accept my thanks for your efforts on her behalf.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Nils

NILS R. DOUGLAS

NR/jj

July 12, 1967

Lolis Elie, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Lolis:

I am enclosing your retainer for the month of July. I will try to scrape up the money for your bill a little later.

I will arrive in New Orleans via Eastern Flight #241Y from Atlanta, Georgia at 11:17 a.m. on Thursday, July 20th. I will be leaving early Friday morning (6:30 a.m.) for Jackson, Mississippi. Will talk to you then about many things.

Cordially,

Marv

Enclosure: (1)
check # 1890

August 9, 1967

Robert F. Collins, Esq.
COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
201 Douglass Life Insurance Bldg.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is a check for $1,000 on the account of $1,514.82 which we owe you. As you know, August is very difficult for us since we must pay advanced registration fees for many of our scholarship students.

I will try to clear up the balance of the bill ($514.82) as soon as I can.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure as stated
check # 1973

September 13, 1967

Nils Douglas, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Douglas:

Enclosed, please find our check in the amount of $400.00, retainer fees for the month of September.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Jacqueline Turner
Executive Secretary

Enclosure as stated
check #2101

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

September 30, 1967

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1967
SEDF

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
For Racial Equality
150 Nassau St.
Room 1717
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

Our last statement to you was dated June 1, 1967. This statement and report will cover the period June 1, through September 30, 1967.

Long Distance telephone calls (statements enclosed) excluding certain calls as indicated enclosed statement for May, June, July, August)	445.49 63.35
Net	382.14
Travel Expenses	
Bob - trip to Baton Rouge, July 21	10.00
Lolis - trip to Bogalusa	10.00
Lolis - trip to Varnado, La.	10.00
	30.00

During the months of June, July and August our time did not exceed the hours covered by the retainer hence no itemization of services.

Balance due from statement of June 1.	514.82

Narrative of Services performed in September

Bob- My major civil rights project for the month of September could be called "operation effectiveness." As you are no doubt aware, we are associated in 12 school desegregation cases involving 10 parish school boards, and 2 city school boards, namely, Winn, Union, Claiborne, Jackson, St. Tammany, Ouchita, Washington, Concordia, East Feliciana, West Feliciana Parishes and Monroe, La. and Bogalusa, La. All of the prior existing decrees in these cases were updated to conform to the decree in the Jefferson case. During the last month we have been making direct contact with the Negro leaders in the various parishes and cities involved to determine just how effectively school desegregation was taking place. This has involved some interviews in the office, some long distance telephone calls and we have had the services of a civil rights worker who has gone into the various communities to interview and get signed statements in the cases of flagrant violations of the court orders. It is our intention to negotiate with school boards in some cases but ultimately to bring contempt actions in those situations where there is evidence of intimidation and pressure against parents and children where they have chosen to integrate a formerly all white school.

I have also participated in a pretrial conference on SOBOL v. PEREZ as well as did research in this matter.

Total 25 hours

Lolis - During the month of September I worked on three important civil rights matters. I spent at least thirty hours on the Crown Zellerbach matter; I participated in several post trial hearings as well as discussions on the desirability of a settlement; I feel certain that we are going to win the case. George Skiffer was convicted of attempted murder, and was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor, the trial was handled by LCDC, I was called in to seek a political solution via the Human Relations Council; I endeavored to get the Governor to agree to pardon Skiffer after the election or to get the Governor to use his influence to get Skiffer's sentence reduced to less than 5 years so that he could get bail pending appeal, ultimately the Governor refused; we then went to federal court and got the federal court to give Skiffer bail; our interest in this case stemmed from the fact that Skiffer is active in civil rights in the Bogalusa area and further there was no evidence against him. I spent at least 20 hours on the Skiffer matter. I spent three hours considering the Vanado School situation; I am being urged to bring another contempt action, I lost one last year on the same essential facts; something should be done, the children are still confronted with the same problems. Bob and I spent some 5 hours each on the SOBOL vs. PEREZ, there isn't much to say except Perez is eager to prosecute Sobol.

Total 63 hours

88

Nils -

September 5 - accepted referral of Social Security case from Ernest Morial. Julius JOnes was denied Social Security benefits by the Social Security office. He appealed without an attorney, the appeals board denied his claim. Interview with client. . 2 hrs.

September 8 - preparation for trial. Julius Jones Social Security appeal.

5 hours

September 13 - Trial Judge Heebe, United States District Court Julius Jones vs. Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary Health, Education, and Welfare, matter taken under advisement

3 hours

Collins Hull v. Secretary Health, Education & Welfare

September 2 - interview Collins Hull/re refusal to grant claim for Social Security.

2 hours

September 5 - Research medical report of Appeals Council on Collins Hull case.

2 hours

88
14
102

Grand Total Hours	107

RECAPITULATION

Balance from last statement	514.82
Travel	30.00
Telephone	382.14
October retainer	400.00
Total hours (September) 102 @ $10 less retainer 400	~~1,070.00~~ 1,020
	2,396.96
Less September retainer	400.00
Total Due	1,996.96
	1,596.96

62

Yours sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Robert F Collins

ROBERT F. COLLINS

RFC/jj

October 9, 1967

Robert F. Collins, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Collins:

Your financial statement covering the period June 1 through September 30, 1967 has been received. However, a copy of the telephone statements totalling $382.14 was not included with this statement as indicated.

In addition, Mr. Rich found an error in adding up the total number of hours. Total number of hours should be 102 rather than 107 as indicated. Below is a revised recapitulation of the financial statement:

Balance from last statement	514.82	
Travel	30.00	
Telephone	382.14	
October retainer	400.00	Paid
Total Hours (September) 102 @ $10 per	1020.00	
	2346.96	
Less September retainer	400.00	
Total Due	1946.96	

Sincerely yours,

Jacqueline Turner
Executive Secretary

November 3, 1967

Robert F. Collins, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Bldg.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thank you for the telephone bills received on October 16th.

Enclosed, please find two checks representing the following: Check #2272 - $400.00 - November retainer; check #2273 - $514.82 - Balance due from statement of June 1, 1967. There is still due an unpaid balance of $1432.14 covering the period June 1 through September 30, 1967.

Sincerely yours,

Jacqueline Turner (Mrs.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures as stated

October 9, 1967

Nils Douglas, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Douglas:

Just a note to let you know that your fourth notice received from the St. Moritz was an error on their part. Our check covering the amount due was forwarded to them in mid August with a note asking that we be contacted should they have any questions. In talking with the credit manager after receiving the notice sent to you, he said the check was lost, people were on vacation, people had left, etc., which was why you had received the notice. Apparently he found the check, for we have received it back from our bank and it was cashed by the St. Moritz, so all is now well.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Turner

August 14, 1967

Nils Douglas, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
201 Douglass Life Insurance Bldg.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Nils:

I have enclosed a copy of the new Welfare Rights Manual with your picture and the quotation from you. I hope to hell you don't disapprove. I think the manual is attractive and Shirley reports that the clients in her classes are very pleased with it. Eighteen thousand copies will be distributed in the next few months.

There will be another meeting of the Southern Consumers Cooperative Advisory Board on Saturday, August 26, 1967 in McComb, Mississippi at the Elk Hall Rest on Summitt Street. Can you make it? I don't have the time yet, but I will send this information on to you as soon as I get it. It looks as if we will do a good deal of the training for them. Rennie reached agreement with Father McKnight and John Zippert last week. Will this be okay?

The School Board Seminar is coming along well. I will write about that a little later. My best to everyone.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Dictated but not read in his absence

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1967
SEDF

October 11, 1967

Miss Jacqueline Turner
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Turner:

Thank you for your note of October 9th, it was a pleasure hearing from you and to know that all is well.

Enclosed are the telephone bills mentioned in our letter of September 30th.

Yours sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Robert F Collins
ROBERT F.COLLINS

RFC/jj

Enclosure

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

December 9, 1967

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. Marvin Rich
Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality
150 Nassau St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Marvin:

We last reported to you on September 30; October wasn't especially eventful, but much of November was devoted to representing Ernest Morial who is the first Negro to gain the Democratic nomination to the Louisiana House of Representatives since reconstruction. This is tantamount to election, since there will be no Republican opposition in the February, 1968 general election.

Morial was challenged by Stephen K. Daley, a white unsuccessful candidate for the seat Morial won, the basis of the suit against Morial was that Morial did notlive in the district from which he was nominated, (like Kennedy in New York), in any event we won in the trial court, they took an appeal and we won in the Court of Appeals, on Monday we received a copy of an application for writs to the State Supreme Court and on Monday evening we were informed that writs had been denied, so Louisiana will definitely have one Negro Legislator.

The other case that required a great portion of our time was Ellis Hull vs. Rev. A. L. Davis, both the parties are Negroes, Hull was an unsuccessful candidate who we think was paid by the white political structure to bring an action challenging Davis, Davis is in the second primary against the white incumbent and he has an excellent chance of winning. In any event we won and Hull did not take an appeal.

We know that it is fair to state that from November 9 to November 29, Lolis and I worked on the Davis and Morial cases almost exclusively, our most conservative estimate of the time devoted to those two cases would be Lolis 125, Bob 90; we have enclosed newsclippings as well as the papers filed in both these matters.

We incurred the following expenses since our last statement:

(cont.)

Court Cost (Hull vs. Davis)	42.05
Telephone	74.85
Total expenses	116.90
Hours in November 215 at 10	2,150.00
Previous balance	1,432.00
Total	3,698.90
Less November retainer	400.00
Total due	3,298.90

~~215~~

1750
42.05
74.85
1866.90

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Bob

ROBERT F. COLLINS

RFC/jj

COPY

December 19, 1967

Nils Douglas, Esq.
Collins, Douglas and Elie
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Nils:

Enclosed is a proposed schedule of Board meetings for the coming year. Please indicate if this meets with your approval. I think it would be helpful if you came up the day before the meeting rather than staying over the day after the meetings. This way we could spend more time discussing just what we want to get out of the meeting.

Income is very high, but the level of debts was so great that we are not really out of the woods yet. Ford indicated that they would not have another officers meeting until shortly after the first of the year, so we have to sit and wait. We will do alright in January. We have already been promised $15,000 from the Field Foundation and at least $8,000 from the Shanti Foundation. But, February will be rough again since that is when we send out the second semester scholarships.

The s The series of workshops we ran for CDGM in Mississippi during December were top-notch. I only wish there were a similar group in Louisiana. But I think between CDGM's wide representation, its adequate funding and our ability to do a job, we have something going.

Write me your evaluations of the Louisiana elections.

Cordially,

Marvin

December 19, 1967

Robert Collins, Esq.
Collins, Douglas and Elie
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is our check for $1432.14. I wish we could clear up the total amount due, but it is just not possible at this time. I am glad to see that you were successful in the Morial and Davis cases. I have the feeling that we are going to be more and more involved in cases of this type as we push the electoral process.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure:
check #2385
check #2401

P.S. Also enclosed is your retainer for December in the amount of $400.

COPY

eceived the checks, Thanks Also a Merry Xmas to ou and yours. I can only give you an valuation of the 9th ward situation and some Highlights of the Morial election and the Davis attempt.

9th ward.

ou will recall that when we last spoke there were 5 Negroes in the 2nd Primary for 8 seats on the Parish Committee. ~~We discussed with~~ ~~with comps~~ We pulled down 3 of our candidates ~~and~~ thus Amedee Jr. was elected. The remaining Negro - Daliet (Secty-Treas of ILA 1419) was in a position to then be elected by requesting a white candidate to withdraw. Since he has continuously supported Hessler - and the Mayor it would seem to have been a small thing to ask for. The Mayor said he did not control any of the candidates - that the candidates were Hessler people — Hessler said that the candidates were the Mayors people. In short nothing was ever done. The maddening thing is that Daliet continued to support these people in the second primary after they refused to give him the help he needed. Even worse than this is the fact that:

① Our candidates withdrew after it was too late to take their names off the ballots.

② In spite of the fact that 3 candidates were elected the voting machines were not changed so that one would vote for 5 instead of 8 candidates.

③ Therefore on our ballots (Soul) we put the 3 candidate who were elected plus the 3 who had withdrawn making the only live candidate on our ballot Daliet and another white.

④ Daliet did not follow this - he had several live candidates on his ballot thus ~~did~~ helping to defeat himself.

State Central Committee

In desperation and in an attempt to work something out on the State Central 'ommittee race I went to see Gallenfrance. Nothing was accomplished except that my attitude changed - I was willing to make a compact with the devil if we had the remotest chance of securing our goal. We even toyed with the idea of switching sides. Nonetheless we stayed with Kiefer the House of Rep candidate whom ~~he~~ we had supported in the first primary and he won. The margin of victory was supplied by us (Soul) Out of 21 predominantly or substantially Negro precincts we carried 11 by a much greater margin than the 10 precincts DiMaggio carried the total vote in the 21 precincts was Kiefer 3,475 DeMaggio 2,610. The significant fact is that the only Negro group to support Kiefer was our group - We opposed A.L. Davis (O.P.P.V.L.), Chink Henry (CCIVL) Mrs. Lude and E. J. Morris.

I felt I had been abused from all sides including A.L. Davis — Clint Penny and my own people. The victory affords us the opportunity to keep the people together. Gallinghouse — who was appointed by the Gov — will be subject to securing approval of the City Council in 1970 for reappointment. He does not feel he can secure this. additionally since he plans to run for some public office he must quit 1 year before running for office. He cannot win without Negro support. He has indicated that he plans to open up a registration office in the 9th Ward in a Negro section and let us name the girl to work in there. This cannot be done until an act of the legislature is passed — and it does not meet until May. — I hope he's not pulling my leg. — If we can load up the registration — Maybe S.E.D.F is interested in helping implement this plan. The upshot of all of this is Kiefer — Gallinghouse — Steve (The Civil Sheriff appointed by the Gov.) Boe, and Kelly form the basis of a new political force in the 9th Ward against Ciaccio — Hessler. The only Negroes lined up with Gallinghouse is our group — We hope to get more. P.S. Gallinghouse does have a lot of citizen council contacts

nis

74.85
42.05
116.90

1866.90
116.90
1750

January 5, 1968

Robert Collins, Esq.
Collins, Douglas and Elie
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Bob:

Enclosed, please find two checks for the following:

Checks #2475 - $400 January retainer
Check #2480 - $1866.90 per your 12/9/67 statement ($42.05 court cost Hull vs Davis, $74.85 telephone and $1750-hours in November 215-less 40 hours).

If you have any questions, give me a call.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosures as stated

Dear Marvin

My calender is open on Feb 10-12 concerning the ADA Washington meet. I'm not sure whether I will be able to attend.

On Monday 1/22 Lolis and Bob testified in Sobol. All day Tuesday was spent in attempting unsuccessfully to negotiate the case away. Wednesday the trial resumed and it is now recessed until Monday. It is quite clear that Sobol will not go to jail. It is equally clear that the statute charging him with practicing without a license will be upheld and it seems clear that some modus operandi will be outlined by the court so that LCDC for a short while will be able to continue in La. without jeopardy. The whole trial is a satire – Imagine Amsterdam & Sobol against Sessions & Wood Brown of the State Bar Association. Note the Villain Perez – the three Honorable Judges – the self sacrificing Negro attorneys
(over)

[illegible]

OTHERS TESTIFY

[illegible] Negro attorney [illegible] Civil Rights [illegible]

[illegible] of the Civil Rights Act," Collins added.

Pomerleau brought out that there was no question of [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Duncan was that [illegible] in a very bad [illegible] case.

Pomerleau also sought to show [illegible] that he is an expert in [illegible] cases and that [illegible] other New Orleans Negro attorneys are experts in this [illegible]

[illegible] attorneys in New Orleans [illegible] Negro [illegible]

[illegible]

They Allege Harassment in Rights Cases

Two New Orleans white attorneys testified Wednesday in federal court that they were subjects of harassment in connection with their handling of civil rights cases.

They also testified that in their opinion there is a need for out-of-state attorneys to press civil rights litigation in Louisiana.

The testimony came from Benjamin E. Smith and John P. Nelson, both active in civil rights cases here for many years.

They were called as witnesses in the case of Richard Sobol, a Washington, D.C., attorney who has been active in civil rights work here for the past year and a half as staff counsel for the Lawyers Constituitonal Defense Committee, a civil rights lawyers group active in the South since 1964.

LAW ATTACKED

Sobol is suing Plaquemines Parish officials to prevent his prosecution on a charge of practicing law without a license. He is also attacking constitutionality of the Louisiana statute which regulates the practice of law.

The case is being heard by a special three-judge court composed of Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and Fred J. Cassibry.

Sobol was arrested in January, 1967, as he left the Plaquemines Parish courthouse. At that time he had conferred with Judge Eugene Leon of the 25th Judicial District about an appeal for Gary Duncan, a Negro who was convicted of simple battery.

At the conclusion of the testimony of Smith and Nelson the case was recessed until Monday at 10 a. m. The recess was necessary because of prior commitments of the judges and several attorneys in the case. It is expected to last throughout next week.

After Smith took the stand at the beginning of the court's afternoon session he testified under questioning by Alvin Bronstein, attorney for Sobol and the LCDC, that he began civil rights work in 1954 and handled cases in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. He said that he is not licensed to practice in Alabama or Mississippi.

Smith told the court that harassment and hostility he encountered since starting civil rights work was in the form of crank telephone calls to himself and his family and hate letters.

He also claimed that Negroes who do civil rights work and whites active in the civil rights movements are generally unable to obtain competent legal aid in rural localities.

Smith also testified that in his opinion Negroes have a lack of confidence in white attorneys practicing in their particular parishes because in many cases these attorneys are connected with management interests or law enforcement.

He asserted that there is "most definitely" a need for the work Sobol is doing in Louisiana and that this need will exist for some time in the future.

In addition to the need for out-of-state attorneys, there is a need for in-state lawyers to do civil rights work, he added.

NUMBER AT ISSUE

Under cross examination by Sidney W. Provensal Jr., Smith denied that there are many Louisiana admitted attorneys who not only can but would capably handle the work Sobol is doing. He said that there are possibly a half dozen.

Questioned by Cicero Sessions, representing the Louisiana State Bar Association, which has entered the case on the side of the defense in order to defend the Louisiana statute, Smith said that he would be reluctant to practice civil rights law in Plaquemines Parish but would do it if it became necessary.

Nelson also said that he received crank telephone calls and letters since becoming engaged in rights work.

He explained that the harassment was directed particularly towards his personal and professional integrity.

"People say you are anti-American and a Communist," he asserted.

"No one will stop you on the street but I've been confronted in a restaurant and asked 'What makes you tick?' or 'What's your problem?' " he testified.

NEED ALLEGED

He also said that the average Negro in Louisiana has little confidence in the average white attorney who handles civil rights cases and that there is a need for Sobol's work.

Attorneys for Sobol are seeking to show that Sobol is not a permanent resident of Louisiana and that his work is vital because there are not enough attorneys admitted to practice here to adequately handle rights cases.

Provensal, representing Leander H. Perez Sr., former president of the Plaquemines Parish Counsel and segregation leader, and other parish officials, along with LSBA attorneys and those representing other intervening groups contend hat Negroes are adequately represented.

OTHERS TESTIFY

Others who testified Wednesday included Robert Collins, a Negro attorney and member of Collins, Douglas and Elie, a firm active in civil rights work, and Prof. Michael David Devito of the Emory University law school.

Collins was under cross examination by Provensal when he took the witness stand at the beginning of the morning session.

He testified that neither Duncan nor his family made any payments to his firm for representation in the Plaquemines Parish case.

Collins testified that Sobol was needed in the case because he is an expert in the field of constitutional law.

Collins told the court that discussions about Sobol joining his firm as a partner were never finalized because Sobol was in New Orleans temporarily and on leave from a prominent Washington, D.C., law firm. He added that Sobol is now making $15,000 a year but could make two or three times that much with the Washington firm.

Questioned by Provensal about treatment he received in Plaquemines Parish, Collins admitted that everyone was cordial; but he said, "It was not like going to someone's home and having the red carpet rolled out."

sphere. For instance, when I go into the Plaquemines courthouse I find segregated washrooms and drinking fountains and this was long after the passage of the Civil Rights Act," Collins added.

Provensal brought out that there was no question of brutality or indication that Duncan was treated any different than any other defendant when his case was appealed. He made the point that the only defense made for Duncan was that involving his right to a jury trial in a misdemeanor case,

Provensal also sought to show that Collins' partner, Lolis Elie, testified that he is an expert in civil rights cases and that several other New Orleans Negro attorneys are experts in this field.

"Do you contend that white attorneys in New Orleans do not adequately represent Negro clients?" Provensal asked Collins.

Collins hesitated a moment and answered, "Some do and some do not."

Collins also claimed while on the stand that he introduced Sobol to Judge Leon as an out-of-state attorney, that the judge acquiesced, and the matter was not pursued.

Questioned by Wood Brown III, an LSBA atotorney, as to why the Duncan case was considered a civil rights case, Collins testified that the government succeeded in desegregating Plaquemines public schools incidents in which Negro stu- and that there was a series of dentos were beaten by white students.

FIGHT ALLEGED

Provensal entered an objection ato this pointo claiming that he knew this to be untrue: but Collins continued and said that Duncan was driving past a school when he saw two Negro students approached by white students and he wanted to get them away from the fight.

Duncan's battery charge grew out of this incident.

Collins also toestified that he

is fearful of losing his license to practice if he takes part in civil rights cases. Elie testified earlier that he also fears loss of his license.

Under examination by John P. Dowling of the Criminal Courts Bar Association Collins was asked why no action was taken in federal court to enjoin Duncan's prosecution in Plaquemines as is being done in Sobol's case.

Collins replied that there were questions of federal jurisdiction involved, and it was a matter of judgment.

Collins denied that the Duncan matter was a test case at the expense of Duncan's rights.

LETTERS ENTERED

On redirect examination, Bronstein introduced into the record correspondence involving a case which resulted in desegregation of the Washington-St. Tammany Charity Hospital in which Dowling and an associate represented persons seeking desegregation.

Bronstein told the court that the letters showed that a year after a judgment was entered there was no compliance with the order and that Dowling and his associate refused an offer of assistance from the Collins firm or the LCDF.

Dowling made a statement for the record asserting that it was the purpose of his associate and himself only to effect desegregation of the hospital, not to continue policing it after the court order was entered.

Asked why he was apprehensive about Negro lawyers going into Plaquemines Parish to practice law, Collins testified that he knew of two bad experiences of Earl Amadee and A. M. Trudeau, two Negro attorneys.

He added that when they went to Plaquemines to represent clients they found when they got to the courthouse that their clients were tried and convicted and fined before they got there.

Judge Ainsworth commented that this was hearsay and that he would give it little weight in arriving at a decision.

STUDY MADE

Bronstein's next witness was Prof. Devito, associate professor of law at Emory University, who told the court that he made a study of the role of out-of-state attorneys in unpopular causes.

He explained that his study was narrowed to the field of civil rights and that he used the Race Relations Reporter as a source of information and attempted a statistical analysis of times out-of-state attorneys were involved in civil rights cases.

Devito said that it was his purpose to show statistically the importance of out-of-state counsel in such cases.

He testified that the survey covered the period from 1956 to the present and 2,800 cases in the Race Relations Reporter were covered. Of these, he added, 1,900 were found in official or unofficial court reports.

Introduction of the survey was bitterly opposed by Sessions and Provensal, but was allowed into evidence by the court.

---

kill my practice in [illegible], the witness added.

He said that his first contact with Sobol and Bronstein was when he was arrested and charged with burglary and assault in connection with his investigation of a civil rights complaint at a 24-hour truck stop in Tallulah.

---

at a meeting of a local bar group he asked that the organization develop a symposium for attorneys to discuss "direct action and passive resistance" which he termed civil rights action.

DROPPED FROM GROUP

He said that this meeting was in December of 1963, and on the following day he was notified

ACCORD HINTED IN SOBOL CASE

Settlement in Chambers May Be Possible

Attorneys on several sides in the Richard B. Sobol case discussed the possibility of a settlement in chambers with three federal judges here Tuesday afternoon.

Sobol, a Washington, D. C. lawyer, is suing Plaquemines Parish to prevent his prosecution there for practicing law without a license. His arrest there occurred in January, 1967.

Sobol, chief staff counsel of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, is also attempting to have declared unconstitutional a state law which regulates the practice of law by out-of-state attorneys.

In day-long testimony on Monday, attorney Lolis Elie of New Orleans testified of the difficulty civil rights workers had in getting Louisiana lawyers to represent them.

He said that is why LCDC lawyers came to the South.

Elie's partner, attorney Robert F. Collins, testified briefly Monday and was to take the stand Tuesday but no testimony was heard.

Attorneys spent the day talking privately with U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. and U.S. District Court Judges Fred J. Cassibry and Frederick J. R. Heebe.

The case at present is scheduled to resume at 10 a. m. Wednesday, for testimony or agreement on a settlement.

The Louisiana State Bar Association, U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Courts Bar Assn. and 30 law firms from around the nation have intervened or filed briefs in this case.

---

kill my practice in Tallulah," the witness added.

He said that his first contact with Sobol and Bronstein was when he was arrested and charged with burglary and assault in connection with his investigation of a civil rights complaint at a 24-hour truck stop in Tallulah.

---

with little success but later at a meeting of a local bar group he asked that the organization develop a symposium for attorneys to discuss "direct action and passive resistance" which he termed civil rights action.

DROPPED FROM GROUP

He said that this meeting was in December of 1963, and on the following day he was notified

ACCORD HINTED IN SOBOL CASE

Settlement in Chambers May Be Possible

Attorneys on several sides in the Richard B. Sobol case discussed the possibility of a settlement in chambers with three federal judges here Tuesday afternoon.

Sobol, a Washington, D. C. lawyer, is suing Plaquemines Parish to prevent his prosecution there for practicing law without a license. His arrest there occurred in January, 1967.

Sobol, chief staff counsel of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, is also attempting to have declared unconstitutional a state law which regulates the practice of law by out-of-state attorneys.

In day-long testimony on Monday, attorney Lolis Elie of New Orleans testified of the difficulty civil rights workers had in getting Louisiana lawyers to represent them.

He said that is why LCDC lawyers came to the South.

Elie's partner, attorney Robert F. Collins, testified briefly Monday and was to take the stand Tuesday but no testimony was heard.

Attorneys spent the day talking privately with U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. and U.S. District Court Judges Fred J. Cassibry and Frederick J. R. Heebe.

The case at present is scheduled to resume at 10 a. m. Wednesday, for testimony or agreement on a settlement.

The Louisiana State Bar Association, U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Courts Bar Assn. and 30 law firms from around the nation have intervened or filed briefs in this case.

Time's - Picayune - New Orleans, La.
January 23, 1968

STATE LAWYERS SAID BYPASSED

Lack of Confidence in Rights Cases Cited

A local attorney testified in a special three - judge federal court here Monday that lack of confidence in most Louisiana lawyers caused out-of-state lawyers to be brought in to defend civil rights workers.

Attorney Lolis Elie, a Negro, said that because of "social pressures" very few local white lawyers would help in such cases.

Elie was on the stand almost all day in the case brought by Washington, D. C., attorney Richard B. Sobel against Plaquemines Parish authorities.

Sobol was arrested in that parish a year ago for practicing law without a license.

AFTER CONFERENCE

This occurred after a conference with Judge Eugene E. Leon of the 25th Judicial District Court about an appeal for a client of Sobol's in a civil rights case.

Sobol's case attacks the constitutionality of Louisiana law which regulates practice by out-of-state attorneys.

He is a member of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, which has sent many attorneys into the South since 1964 to offer free legal defense for defendants in civil rights cases.

Elie, who practices here with two other attorneys, Robert F. Collins and Nils Douglas, said they encountered harassment in various parts of the state during handling of 500-600 civil rights cases in the past few years.

RARICK ACCUSED

He said that Congressman John Rarick, a former state judge in Louisiana, displayed a Ku Klux Klan flag in his courtroom, made insulting remarks about Negroes and pointed to a tree outside, saying that a Negro deputy sheriff had been lynched there 50 years ago.

He said he and his partners considered carefully before going into Plaquemines Parish to represent a client.

Elie testified, "John Dowling told us the harassment would be different if we went there—that Mr. Leander Perez would try to plant narcotics on us."

Dowling, an attorney, is representing the Criminal Courts Bar Association in this case.

Leander H. Perez Sr. is a longtime Plaquemines Parish segregation leader and former president of the parish council. His son, Leander Jr., is district attorney of the parish.

Collins, testified also, saying that they were mainly interested in getting LCDC attorneys admitted to practice in federal court here.

IN APPEALS COURT

The case is being heard by U. S. Fifth Circuit of Appeals Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. and U. S. District Court Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and Fred J. Cassibry. It is expected to take several days.

Attorney Alvin J. Bronstein, who is handling Sobol's case, said Sobol will be a witness. Bronstein is chief staff counsel of the LCDC office in Jackson, Miss.

Dowling, who noted that he and one or two other white attorneys successfully handled some civil rights cases, asked Elie if with the LCDC "you wanted to create your own little niche apart from other civil rights groups."

Elie answered that the aim was a separate legal arm to protect those active in civil rights work.

Dowling attempted to show by his questions that some New Orleans attorneys did help civil rights defendants and did successfully prosecute desegregation cases.

In addition to the Criminal Courts Bar Association, the U.S. Department of Justice and the Louisiana State Bar Association have intervened in the case.

MOTION FAILS

Attorney Cicero Sessions, representing the bar association, failed in a motion to have the case dismissed.

However, he agreed with Justice Department Attorney Owen Fiss that Plaquemines Parish should be enjoined from prosecuting Sobol.

The LCDC says this is "the first major federal lawsuit involving the right to practice of out-of-state civil rights lawyers in the South ..."

By his questions, Atty. Sidney W. Provensal Jr., representing Plaquemines Parish, made an early effort to show that Sobol was more than a temporary resident here.

Sobol has moved his family here, obtained credit locally and also a Louisiana driver's license, among other things, Provensal said.

Provensal, noting that Plaquemines Parish was under federal court orders to integrate its schools prior to Sobol's arrest, asked Collins and Elie why they took the Plaquemines case since the Justice Department refused to.

"The Justice Department acts after a pattern of conduct is established. We didn't want that to start," said Collins.

BATTERY CASE

Gary Duncan, convicted by Judge Leon of simple battery, was the client represented by Sobol.

Provensal said there was no evidence to show in the Sobol case that Plaquemines acted in opposition to the federal court's orders regarding school desegregation.

Elie testified that as many as 30 LCDC attorneys from outside of Louisiana in 1964 alone were practicing in state and federal courts in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Elie told Bronstein in court, "They made physical appearances alone in court but they were always in association with us."

He said that prior to Sobol's appearance in Louisiana in 1966 that Harris Davis, admitted to practice in New Jersey but not Louisiana, was associated with Collins, Douglas and Elie for two years.

Collins testified that he told Judge Leon in a juvenile court hearing at Pointe-a-la-Hache that Sobol is a Washington, D.C. lawyer.

He testified further that the main aim had been to get LCDC attorneys admitted to practice in the U.S. District Court of Eastern Louisiana and not in state courts.

Sessions asked Elie repeatedly why he feared reprisal or disbarment by the state bar association.

Elie recounted a social snub by the association once regarding having lunch at a meeting and added about the difficulty of representing Negroes in civil rights cases in rural Louisiana.

However, he testified that he received no threats or orders from the state bar association about his law practice.

Collins called the Duncan case "no isolated assault and battery case" and that they wanted to make a strong legal showing in Plaquemines Parish.

Cross-examination of Collins is expected to resume Tuesday morning.

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1968

Negroes Can't Get Legal Help, Say Rights Leaders

White Attorneys Afraid of Intimidation, Claim

Two Negro civil rights leaders testified Monday in federal district court that Negroes have been unable to receive legal help from white lawyers in their localities because the attorneys fear intimidation and harassment.

Their testimony came in the case of Richard B. Sobol, a Washington, D. C. attorney, who has been taking part in civil rights cases in Louisiana for the past three years as staff counsel for the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, a civil rights lawyers group.

Sobol was arrested Feb. 21, 1967, on a charge of practicing law in Louisiana without a license as he was leaving the Plaquemines Parish courthouse after conferring with Judge Eugene Leon about an appeal for a Negro client who had been convicted of battery in connection with an incident near a recently desegregated school.

THREE-JUDGE COURT

On trial before a special three judge federal court is a suit by Sobol in which he seeks to enjoin his prosecution on that charge.

He also asks that the Louisiana statute governing the practice of law by out-of-state attorneys be declared unconstitutional.

Hearing the case are Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr., of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and Fred J. Cassibry.

Witnesses who gave testimony concerning alleged difficul- on the part of civil rights workers in obtaining services from Louisiana licensed attorneys included A. Z. Young, president of the Bogalusa Voters League and Elmer C. Wyche, Tallulah, president of the Madison Parish Voters League and a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in that parish.

OTHER WITNESSES

Other witnesses during Monday's hearing included Gary Duncan, the client Sobol was representing in Plaquemines when he was arrested, and John P. Nelson Jr., a New Orleans white attorney who has been active in civil rights cases.

Nelson was examined during last week's proceedings but was called back to the witness stand at the beginning of court Monday to conclude his testimony.

Young testified that civil rights activities were increased in Bogalusa in 1965 by the Voters League after the Ku Klux Klan began to intimidate and harass Negroes in the area.

He said that at that time the Congress of Racial Equality came into the picture and brought in out-of-state attorneys of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee to handle suits for school desegregation, desegregation of public accommodations, and other types of litigation.

Young asserted that Negroes were not able to hire lawyers in Bogalusa and added, "I don't believe no lawyer in Bogalusa would have represented them."

FEAR KKK, CLAIM

Asked by Alvin Bronstein, Sobol's attorney, why he believed this to be true, Young said that the lawyers in Bogalusa fear the KKK.

The witness testified that Bronstein, whose LCDC headquarters are in Jackson, Miss., was the first attorney brought to Bogalusa by James Farmer, national director of CORE, after a rights demonstration had been broken up by the KKK.

Young recited a number of rights cases which have been handled by attorneys of the LCDC and asserted that because of federal court injunctions which have been obtained by these attorneys conditions in Bogalusa have changed and rights workers are being given protection by the local police.

'BLACK POWER'

On cross examination by Sidney W. Provensal Jr., attorney for Plaquemines Parish officials, Young denied that he is a "Black Power" advocate.

"I am not a 'Black Power' advocate as such, but I believe in 'Black Power' up to a point," he said.

He also denied that he carried a pistol when he took part in a march from Bogalusa to Baton Rouge last summer when "Black Power" leader H. Rap Brown was scheduled to speak from the Capitol steps.

While being questioned by Cicero C. Sessions, attorney for the Louisiana State Bar Association, an intervenor in the case, Brown claimed that Sobol is "responsible for me and a lot of other Negroes not being dead or in Angola."

NO NEGRO ATTORNEYS

Wyche, a barber by trade and active civil rights worker in the Madison Parish area since 1965, testified that there are no Negro attorneys in the parish and only six or seven white lawyers.

He testified that he approached two of the white attorneys in 1966 in connection with civil rights matters.

Both refused to handle the cases, he said, and one of them told him "if I do it these people in town will kill me."

The other said "that would kill my practice in Tallulah," the witness added.

He said that his first contact with Sobol and Bronstein was when he was arrested and charged with burglary and assault in connection with his investigation of a civil rights complaint at a 24-hour truck stop in Tallulah.

FIRST CONTACT

His first contact with LCDC lawyers, he asserted, was in 1965 when 61 civil rights workers were arrested for integrating a restaurant. If it had not been for the LCDC they would not have had representation, he said.

When asked about the effect of Sobol's arrest on him, Wyche said, "It shook me up because if Mr. Sobol was found guilty and LCDC lawyers were restricted from practicing, the Negroes seeking equal rights would be in a bad fix because they would be unable to get Louisiana lawyers to handle civil rights cases." He added that it would "be about the end" of civil rights work.

Sobol's attorney is seeking to show that there are an inadequate number of Louisiana attorneys willing to do civil rights work and his opponents claim that Negroes are adequately represented by attorneys licensed to practice here

Duncan, a resident of Boothville, described the incident which led to his arrest, claiming that he went to the assistance of his two nephews who were being harassed by four white youths.

SOBOL'S ASSISTANCE

He said that Sobol's assistance was obtained by his mother and father and that he never intended to get a lawyer from Plaquemines Parish "because all he would have done is to get me to plead guilty."

Duncan's conviction is now on appeal before the United States Supreme Court.

During his morning testimony Nelson told of his efforts to organize a Southern Lawyers Legal Defense Fund which he said would have allowed attorneys in the South to act independently without influence from any organization.

He asserted, on questioning by Bronstein, that it was his idea to develop a board to subsidize those attorneys who wanted to handle civil rights cases without interference from outside sources.

Nelson said that these efforts met with little success but later at a meeting of a local bar group he asked that the organization develop a symposium for attorneys to discuss "direct action and passive resistance" which he termed civil rights action.

DROPPED FROM GROUP

He said that this meeting was in December of 1963, and on the following day he was notified

Times-Picayune - N. Orl.
Tuesday, January 30, 1968

that he had been dropped from membership in the organization for being tardy with his dues.

Relating other efforts along these lines, the attorney asserted that after the 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed he went to Leon Sarpy, a former president of the Louisiana State Bar Association, to discuss a program for the bar to volunteer attorneys for civil rights work but heard nothing more about his suggestion.

He added that he then made no further efforts to involve Louisiana lawyers in civil rights matters.

"I realize that no lawyer has to handle a case, but I thought that the profession in Louisiana did not fulfill what I thought to be a responsibility to create an environment for a lawyer who wanted to take one of these cases without the fantastic pressures brought on him, particularly the white lawyer," Nelson asserted.

In answer to further questioning by Bronstein, Nelson voiced the opinion, based on what he said were discussions with Negroes and civil rights workers, that the average Negro in the state has no confidence in the merits of his cause and as a result the Negroes stay away from white lawyers when civil rights issues are involved.

He also expressed the opinion that Sobol's arrest in Plaquemines Parish would deter other white attorneys from handling similar cases in that parish and would also deter Negroes from seeking white attorneys.

Questioned under cross examination by Provensal, the attorney admitted that he has been treated cordially when he practices in Plaquemines and that white attorneys in the New Orleans area will raise all constitutional questions in defense of Negro clients.

But he added, "I do not know that they will raise issues of state action as it regards the Fourteenth Amendment."

He also claimed that his efforts to form a Southern Defense Fund was not to enable lawyers to make fees but merely to provide a fund from which attorneys could receive out-of-pocket expenses.

He told Thomas M. Brahney Jr., an assistant state attorney general, that he wanted the organization to be composed of responsible Southern lawyers, deans of law schools and deans of the bar associations in order to let Negroes know that white lawyers are concerned.

ACCEPTS EXPENSES

Answering the questions of Sessions, Nelson said that he has never made a profit on civil rights cases he has handled but has accepted expenses.

He also admitted that he has never submitted to the House of Delegates of the Louisiana State Bar Association any proposal for an organization such as the type he described on his direct examination.

He added that in one instance he proposed that the bar set up a legal aid office in the Ninth Ward after Hurricane Betsy.

Nelson claimed that the LSBA has refused to cooperate in the operation of the New Orleans Legal Assistance Corporation, an organization set up under auspices of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and added "the bar generally in Louisiana has abdicated any leadership in any way it affected the Negro's quest for equality."

He told the court that in his opinion the state bar has not actively opposed NOLAC but is not cooperating.

SIX LAYMEN ON BOARD

Asked by Sessions if this is not because the organization is under lay control, Nelson replied that as a matter of fact the organization is not under lay control, having six laymen out of 21 members on the board of directors.

Nelson charged that the idea of lay people on the board is "a cloak" the LSBA is using.

Sessions sought to show that in his evaluation Nelson has not taken into consideration any of the legal limitations on the LSBA's ability to do certain things.

The bar association's attorney placed into evidence a letter from John Pat Little, the LSBA's president, stating that the association "cannot participate as it (NOLAC) is presently formed."

Sessions took the position that there are no other grounds for non-cooperation other than the laymen on the organization's board.

Nelson said that the OEO has such regulations and that was the only way the organization could be set up. "It is my opinion that the state bar does not want the program," he asserted, adding that the bar could appoint 10 of the 21 board members.

MONDAY NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM

JANUARY 29, 1968

Orleans Rights Lawyer Backs Sobol at Trial

The trial of a suit by Richard B. Sobol to avoid prosecution in Plaquemines Parish on a charge of illegally practicing law was resumed today before a three-judge federal court with testimony by John P. Nelson, New Orleans attorney active in civil rights cases.

Sobol, a Washington, D. C., attorney, is a member of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, which has sent attorneys into the South since 1964 to offer free legal defense in civil rights cases.

He was charged with illegal practice of law in Plaquemines last year in a school desegregation fight between Negroes and whites of the parish.

SOBOL REPRESENTED Gary Duncan, charged with simple battery. Sobol maintains that at the time of his arrest he was a temporary resident of Louisiana.

Sobol's attorneys have attempted to establish that out-of-state lawyers are necessary to insure adequate representation for civil rights workers.

Nelson said today he has been unsuccessful in attempts to organize a Southern legal defense fund similar to the LCDC, which Sobol was working for when arrested.

NELSON SAID that his idea was to develop a means to raise money to subsidize lawyers who want to handle such cases.

He said he presented his program before one bar association, which he declined to name, outlining the aims of the organization. The next day, he said, he received notification that he had been dropped from the membership of the association for being delinquent in his dues.

Nelson said he had also, in 1964, visited the president of the New Orleans Bar Association and asked if such a program could be set up to encourage lawyers to represent civil rights workers. The matter was dropped without response, he said.

HE ADDED THAT he himself has never received any profit from a civil rights case, collecting only expenses when he could, "I feel that no person should have to pay for their constitutional rights."

Nelson said his sole aim was to provide help for Negroes needing legal advice and that he feels attorneys, who have been reluctant to take such cases, might be more willing to appear on their behalf if they had some assurance they would be paid for their services.

ASKED IF PAY is the only deterrent, Nelson said, "No, but pay would help."

Alvin J. Bronstein, former chief staff counsel for the LCDC, is representing Sobol.

Specifically named as defendants in the suit are Leander H. Perez Sr., former Plaquemines Parish Commission Council president; Leander H. Perez Jr., parish district attorney, and Judge Eugene Leon, 25th Judicial District.

INTERVENING ON behalf of Sobol is the U.S. Department of Justice, represented by Owen Fiss of Washington.

Intervening on behalf of Perez are the state of Louisiana, the Louisiana State Bar Association and the Criminal Courts Bar Association.

RECEIVED
JAN 31

February 2, 1968

Nils Douglas, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
1110 Medallion Tower Building
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Nils:

Thanks for sending me the clippings on the Sobol case. It seems to have been quite an operation.

Could you check on Dody Smith? She is supposed to graduate, but we have not heard that she has. I would like to know just for our own sense of achievement.

I am enclosing a copy of a memo on an urban programs project. I would like your advice on this, since it will involve two new departures 1) the idea of federal assistance in funding and 2) the concept of a two year project. I would also like your ideas on the project per se, in addition to these points.

Have you heard from David Hunter. My best.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

Enclosure as stated

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
1110 MEDALLION TOWER
344 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

RECEIVED
FEB 7 1968
SEDF

February 5, 1968

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
504 523-5197
NORMAN C. FRANCIS
OF COUNSEL

Mr. Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.
150 Nassau St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Marvin:

I have not been able to get in touch with Dody. Judy Rollins tells me Dody is not in school now and that she has two more courses to take before she graduates. Will write about the proposal after I have had a chance to think about it a little.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Nils

NILS R. DOUGLAS

NRD/jj

cc: Nanette Sachs

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
1110 MEDALLION TOWER
344 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1968
SEDF

February 6, 1968

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
504 523-5197
NORMAN C. FRANCIS
OF COUNSEL

Mr. Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.R.E., Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, N. Y. 10038

Dear Marvin:

We are extremely grateful to your for paying our account up to date and it really came at a very good time. During the last three weeks of January Lolis worked on Sobol v. Perez nearly to the exclusion of everything else, as a matter of fact he has been in court for the past two weeks and from all indications he will be in court for another two weeks on the same matter. I spent three days helping to prepare Sobol's case and two days in court; Nils spent three days helping to prepare Sobol's case and one and a half days in court.

Our records reveals that Lolis worked a total of ninety-two (92) hours on Sobol; Nils worked thirty-six (36) hours on Sobol and I have worked forty-six (46) hours on Sobol.

In addition to Sobol, Lolis made court appearances in the Bogalusa and Washington Parish School Board cases; his records shows 4 hrs. for each of those cases.

Our total hours spent in the Sobol case to date is 174 together with 4 hours in the school cases.

We have incurred the following expenses since our last statement.

Telephone, October, November and December	188.19
Hours in January 182 at $10.00	1,820.00
Total	2,008.19
Less January retainer	400.00
	$1,608.19
Less 188.19 Pd 2/19/68	
	1420.00

I have enclosed a copy of the judgement in Brown vs. Post, a case in which I assisted Sobol and Bronstein in which we were successful in obtaining a new election because of the discriminatory tactics of the Clerk of Court in Madison Parish.

With warmest regards,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Bob

BOB

RFC/vl

February 19, 1968

Robert Collins, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed, please find two checks totalling $588.19. The largest check represents your February retainer and the smallest check represents payment of the October, November and December telephone bill as indicated on your financial statement dated February 6th. The statement's balance is therefore $1420.00. Hopefully payment on the balance due will be forthcoming shortly.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Turner (Mrs.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosures as stated
checks #2629
2642

March 6, 1968

Robert Collins, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed, please find our check in the amount of $400 legal retainer for the month of March, 1968.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Turner (Mrs.)
Executive Secretary

Enclosure as stated
check #2706

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
1110 MEDALLION TOWER
344 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
504 523-5197
NORMAN C. FRANCIS
OF COUNSEL

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1968
SEDF.

March 11, 1968

Mr. Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.R.E
164 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed find newsclipping and script for Don Hubbard for a T.V. spot (free).

Our 9th Ward group finally elected 3 of its 4 candidates. You will note that Dan Vincent ran against Mrs. Leontine Luke, E. J. Morris, Wilfred Aibert and Rev. Louis Jackson. Rev. Jackson has a large church and the other 3 candidates have followings of their own.

Yours sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Nils R Douglas
NILS R. DOUGLAS

NRD/jj

Enclosure

758-6940
martin Schnerdly

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
1110 MEDALLION TOWER
344 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
504 523-5197
NORMAN C. FRANCIS
OF COUNSEL

RECEIVED
APR 8 1968
SEDF

April 5, 1968

Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
for Racial Equality
164 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10016

Dear Marvin:

Things have remained relatively uneventful here, we are all very much in a state of shock and ultimately wondering whether there is any hope.

Our records reflect a $1,420 balance, please see your letter to me of February 19; subsequent to your February 19 statement we received our March retainer which means that the $1,420 balance remained unchanged.

During the month of March I spent several hours on the case of Adam v. Fazzio; Nils spent several days on non legal civil rights matters including getting himself elected Chairman of Louisiana VEP.

Lolis has been busying himself assisting Sobol in Crown Zellerbach and doing some research on his scheme to close or radically change Louisiana system of higher education.

We incurred the following expenses since our last statement.

Telephone (Feb. & March)	$ 163.52
Travel, Room & Board, Lolis N. Y. to confer with Carl	177.00
Total expenses	340.52
Previous balance	1,420.00
April retainer	400.00
Balance due	$2,160.52

Marv,

Since the three of us are hard pressed for our taxes, Nils, Lolis and I would appreciate any extra special effort you make on our behalf.

Warm personal regards,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Bob

BOB

RFC/vl

April 29, 1968

Robert Collins, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
1110 Medallion Tower
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Mr. Collins

Enclosed, please find our check in the amount of $2160.52 per your statement of April 5th. For a change we're all caught up, and it's nice!

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jacqueline Turner
Executive Secretary

Enclosure as stated
check #2885

May 7, 1968

Robert Collins, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed, please find our check in the amount of $400, monthly retainer for May, 1968.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jacqueline Turner

Enclosure as stated
check #2913

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
1110 MEDALLION TOWER
344 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
504 523-5197
NORMAN C. FRANCIS
OF COUNSEL

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1968
SEDF

June 11, 1968

Mr. Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.
164 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Marvin:

Last night I received a long distance call from Bertrand Tyson in Plaquemine La. You will recall he is the physician who was involved during the demonstrations there by C.O.R.E. Currently hearsay has it that he is much less militant, distressingly so.

The point is he called me about William Samuels and $1,300.00. The amount Bill was seeking to get S.E.D.F. to put up. It seems that Samuels put out a sheet calling certain ministers space age Uncle Toms among other things. They filed a civil suit and criminal charges against him. The Negro Leaders saw fit to dismiss the criminal charges and I believe the civil suit also. The books of the Voter Association are now being audited to determine whether any funds have been misused. I hope to go to Baton Rouge this p.m., maybe I can find out more. Obviously, this has repercussions for V.E.P. also.

Sincerely,

Nils

NILS

NRD/vl

June 14, 1968

Robert Collins, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed, please find our check in the amount of $400 representing your retainer for the month of June. Payment (partial) will be made shortly on your most recently submitted financial statement.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Jacqueline Turner
Office Manager

Enclosure as stated:
check #3029

July 30, 1968

Mr. A. Maceo Smith
Assistant Regional Administrator
Equal Opportunity
819 Taylor St.
Fort Worth, Tex. 76102

Dear Mr. Smith:

The above firm represents Mr. Theodore Marchand and Mr. Rudolph Barnes, Negro building contractors in New Orleans who have submitted proposals to the Housing Authority for New Orleans (hereafter H.A.N.O.) to have their property purchased by H.A.N.O. for low cost scattered site public housing.

We have in hand a communication from H.A.N.O. rejecting our proposal because:

1.) If our property were purchased other property likewise submitted would also have to be purchased by H.A.N.O.

2.) A substantial amount of middle income housing would be removed from the market by the purchase of this property.

3.) Relocation costs would result in financial difficulties when available resources are limited and needed for other programs.

We feel that our clients are being discriminated against for reasons of race.

The Friday, July 12th issue of the Times Picayune newspaper carried a short article announcing the purchase by H.A.N.O. for $675,000 a complex of 54 two bedroom unites in the same area as our clients property. The reasons listed above should have militated against the purchase cited.

Likewise the Saturday, May 25th issue of the Times Picayune has an article which said that H.A.N.O. has under consideration a proposal offering to sell to H.A.N.O. a 1,256 apartment complex in nearby Parkchester.

The article further states that on November 21, 1967 H.A.N.O. asked permission to lease 170 units in Parkchester. This permission was refused by the Planning Commission.

On February 6, 1968 H.A.N.O. again sought in a modified proposal to lease 59 units in Parkchester. Permission was again denied.

The Parkchester proposal mentioned in the May 25th article contemplates an 18 million dollars purchase plus 6 million for renovations. H.A.N.O. has federal authorization for the purchase of 3,350 units.

It is interesting to note that of the objections H.A.N.O. verbally gave during discussion of the merits of our proposal none of them were given in their final reasons for rejection (see memo to Mr. Lloyd C. Miller attached hereto at page 2 under subtitle objection to our proposal).

Notwithstanding crucial concern voiced by H.A.N.O. about possible deleterious effects on property adjoining the Imperial Drive Complex this concern seems not to have been a crucial factor when H.A.N.O. requested leasing permission for the first 170 units and later 58 units in Parkchester. Parkchester incidentally is in the vast majority a white subdivision only recently integrated.

In summary we feel:

1.) Our clients have been discriminated against by reason of race.

2.) H.A.N.O. has ~~have~~ arbitrarily and capriciously abused its discretion in:

    a.) Requesting leasing permission for 170 units for Parkchester.

    b.) Requesting leasing permission for 58 units for Parkchester.

    c.) Purchasing the 54 unit complex from Jack H. Temples.

X

d.) Denying the proposal of our clients.

e.) Not peremptorily denying the Parkchester sale. It is geographically similarly situated to the site offered by our clients. The objections applicable to our proposal are most applicable to Parkchester.

3.) Illegal, undue and unconstitutional emphasis was placed on the guidelines in our case.

a.) Guidelines in the scattered site concept can never be controlling and at best only persuasive because each case must rest on its own merits.

4.) The administration of the scattered site laws city, state and federal under the facts above outlined are unconstitutional and a deprivation of property rights without procedural and substantive due process.

5.) The scattered site provisions of the federal law are being administered in violation of Ordinance 18,565 C.C.S. of 1953.

6.) The results complained of herein were reached by use of the evil eye and uneven hand.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

NILS R. DOUGLAS

NRD/jj

cc: Mr. W. W. Collins
Regional Administrator
Dept. of Housing & Urban Developments
819 Taylor St.
Fort Worth, Tex. 76102

X

August 5, 1968

Robert Collins, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
344 Camp St.
New Orleans, La. 70130

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed please find our check no.3283 in the amountyof $400.00 to cover retainer fees for the month of August, 1968.

Very truly yours,

Eleanor Margolies, Bkkpr.

enc. Ck.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
1110 MEDALLION TOWER
344 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

August 7, 1968

RECEIVED
AUG 9 1968
SEDF

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
504 523-5197
NORMAN C. FRANCIS
OF COUNSEL

Mr. Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.R.E.
164 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10016

Dear Marvin:

How is Evie -- Gordie? How was your short vacation? Bob is on vacation now.

Would you have someone in your office send the address of the National Organization of Community Centers.

I have just received an offer to serve on some new foundation -- American Foundation of Negro Affairs. Do you know anything about this group?

ans'd 8/9/68
National Fed of
Settlement & Nghbhood
Cntrs 232 Madison Ave
NY 10016 John Daley
Dir of Public
Relations

Sincerely,

Nils

NILS

NRD/jj

August 12, 1968

Nils R. Douglas, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Nils:

I don't know anything about the American Foundation of Negro Affairs except that they have invited McCain to participate on a panel later in the month, and he will. I will know more after he returns.

The latest financial statement from C.D. & E. came while I was on vacation. As usual at this time of year, we are awarding summer scholarships and funds are low. In addition we have to spend the money before HEW will pay us, and we are now in the process of submitting a financial statement. However, by September we will be able to make payment.

Tell Bob I'm sorry that I missed him on Friday. Jackie tells me he emerged from his meeting with Carl and Richard a few minutes after I left.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
SOUTHERN BRANCH POST OFFICE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70813

DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

September 29, 1968

OCT 10 1968

Mr. Nils R. Douglas
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70116

Dear Mr. Douglas:

Southern University has been awarded a grant under Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to conduct a Leadership Training Program for Public Officials in Louisiana. The project is jointly administered by Southern University and the Louisiana Commission on Extension and Continuing Education. Briefly, the program aims are to bring twenty-five local public officials from throughout the state of Louisiana to Southern University for ten seminars which will concentrate on areas on public responsibility, relevant to the roles which these officials must play, but in which they have something less than the desired competency.

An essential feature of the program is an Advisory Council made up of ten prominent persons drawn from all sections of the state who will serve as a cadre of influential supporters of the project.

Funds to pay 9¢ per mile transportation and $21 per diem are included in the budget. The members of the Advisory Council are expected to meet with the Project staff and participants twice: on October 19, 1968 for the Orientation Seminar and late in the spring, 1969 for the Evaluation Conference.

This letter comes to expressly invite you to serve as a member of the Advisory Council. If you agree to accept this responsibility and we hope you will, please notify us immediately so that we may send you additional information concerning the nature and format of the program.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Henry E. Cobb

Henry E. Cobb, Director
Leadership Training Program

/j

MEMO

TO: Marvin Rich

FROM: Nils R. Douglas

RE: V.E.P. meet 9/28/68

Persons present:

Robert Clark - 1st Black representative from Mississippi since reconstruction.

Taunya L. Banks, Mrs. Black lawyer working in Jackson, Mississippi for the Inc. Fund but also working for V.E.P.

Vivian Henderson - Pres. Clark College

Henry Marsh - Attorney and City Councilman from Richmond, Va.

Samuel Cook - A.D.A. board member, Political Science Professor at Duke.

Horace Ward - Senator and attorney from Atlanta. His district is 60% white, 40% black.

James Felder - Attorney etc.

Michael Chanin - white, from the Clark College Center for the Study of Southern Public Policy.

John Morris - White Episcopal Minister

Weldon Rougeau -

Enclosed please find proposed format for December 11th, 14th meeting of the Southwide Conference For Black Elected Officials plus the letter from Julian Bond.

The most active participants after Vivian Henderson left were Cook, Ward, and myself. I'm not sure of the value of the meeting to Vernon. Vernon's opening remarks touched on the competitive nature of fund raising for this type project. SEDF was mentioned by name in passing only. An unnamed Washington based group doing the same work was also mentioned. I believe it to be The Citizens Crusade Against Poverty Training Program. Their book "Everyman's Guide to Federal Programs" was on display. I noted with interest the listing of one Brendan Sexton as Director. Could this be the same Brendan Sexton from the town of Plaquemine days?

Some discussion was had as to which speakers were desirable, available and willing. Ex. President Johnson, next president, Ted Kennedy, John Lindsey and Ed Brooke were mentioned.

In another context Dick Gregory, Abernathy, Andy Young, Whitney Young and Roy Wilkins were suggested. John Conyers and Bayand Rustin were peremptorily dismissed by Vernon.

V.E.P. will lean heavily on Julian Bond during this meet. I understand he is booked out with speaking engagements at $750. a throw.

Much was said about what questions, priorities, problems, methods and goals could, should or might be employed to "hold an effective conference." A substantial part of what I had to say was influenced by my experience at the Baton Rouge Workshop. Namely, a group such as this ought to come to grips realistically with the fact that lower level rural elected officials need long term recreating. They should not come to the conference feeling all their problems are going to be solved there. Its very easy to be dishonest about their hopes. A modest goal, forthrightly communicated and not a carte blanche promise will build the confidence needed for a long term relationship.

Participation in the conference by first students, then students in Atlanta, and finally by political science professors was investigated and rejected.

Weldon alone alluded expressly to the Jim Felder situation. The decision to hire Jim was most timely and I'm sure not by accident. Efforts are being redoubled by V.E.P. to keep him. Concessions in terms of a raise and the right to practice some law have been offered. The impression I got from Jim without injecting myself into the situation was that matters were reopened in the light of his passing the bar. The business of the part time practice of law bothers me. If this is to be a part of the agreement is should be strictly defined and strictly applied. I got the impression that Felder was going to give considerable assistance in his area in encouraging attendence at the December conference.

Vernon mentioned that I should expect to be invited to serve on the board of S.R.C. Its been suggested that I would be replacing Matthew Perry from South Carolina.

Further he sayeth not.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
1110 MEDALLION TOWER
344 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
504 523-5197
NORMAN C. FRANCIS
OF COUNSEL

October 4, 1968

Mr. Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.
164 Madison Ave.
New York, New York 10016

Dear Marvin:

Enclosed find letter copy explaining the salient points of a problem I'm handling.

Also enclosed is a memo further outling the facts.

We have to no avail gave to the Regional Office in Forth Worth.

We seek to go further legally, by injunction politically, by the right person in D.C. and locally by publicity.

Can you direct me to the right person.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Nils

NILS

NRD/vl

October 11, 1968

Nils R. Douglas, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, La. 70130

Dear Nils:

Thought you would like to see this. Vernon raised a tremendous fuss, but I think we have him calmed down now. I certainly hope so. This is a critical one. Andy, Ronnie and I had a meeting with Les Dunbar of the Field Foundation today to clear away some of the problems that were left by Vernon's hostility.

Thanks for sending me the letter from Vernon and the agenda. It is fascinating. For your information, I am sending you the enclosed agenda for our School Board Seminar. Quite a difference!

We will announce the Technical Assistance Program on Monday. Keep me informed.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

P.S. Your letter of October 4th was not specific enough for me. What was the agency involved? I assume it was HUD or one of its divisions, but I don't know. Let me know and I will see if I can dig up a contact.

Enclosures: (2)

October 28, 1968

Nils R. Douglas, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Nils:

I thought I would let you know that the situation with Felder and Vernon has cleared up considerably. Vernon will be in town tomorrow to have lunch with Andy and I. Felder is joining our staff definitely in mid-November and the infighting with the foundations is over for the moment. We did get a $3,000 grant from the Abelard Foundation. This is a first for us. The Norman Fund played some role in straightening the situation out.

We begin the Gary Neighborhood Action Institute this week in cooperation with Mayor Hatcher. The new staff member is Robert Jackson from Washington, D.C. His references are excellent. Also, we signed a major contract for training in Waterbury, Connecticut that will involve about $58,000 though much of it is cost reimbursable. We are going to try to do it with existing staff, but we will see how far that goes.

Thanks for keeping me informed.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

P.S. We still have not gotten the Ford Foundation money!

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
1110 MEDALLION TOWER
344 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

March 25, 1969

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
504 523-5197
NORMAN C. FRANCIS
OF COUNSEL

Mr. Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.R.E.
164 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10016

Dear Marv:

I regret that I have waited so long to get this statement to you but in the last several months I have had twice as much to do as in past years.

Our last statement to you was dated July 31, 1968, since that time we have continued to be involved in numerous school cases and suits against three companies that engaged in employment discrimination, additionally, we represented 134 high school students who were arrested for protesting racial discrimination in a desegregated school and Lolis represented the Black policemen of the New Orleans Police Department who charged the department with racism.

We incurred the following expenses since our last statement:

Telephone (July, August, September November, December, January, February - less calls marked off.)	$ 976.88

Marv, because of the long period since our last statement, I have real difficulties in being as detailed in this statement as in previous ones, however, I will indicate a reasonably accurate account of the hours spent on Civil Rights matters per month.

July	63	Less	40	23 ✓
August	84		40	44 ✓
September	71		40	31 ✓
October	87		40	47 ✓
November	56		40	16 ✓
December	40		40	0 ✓
January	55		40	15 ✓
February	113		40	73 ✓
				249 ✓ hrs.

Mr. Marvin Rich
March 25, 1969
Page 2

SUMMARY

2490.10=

Telephone expenses - July through February	$ 976.88
Hours in excess of retainer(6 months)	2,490.00
Total	$3,466.88 ✓

Thanks for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

Bob

ROBERT F. COLLINS

RFC/jj

April 17, 1969

Mr. Robert F. Collins
COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
1110 Medallion Tower
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Bob:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of March 25, but it was a real "shocker" and I wanted to check the bill and Ronnie and Carl.

Of course we will pay the bill, though it may take us a few months to do this. We simply don't have $3,400 in the account, nor do we really expect to for some months to come.

We have had a series of discussions here about the general direction of the Legal Program. Nils has undoubtedly told you about the board meeting in November when we discussed this, but in addition, we have tried to delineate the Legal Program in its relationship to other programs on the staff level. We feel that the Legal Program undertaken in the past has been useful to the movement, and we have no regrets. However, we do feel that our resources, even though expanding, are too limited to carry on the same kind of program in the future. We therefore urge you, in the selection of the cases, to be concerned with those organizations, such as Southern Consumer Development program which have an involvement with our training program.

Further, beginning May 1st we must limit our legal commitment in Louisiana to $400 per month. Too, we need to receive monthly reports, albeit brief, of activities so that we can keep abreast of events.

My best to Lois and Nils.

Sincerely,

bc: Ronnie Moore
Carl Rachlin

Marvin Rich
President

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1969
SEDF

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
1110 MEDALLION TOWER
344 CAMP STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

June 19, 1969

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
504 523-5197
NORMAN C. FRANCIS
OF COUNSEL

Mr. Marvin Rich
S.E.D.F.R.E.
164 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Marvin:

As you know the Episcopal Church gave Soul $25,000 last year. The church is not refunding all of its old programs. Would you please send a letter to:

Mr. Howard Quander
815 Second Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Outlining your position that Soul should be refunded.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Nils

NILS R. DOUGLAS

NRD/jj

18400
466
[illegible]

June 24, 1969

Nils R. Douglas, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Nils:

I will be glad to write a letter to Howard Quander, but let me know what the situation is with regard to Soul in more detail. Have they reached a decision as to whether to refund or not? Are they refunding part of the program and if so, what part? If there is a part they are not refunding, give me a couple of arguments as to whey that part is important. I really want to be able to say more than I know Nils Douglas and a few of the other people and that they are top-notch. I can say that, of course, but I should say more.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
President

no decision has been made as yet but I know not to refund Soul. When I was last in N.Y. for the SEDF board meeting I talked to Howard and it was then that my apprehensions were raised. He said only 20% of the groups now funded would be refunded. I wants to be in the 20%, He further said the Episcopal church was interested in funding what I call umbrella groups i.e. one that covers more than 1 sub group. I disagree both as a theoretical and practical matter. The pains in such a situation are unbearable.

I have asked 20 or so persons of repute to send letters of endorsement. The thrust was to capitalize on the merits of Soul as known to others. I can say and have said to Howard what I think we are worth. Its more important I think to have others say it.

The Episcopal churches budget is now or will soon be made.

I don't for a fact know what type of program the church seeks to refund. Ours has been a conservative program, as indicated by the brochure I sent you.

unlike other groups we have attempted to first place our people in ~~the~~ institutional positions to secure information so that we can act instead of reacting. This is merely the 1st phase. We are attempting to build a structure with interaction from the grass roots so called to the institutions and from the institutions to the grass roots.

Sure we have developed a middle class appearance with our people as director of T.C.A., deputy director of Urban Renewal, associate director of model cities etc. We recognize the need to do something to have impact on the grass root.

We have some credibility and at the proper time with the proper vehicle we will further enhance our credibility.

There is a crucial need for leadership in the 9th ward and in the City. We are not the last word - but we are an alternative. In many subtle ways by example and vicariously others have been made aware of what can be done. In a real sense our efforts are experimental - in a real sense the potential is ~~immeasu~~ unmeasurable - Our people believe they can do something to change positively the status quo. I could say more but this ~~should~~ may cover the perimeter

[June 1969]

Mr. Howard Quander
Administrator of Grants
General Convention Special Program
Episcopal Church Center
815 Second Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Howard:

I understand that the General Program is considering refunding SOUL Incorporated in New Orleans. I don't know all of the groups you are considering, but I do know a bit about SOUL. I believe it has a great deal of credibility in the community. It is an experimental group, but it's constantly on the move, showing in subtle ways what can be done. Somehow people of the 9th Ward really believe they can do something to change the status quo.

I think it important that institutions be built. Too often a good idea comes along, secures support and temporary funding and then dies for lack of on-going support. The cost in dashed hopes is very high. I want to commend SOUL to you.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
President

cc: Leon Modeste

bcc: Nils R. Douglas

July 21, 1969

Robert Collins, Esq.
Collins, Douglas & Elie
344 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is our check #4422 for $1500. Of this amount, $400 should be considered the July, 1969 retainer. The balance of $1100, should be applied to our outstanding balance with you. However, I want to point out that your letter bill of March 25, 1969, contains a billing for 63 hours of which 23 are above the retainer amount. You will note that in your billing of July 31, 1968, you billed us for July and we paid it on January 2, 1969. Therefore, the outstanding bill should be reduced by 23 hours at $10 per hour.

To recapitulate: the amount indicated on the bill of March 25, 1969 is $3466.88. It includes $230 in error. Therefore, the bill should be $3236.88. We have reduced the $3236.88, the amount outstanding, by $1100 with the enclosed check, and the amount currently outstanding is now $2136.88.

I am sorry that we are still behind but, as you know, we are chronically short of funds. We will try to do a little better.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
President

Enclosure as stated
bcc: Eleanor Margolies
Ronnie Moore

RECEIVED

DEC 2 1968

SEDE

MINUTES OF 11-25-68

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE D.C.-D.C.

The executive committee of D. C. D. C. met at the center. Members present were:

Johnny, Father Dussan, Dr. Sippola and Nils R. Douglas.

Johnny read the minutes and they were adopted.

We have a maintenance man, a young fellow by the name of Farrell who is being taught how to do what needs to be done. In the near future he will be placed under Johnny's supervision. He is paid by housing and work 5 days a week from 7 to 4 p.m.

Dr. Sippola suggested use of an instruction form and an application form for the use of our activity rooms. Johnny indicated that the policy is to require written requests coupled with an early meeting wherein instructions concerning D.C.C. regulations are given.

The letter to Mr. Bott re necessity of and request for security devices was read.

We have contracted with New Careers for 2 Program Specialist Aids. We have selected 1 person, Eugene Clyde James a graduate of Carver with 2½ years at Southern University. The contract period is to run for 18 months from November 27, 1968 to May 26, 1970. These persons are paid $1.60 per hour with a .10 raise after 3 months and also an annual raise.

This week we had 9 N.Y.C. workers, next week we shall have 6 workers. They work after school from 4 to 6:30.

Johnny reported that he addressed the student assembly at S.U.N.O. and was able to secure 6 volunteers who additionally will set up a type of club, service club to assist in the center. These are persons attending S.U.N.O. who live in the Desire Area.

Morris Jeff stopped by and inquired whether N.O.R.D. could get into our program.

We can't get a N.Y.C. worker to help Barbara in the office there are no openings. However, there is a work incentive program W.I.P. designed to aid Welfare mothers. Johnny is going to investigate this.

Johnny called Mrs. Randolph and explained that we have yet to set our priorities; that she may hold meetings; that we will reconsider her request in 60 days.

Dr. Sippola checked with Calhoun & Barnes about insurance. It will cost about $430.00. This is within our budget. It was decided to renew our request to Rev. Edwards for information, particularly as to the agency for H.A.N.O., so that we could attempt to get our insurance as a rider on one of their policies.

The water fountains are not in yet. The architects are to come and decide where to place them.

Dr. Sippola reported that he had been unsuccessful in getting a color T.V. for us.

Alden McDonald stopped by during the week to discuss the insurance. The petty cash fund was initiated. Henry Bennett visited us twice. An account was opened at Security Sporting Goods. We get a 25% discount. We brought 4 basket balls, 4 ping pong sets and 12 paddles along with some children's games. Johnny and Barbara have been pricing file cabinets and steno chairs.

A Karate class has started being run by Raymond Reed a 24 year old black belt holder, a policy academy student and resident.

The absence of executive committee members was commented upon and Barbara is asked to call them the day of the meeting to remind them.

Johnny sent off the request for Toys for Tots for Xmas time.

There are at least 7,000 children under the age of 15 in this area.

The next meeting will be here at the center on Dec. 3, 1968 at 8:30 p.m. It will be a B.Y.O.L. get together.

NILS R. DOUGLAS

HELLO

MY NAME IS DON HUBBARD

I'M PRESIDENT OF THE GENTILLY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

ON SEPTEMBER 9, 1960 NEW ORLEANS HAD ITS FIRST SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION.

ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1963, FIFTEEN THOUSAND NEGROES AND WHITES DEMONSTRATED BEFORE CITY HALL WITH A LIST OF 18 GRIEVANCES. THE MAYOR OF THIS CITY REFUSED TO BE PRESENT OR TO APPOINT A REPRESENTATIVE TO RECEIVE THE PETITION.

IN AUGUST OF 1965 THE GOVERNOR OF THIS STATE APPOINTED A BI-RACIAL COMMISSION WHICH UP TO NOW HAS DONE NOTHING.

IT IS NOW 8 YEARS SINCE THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION. MOST OF THE GRIEVANCES OF THE BROTHER STILL EXISTS. UNFORTUNATE OCCURANCES HAVE SINCE HAPPENED WHICH MAKES IT MORE NECESSARY TODAY THAT NEGRO GRIEVANCES BE HEARD.

ON SATURDAY MARCH 9th AT 12 o'clock NOON THERE WILL BE A CITY WIDE ELECTION TO ELECT NEGROES AND WHITES TO THE MAYORS COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

THIS COMMITTEE WILL NOT SOLVE ALL OF THE CITIES RACIAL PROBLEMS. I HOPE THE MAYORS COMMITTEE WILL HAVE A BETTER RECORD THAN THE GOVERNORS COMMITTEE.

I OPPOSED THE GOVERNORS COMMITTEE BECAUSE ITS MEMBERS WERE APPOINTED NOT ELECTED.

THE ONLY WAY THE MAYORS COMMITTEE CAN BE A SUCCESS IS IF YOU ELECT THE RIGHT PEOPLE TO THE COMMITTEE - PERSONS WHO WILL TELL IT LIKE IT IS. YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE A REGISTERED VOTER TO VOTE FOR THE MAYORS COMMITTEE.

VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATE OF YOUR CHOICE.
VOTE ON SATURDAY, MARCH 9th.
VOTE FOR THE MAYORS HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

REQUEST

TO: H.A.N.O.

FROM: Collins, Douglas & Elie, Attorneys for Messers. Barnes, Fulton, Gaudin, Marchand, Pratt and Prout.

RE: Reconsideration of Scattered - Site Public Housing Proposal No. 34

"TO ACQUIRE TWO EXISTING APARTMENT STRUCTURES
FOUR 12 UNIT BUILDINGS AND ONE 6 UNIT BUILDING
LOCATED IN PARK BAYOU ESTATES...."

PETITIONERS

The above firm represents 6 Negro property owners whose property is fairly valued at over 1 million dollars. There are other Negro property owners in the Imperial Drive complex which brings the total value of property owned by Negroes and potentially available to this program up to 2 million dollars.

PLANNING COMMISSION HEARING

On Tuesday, April 2, 1968 H.A.N.O. submitted to the City Planning Commission its proposal No. 34 to acquire, under the Scattered - Site Public Housing concept, land and improvements thereon conveniently described herein as the McCarthy Tract. Petititioners herein represented by the undersigned counsel appeared at said public hearing and asked the Commission:

1.) To delay acting on H.A.N.O.'s proposal until H.A.N.O. had time to consider acquiring "All" of the property in the Imperial Drive complex.

Petitioners expressed the view that if the Planning Commission accepted H.A.N.O.'s proposal 34 they would be in opposition to said action.

Finally, petitioners indicated that they were amenable to immediate discussions with either or both H.A.N.O. and the Planning Commission.

BASIC POSITION OF PETITIONERS

Petitioners are not opposed to the concept of low cost Public Housing - Scattered Site or otherwise.

Petitioners have in fact submitted proposals to H.A.N.O. seeking to have their 19 buildings (136 apartments) converted into low cost Public Housing.

Petitioners feel that their "case" does not have the characteristics which identify it as the standard type of problem experienced or apprehended by H.A.N.O. or the Planning Commission. The two chief distinguishing characteristics are:

1.) The petitioners have developed their property with private funds and without federal assistance.

2.) Petitioners are Negroes with investments of over a million dollars of Private Funds.

It has been suggested that a proper regard for the concept of Scattered Site Public Housing requires that not more than 50 unites be acquired in the vicinity in question. We are told that the "quality" of the neighborhood can thereby be controlled because there is a potential of 12,000 families presently tenants in Public Housing, the best of whom will be placed in these units. Likewise we are told by experts that no depression of rents or values will ensue from their Proposal No. 34. To the same end we are told that if "All" of the Imperial Drive complex is acquired by H.A.N.O. they "fear or know" that the characteristics of the single and double private homes located between the St. Bernard Project and the Imperial Drive complex will experience a depression in rents, values and stability.

Our position is:

1.) There is no prohibition against H.A.N.O. acquiring more than the 54 units contained in Proposal 34.

X

2.) Item 6 on Page 2 of the policy guidelines and procedures relative to the Scattered - Site Public Housing Program (quoted below) permits H.A.N.O. to accept our proposals.

> "Public Housing to be developed according to the Scattered Site concept should contain on a single site no more units than necessary to make it economically feasible and in no case shall more than 50 units be placed in one square. This guideline shall not apply to high-rise housing for the elderly nor shall it limit projects in their entirety to 50 units."
> (Underscoring ours)

The guidelines were passed at the July 25, 1967 meeting of the Planning Commission.

3.) Obviously the objections raised by H.A.N.O. and the Commission address themselves to the discretion exercised by both and not to the law. The discretion exercised to date is suspect of abuse when one considers:

a.) My clients are told not to fear a depression of values yet the reason for not acquiring their property is the fear of a depression of values to property located between the St. Bernard Project and the Imperial Drive complex.

b.) Scattered - Site Housing is a new concept with no experience upon which to base the assurances given my clients.

c.) Illegal and undue emphasis is misplaced on guidelines when the very statement of Scattered Site Housing compels the conclusion that each case must rest on its own facts.

d.) Accomplishment of the goals of Scattered - Site Housing i.e.

1.) Involvement of the private sector
2.) Alleviating the critical housing shortage
3.) Creating stable neighborhoods cannot be achieved if piecemeal efforts are chosen when maximum results are available.

4.) Petitioners herewith seek not the acquistion by H.A.N.O. of "All" the property in the Imperial Drive complex but merely their 136 apartments in addition to the 54 in the McCarthy Tract.

It is suggested that the facts characterizing our request puts our case in a category deserving of consideration consonant with its distinctiveness.

In the practices of law there is a device created and used in situations such as the present one. This device known as a presumption is used when the equities on both sides of a question are about equal. The use of the presumption on either side of the question ticts the results accordingly.

We submit that the presumption ought to be given to my clients.

We ask in the light of the foregoing facts that H.A.N.O. reconsider its decision to seek authority from the Planning Commission to acquire the property identified in its proposal No. 34.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT F. COLLINS
LOLIS E. ELIE
NILS R. DOUGLAS
344 Camp St., Suite 1110
New Orleans, La.
523-5197

BY: Nils R Douglas

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

WILLIE ELLIOT JENKINS, ET AL

vs.

CITY OF BOGALUSA SCHOOL BOARD,
et al

CIVIL ACTION
15798-B

This cause came on for hearing on October 1, 1966, on motion of plaintiffs for supplemental relief in the nature of a preliminary injunction. The Court having heard the evidence presented and having heard the arguments of counsel, makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1.

Defendants Tommy Wallace, Vaughn Meiners, Donald Kuhn, Terry Simmons, Charles Rester and Joe Lorio are white students at Bogalusa High School.

2.

These defendants have committed acts consisting of unprovoked physical assaults on Negro students who have transferred to Bogalusa High School pursuant to the terms of this Court's decree, such assaults having taken place on September 14, September 19, and September 21, 1966.

3.

Each of these defendants was suspended by the Bogalusa School Board for one or more of these acts.

4.

As a result of these incidents of harrassment and violence occurring against Negro students who had transferred to Bogalusa High School under the terms of this Court's order these students and their parents were fearful of the consequences of continued attendance at the school. As a result of this fear all fourteen (14)

Negro students enrolled in Bogalusa High School stayed out of school on September 22, 1966.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1.

The Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of this action.

2.

This Court has the power to proceed against any persons who are shown to be engaged in an intentional effort to frustrate the lawful orders of this Court, even though those persons were not originally parties to the suit and were thus not directly affected by the prior orders of the Court. Meredith v. Fair, 328 F.2d 586, 587-88 (5th Cir. 1962).

3.

From the evidence in this case the Court concludes that the additional parties defendant, Tommy Wallace, Vaughn Meiners, Donald Kuhn, Terry Simmons, Charles Rester and Joe Lorio, have assaulted Negro students who are attending the Bogalusa High School under the orders of this Court and that the purpose and effect of this action is to frustrate the orders of this Court and that immediate and irreparable injury, loss or damage will result to the plaintiffs unless action is taken by this Court.

Therefore, IT IS ORDERED that, conditioned upon the giving by plaintiffs of their bond with good and sufficient surety in the sum of Two Hundred Fifty and No/100 ($250.00) Dollars, conditioned for the payment of such costs and damages as may be incurred or suffered by any of the below-named parties who are found to have been wrongfully restrained or enjoined, and pending the further orders of this Court, defendants Tommy Wallace, Vaughn Meiners, Donald Kuhn, Terry Simmons, Charles Rester and Joe Lorio, and all persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of this order, are hereby enjoined from assaulting, threatening, intimidating or harrassing any child, or the parents, guardian or escort of any child, and from inciting others to engage in such conduct, where the purpose or effect of such conduct is to interfere with the peaceful exercise of rights granted by the court's previous orders in this proceeding.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the security previously furnished by plaintiffs with respect to the temporary restraining order issued in this proceeding on September 23, 1966, be, and the same is hereby, cancelled.

Frederick J R Heebe
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

New Orleans, La.
October 11 , 1966

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1966

JUDGE ENJOINS SIX STUDENTS

Bogalusa Whites Told to Stop Negro Assault

Federal District Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe has issued a permanent injunction against six Bogalusa High School white students, ordering them to quit assaulting Negro students at the recently-integrated school.

A temporary restraining order had been issued in September and a second extending the order 10 days expired Thursday.

Judge Heebe noted these findings of fact:

—The defendants committed acts consisting of unprovoked physical assaults on Negro students who have transferred to the high school Sept. 14, 19, and 21.

—Each of the six defendants was suspended by the Bogalusa School Board for one or more of the acts.

—As a result of the acts and the fear they caused, all 14 Negro students stayed out of school Sept. 22.

The six white youths, Judge Heebe ordered, "are enjoined from assaulting, threatening, intimidating or harassing any child, or the parents, guardian or escort of any child, and from inciting others to engage in such conduct, where the purpose or effect of such conduct is to interfere with the peaceful exercise of rights granted by the court's previous orders in the proceeding."

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

District I — Caddo Parish: Wards 1, 2, 3 and 9.
POPULATION: 29,185
NEGRO: 41%

District 2 — Caddo Parish: Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, and Ward 4: Precincts 16, 49, 56, 50, 4.
POPULATION: 31,318

District 3 — Caddo Parish, Ward 4: Precincts 1, 5, 40, 29, 31, 32, 42, 44, 41, 45
POPULATION: 32,995.

District 4 — Caddo Parish, Ward 4: Precincts 28, 17, 6, 18, 15, 7, 19, 8.
POPULATION: 29,775

District 5 — Caddo Parish, Ward 4: Precincts 30, 54, 46, 43, 25, 37, 33, 34, 38, 26, 27.
POPULATION: 35,052

District 6 — Caddo Parish, Ward 4: Precincts 20, 21, 14, 13, 47, 10, 8, 9, 48, 11, 12.
POPULATION: 34,728

District 7 — Caddo Parish, Ward 4: Precincts 22, 24, 23, 51, 35, 52, 3, 55, 2, 57.
POPULATION: 34,142

District 8 — Bossier Parish: Wards 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 plus Ward 2: Precincts 1, 2, 3 (and an additional adjacent area near Benton to add necessary 4,000 persons/Note: were not able to get precinct information on remaining precincts.)
POPULATION: 29,851

District 9 — Bossier Parish: remainder of Ward 2
POPULATION: approx. 27,771

District 10 — Webster Parish: Wards 2 and 1; plus Claiborne: Wards 3, 2, and 7.
POPULATION: 30,016
NEGRO: 30%

District 11 — Webster Parish: Wards 3, 4, and 5; plus Claiborne: Wards 4, 5, 6, 8.
POPULATION: 27,517
NEGRO: 45%

District 12 — Claiborne Parish: Wards 1, 8, 9; plus Union Parish; plus Morehouse: Wards 1, 2, 9, 3, 8
POPULATION: 26,292
NEGRO: 39%

District 13 — Morehouse: Wards 4, 5, 6, 10.
POPULATION: 27,744
NEGRO: 46%

Press conference

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

District 14 Parishes of West Carroll and East Carroll.
POPULATION: 28,610
NEGRO: 41%

District 15 Madison Parish plus Tensas Parish
POPULATION: 28,240
NEGRO: 64%

District 16 Franklin Parish
POPULATION: 26,088
NEGRO: 42%

District 17 Richland Parish plus Caldwell Parish
POPULATION: 32,828
NEGRO: 40%

District 18 Ouachita Parish: Ward 10.
POPULATION: 34,204

District 19 Ouachita Parish: Wards 1, 2, 5
POPULATION: 33,513

District 20 Ouachita Parish: Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9.
POPULATION: 33,946
NEGRO: 40%

District 21 Lincoln Parish
POPULATION: 28,535
NEGRO: 41%

District 22: Bienville and Jackson Parishes
POPULATION: 32,354
NEGRO: 40%

District 23 Parish of Red River, plus DeSoto: Wards 2, 6, 5, 4.
POPULATION: 26,016
NEGRO: 57%

District 24 DeSoto: Wards 1, 3, 7, 8
POPULATION: 26,774
NEGRO: 30%

District 25 Natchitoches Parish
POPULATION: 35,653
NEGRO: 43%

District 26 Winn and LaSalle Parishes
POPULATION: 29,045

District 27 Catahoula and Concordia Parishes
POPULATION: 31,888
NEGRO: 40%

District 28 Avoyelles Parish
POPULATION: 37,606 (+20%)
NEGRO: 30%

District 29 Grant Parish; plus Rapides: Wards 10, 7, and 11.
POPULATION: 32,004
NEGRO: 16%

District 30 Rapides: Wards 9, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
POPULATION: 32,557
NEGRO: 24%

District 31 Rapides: Ward 8; plus Ward 1: Precincts 19, 21, 18, 15, 11, 7, 6, 4, 1, 5, and 8.
POPULATION: 29,928

District 32 Rapides: Ward 1, precincts 17, 16, 3, 13, 14, 12, 10, 9, 2, 3, 20.
POPULATION: 30,192

District 33 Vernon Parish plus Beauregard Parish, Ward 3.
POPULATION: 29,291
NEGRO: 31%

District 34 Beauregard Parish: Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; plus Allen Parish.
POPULATION: 28,868

District 35 Evangeline Parish-excluding Ward 5.
POPULATION: 28,908
NEGRO: 26%

District 36 St. Landry: Ward 1.
POPULATION: 30,269
NEGRO: 50%

District 37 Evangeline Parish: Ward 5; plus St. Landry: Wards 7, 4, 5, 3.
POPULATION: 27,412
NEGRO: 40%

District 38 St. Landry: Wards 6 and 2.
POPULATION: 26,543
NEGRO: 38%

District 39 Pointe Coupee Parish; plus West Baton Rouge: Wards 5, 6, 7, 4, and 3.
POPULATION: 33,881
NEGRO: 53%

District 40 West Baton Rouge: Ward 1; plus Iberville Parish.
POPULATION: 33,342
NEGRO: 50%

District 41 West Feliciana Parish and East Feliciana Parish.
POPULATION: 32,593
NEGRO: 59%

District 42 Saint Helena and Livingston Parishes.
POPULATION: 36,136
NEGRO: 25%

District 43 Tangipahoa: Wards 7 and8.
POPULATION: 29,238
NEGRO: 31%

District 44 Tangipahoa: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
POPULATION: 30,196
NEGRO: 36%

District 45 Washington Parish: Wards 4 and 5 .
POPULATION: 26,948
NEGRO: 30%

District 46 Washington Parish: Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9; plus
St. Tammany: Wards 5, 2, 6, 10 and 1.
POPULATION: 26,567
NEGRO: 29%

District 47 St. Tammany: Wards 3,4,7,9,8.
POPULATION: 29,143
NEGRO: 31%

District 48 Ascension Parish
POPULATION: 27,927
NEGRO: 32%

District 49 St. Martin Parish
POPULATION: 29,063
NEGRO: 40%

District 50 Calcasieu Parish: Ward 4.
POPULATION: 30,419

District 51 Cameron Parish; plus Calcasieu: Wards 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8.
POPULATION: 27,995

District 52 Calcasieu: Ward 3: Precincts 33, 26, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
27, 28, 11, 8 and 10.
POPULATION: 31,016

District 53 Calcasieu Parish: Ward 3: Precincts 40, 12, 13, 14, 15, 9,
7, 16, 17, 29, 39, 18, 34, 19, 20.
POPULATION: 31,016

District 54 Calcasieu: Ward 3: Precincts 21, 22, 23, 24, 35, 25, 30,
38, 36, 37, 31.
POPULATION: 32,317

District 55 Jefferson Davis Parish
POPULATION: 29,825
NEGRO: 20%

District 56 Acadia Parish: Wards 7, 3, 4, 2, and 1.
POPULATION: 28,410
NEGRO: 18%

District 57 Acadia: Wards 5, 6; plus Vermilion Parish: Wards 4, 5, 9.
POPULATION: 32,490

District 58 Vermilion Parish: Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.
POPULATION: 27,806

District 59 Lafayette Parish: Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
POPULATION: 29,623
NEGRO: 20%

District 60 Lafayette Parish: Ward 3, Precincts 10, 23, 9, 8, 22, 7, 5, 6, 12, 11, 1, 2 and 4.
POPULATION: 27,604

District 61 Lafayette: Ward 3: Precincts 21, 20, 13, 18, 14, 3, 17, 19, 15, 16.
POPULATION: 27,429

District 62 St. Mary Parish: Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9.
POPULATION: 31,308
NEGRO: 33%

District 63: St. Mary Parish: Wards 1, 2, 7, 10; plus Iberia: Wards 3, 8, 1, 2, 9, 7.
POPULATION: 34,220
NEGRO: 32%

District 64: Iberia Parish: Wards 5, 6, 4.
POPULATION: 34,962.
NEGRO: 21%

District 65 Assumption Parish; plus Lafourche: Wards 1, 2, 6.
POPULATION: 37,248 (plus 18%)
NEGRO: 21%

District 66 Lafourche Parish: Wards 5, 3, 7, 11, 4, 9, 8, 10.
POPULATION: 35,944
NEGRO: 17%

District 67 Terrebonne Parish: Ward 3.
POPULATION: 34,586
NEGRO: 14%

District 68 Terrebonne Parish: Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
POPULATION: 26,185
NEGRO: 30%

District 69 St. James Parish; plus St. John the Baptist: Wards 2, 3, 6, 5.
POPULATION: 29,917
NEGRO: 50%

District 70 St. John the Baptist: Ward 4; plus St. Charles Parish.
POPULATION: 28,110
NEGRO: 32%

District 71 Plaquemines Parish; plus St. Bernard: Wards 6, 7.
POPULATION: 25,784 (-20%)

District 72 St. Bernard: Wards 1, 3, 4, 5.
POPULATION: 28,947

NEW ORLEANS REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

TOTAL POPULATION: 627,348
AVERAGE PER DISTRICT: 31,367

District 73 Ward 17: Precincts 21, 20, 19, 19A, 18A, 18, 17, 16, 15, 13A, 14A, 13, 14, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7.
POPULATION: 28,482

District 74 Ward 17: Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; plus Ward 16; plus Ward 14: Precincts 10, 11, 12, 13, 18A, 18, 19.
POPULATION: 28,456

District 75 Ward 14: Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 24A, 25, 26.
POPULATION: 28,312

District 76 Ward 13; plus Ward 12: Precincts 4, 3.
POPULATION: 27,595

District 77 Ward 12: Precincts 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
POPULATION: 27,515
NEGRO: 40%

District 78 Ward 10; plus Ward 11: Precincts 1, 2, 3.
POPULATION: 28,481
NEGRO: 34%

District 79 Ward 11: Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
POPULATION: 28,358
NEGRO: 60%

District 80 Wards 1 and 2.
POPULATION: 28,854
NEGRO: 70%

District 81 Ward 3
POPULATION: 28,095
NEGRO: 21%

District 82
Ward 4
POPULATION: 35,287
NEGRO: 14%

District 83
Ward 5
POPULATION: 29970
NEGRO: 43%

District 84
Ward 15
POPULATION: 34,415
NEGRO: 30%

District 85
Ward 6; plus Ward 7: Precincts 27A, 19, 18, 17, 17A, 16, 15, 12, 13, 14, 11, 6, 3, 2, 1.
POPULATION: 34,188
NEGRO: 40%

District 86
Ward 7: Precincts 4, 5, 7, 10, 9, 8, 20, 20A, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 26A, 27, 28.
POPULATION: 35,501
NEGRO: 40%

District 87
Ward 7: Precincts 29, 28A, 25, 35, 34, 30, 31, 33, 32, 33A, 37, 38A, 38, 40, 39, 41, 42.
POPULATION: 33, 330

District 88
Ward 8: Precincts 28, 29, 30, 27, 27A, 26, 26A, 25, 25A, 22, 22A, 23, 24, 21, 20, 19A, 19, 18, 15, 17, 16, 13A, 14, 13.
POPULATION: 32,061

District 89
Ward 8: Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; plus Ward 9 : Precincts 13, 12, 11, 14, 15, 20, 16, 21, 19, 18, 17,
POPULATION: 34,246

District 90
Ward 9: Precincts 31B, 31C, 30A, 31A, 29A, 30, 31, 29, 28, 28A, 27, 26, 24, 25, 22, 23.
POPULATION: 35,502
NEGRO: 40-50%

District 91
Ward 9: Precincts 10, 9, 8A, 8, 7, 1A, 1, 2, 4, 5, 5A, 3, 3A, 6, 6A, 32.
POPULATION: 33,841
NEGRO: 40-50%

District 92
Ward 9: Precincts 33, 33A, 34, 35, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 38A, 39, 39A, 40, 40A, 41, 42, 42A, 43, 44, 45.
POPULATION: 34,513
NEGRO: 40-50%

istrict 93 Jefferson Parish: Ward 9, precincts 9E, 9C, 9B, 10A, 9A, 10B, 4, 8, 10C, 10D, 5, 6, 7, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D.
POPULATION: 35,296

District 94 Jefferson Parish: Ward 9, precincts 3E, 13, 12, 11, 1, 2; plus Ward 7.
POPULATION: 34,287

District 95 Jefferson Parish: Ward 9, precinct 9D; plus Ward 10; plus Ward 8: Precincts 39, 38, 37, 36, 33, 34, 26, 32, 35, 29C, 29B, 29A, 28, 27, 25, 25A, 24, 23, 23A.
POPULATION: 29,610

District 96 Jefferson Parish: Ward 8, Precincts 1, 14, 15, 13, 7, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 10A, 9A, 10B, 9B.
POPULATION: 33,760

District 97 Jefferson Parish: Ward 4, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18.
POPULATION: 30,461

District 98 Jefferson Parish: Ward 4, Precincts 5, 7, 15; plus Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11.
POPULATION: 30,815

District 99 East Baton Rouge Parish: Ward 3; plus Ward 1: Precincts 54, 53, 55, 60.
POPULATION: 34,284

District 100 East Baton Rouge Parish: Ward 1, Precincts 2, 8, 41, 42, 56, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51.
POPULATION: 32,749

District 101 East Baton Rouge: Ward 1, Precincts 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 40,38, 12, 9, 11, 13, 17, 16, 15.
POPULATION: 32,686

District 102 East Baton Rouge: Ward 1, Precincts 52, 49, 34, 35, 39, 64, 37, 57, 33, 36, 63, 32, 10, 14.
POPULATION: 29,998

District 103 East Baton Rouge: Ward 1, Precincts 30, 18, 27, 29, 28, 50, 60, 19, 61, 26, 21, 31.
POPULATION: 32,813

District 104 East Baton Rouge: Ward 1, precincts 22, 25, 24, 23, 20, 58; plus Ward 2, precincts 8, 19, 10, 3, 18, 20, 13, 9.
POPULATION: 35,107
NEGRO: 40-50%

District 105 East Baton Rouge: Ward 2, precincts 17, 4, 15, 6, 7, 1, 16, 2, 11, 12.
POPULATION: 32,394

PROPOSED REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN

Our method for constructing Senatorial Districts was different from that submitted to the State Legislature.

The State Plan used wards as the smallest breakdown of population in developing district boundaries. We used precinct lines to develop districts.

We could not find precinct population in the state, therefore, we had to develop a mathematical formula for determining the approximate population of each precinct in the state.

FORMULA

a = registration of ward
b = population of ward
x = registration by precinct
y = population of precinct

$b/a \times x = y$

There are discrepancies on the precinct level at this time for we don't know the registration characteristics by precincts. For example: the registration of a ward might be 40%; some precincts might have a 60% registration while others might have a 20% registration. Under the above formula it is assumed that registration percentages are the same throughout a given ward. Under the formula the total population by precincts of a given ward is equal to the total ward population.

Under our plan we cut through parish and ward lines whenever necessary, but we have tried to keep all precincts adjacent to each other. In many cases we attempt to use natural boundary lines, such as main streets, rivers, highways and railroad tracks to determine our district lines if the population meets the required quota.

Our reasoning for breaking multi-member districts into single-member districts is because we feel that under this plan every man has a voice that counts and every class and geopgraphical section of the state will be represented in the legislature which is truly adhering to the "one man, one vote" theory, or court order.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

There are no multi-member districts in the plan. Example: Caddo Parish is divided into three Senatorial Districts.

There are three districts, excluding New Orleans, that have a known Negro population of 50%. These are districts numbered 8, 20, and 23. There is a possibility of obtaining more seats from the districts taken from some of the formerly multi-member districts . At this time, we do not know the Negro population of these districts.

There are 8 districts with 30-45% Negro population, excluding New Orleans.

This plan follows very closely the structure submitted by the State except all multi-member districts are broken into single-member districts.

NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans is broken into 8 Senatorial Districts. Our plan follows closely that of the State, except for keeping single-member districts.

There is one district where Negroes are in a majority and that is District #34, which has a Negro population of 55%.

There are two known districts with 40-45% Negro population with a possibility of more in areas where we don't know the Negro population, as in the Ninth Ward.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

Under our plan we have 105 Representatives Districts for 105 Representatives to the State House of Representatives. There are 7 known districts with a Negro majority and a possibility of 5 or 6 more in urban areas, such as in Caddo, Rapides, Ouachita and East Baton Rouge Parishes. (This does not include New Orleans.)

This plan gives every geographical area and social class a voice and representation in the State Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans has 20 Representative Districts with 1 Representative per district.

There are at least 4 districts with a Negro majority with the possibility of several more from districts in the 9th and 7th Wards.

Wards 9 and 7 are broken into districts by using several natural boundaries, which are clear on the map.

REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN ADOPTED

BY THE LEGISLATURE

Louisiana's redistricting plan calls for 105 Representative Districts and 39 Senatorial Districts. The ideal population for each Senatorial District is 83,513 and 31,019 for each Representative District. The Federal Court Order allows a ± tolerance of 15%. Two deviations in the Senatorial redistricting and 3 in the Representative redistricting would be considered negligible, according to PAR.

Several plans had been submitted to the Governor's Committee prior to the submission of the final plan to the legislature. Plans were submitted to the Governor's Committee by the New Orleans Junior Chamber of Commerce, PAR and Jefferson Parish. The Committee presented two plans of its own. The final plan seems to incorporate ideas from all of the plans.

The following is a brief summary of the plans presented to and adopted by the State Legislature.

SENATE

The bill redistricting the Louisiana Senate was approved by the House of Representative, 88 to 11. All districts are multi-member districts and there is no breakdown below parish lines except in New Orleans.

Under the plan, there are 2 Senatorial Districts with a Negro majority. They are:

I Richland, Madison, Franklin and Tensas Parishes
51% Negro
II Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, Iberville, and West Baton Rouge
52% Negro

There are 6 districts with 35% or above, Negro population(excluding New Orleans).

The plan deviates from the Court Order in required population in 1 district. That is Jefferson Parish which has a population of 208,659 and 2 Senators.

NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans is broken into 5 Senatorial Districts which provides for 8 Senators. Ward 7 is the only district where there is at least a 40% Negro population. Under this plan Negroes will have very little influence on the Senatorial election.

There is also a case for suggested gerrymandering on the part of the Legislature. In the Senatorial District which includes Wards 1, 2 and 15, one can raise questions as to the reasons for putting Wards 1 and 2, which have a Negro majority, in with Ward 15.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

The Louisiana Senate okayed the legislative reapportionment for the House of Representatives by a 29 to 9 vote.

Under this plan, there are 3 districts (excluding New Orleans) with a Negro majority. They are:

1. Madison, Franklin and Tensas. 52% Negro 2 Representatives
2. Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, and Iberville. 51% Negro 2 Representatives
3. West Feliciana and East Feliciana. 55% Negro 1 Representative

There are 10 districts where Negroes have 30%-40% population.

The plan deviates from the tolerance in population in 2 districts. They are:

1. Union and Morehouse
2. Lafourche

No affect on Negroes

NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans is divided into 12 Representative Districts which provide 20 State Representatives.

Negroes are in majority in two of these districts. They are:

1. Wards 11 and 10. 60% Negro. 2 Representatives
2. Wards 1 and 2. 55% Negro. 1 Representatives

There is a Negro population of 30%-40% in 5 districts.

In Districts 8 and 9 the plan cuts across ward lines for the first time and take several precincts from Ward 8 and add them to Ward 9, which indicates that it is possible and practical to use precinct lines in redistricting.

Under this plan, 3 Negroes can possible be elected to the House, but this is less than 1/6 of the total number of representatives for the city, ~~while~~ Negroes constitute 34% of the total population, which means that they are entitled to 1/3 of the representatives.

Under the milti-member districting of the Senatorial Reapportionment Plan, Negroes and rural people will have inadequate representation in the State Legislature.

For example: the rural population of Caddo Parish make up approximately 25% of the total population. But because they live outside of Ward 4 (Shreveport), which makes up 80% of the total population, the senators elected will most probably come from Ward 4 with only urban problems of concern because this is the group the Senator is familiar with and to whom he is politically indebted.

The problem of Negro representation is quite similar. Such an imbalance of power can only cause discord and eventually deter the progress of the state. Again, the rural ~~farmer~~ people and men of color will be without a voice.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

District 1 Caddo Parish: Wards 1, 2, 9, 3 and Ward 4 : Precincts 1, 5, 40, 29, 39, 31, 28, 17, 6, 45, 41, 44, 32, 42; plus Bossier, Ward 3.
POPULATION: 80,832

District 2 Caddo Parish: Wards 5, 6, 7, 8 and Ward 4: Precincts 57, 55, 3, 53, 36, 52, 35, 51, 4, 50, 56, 49, 16, 48, 11, 12, 22, 23, 24; plus Bossier, Ward 1.
POPULATION: 78,426

District 3 Caddo Parish: Ward 4, Precincts: 54,30,46,43,25,34,38,37,33, 26,27,21,20,19,18,15,7,8,9, 10,13,14,47
POPULATION: 76,403

District 4 Bossier Parish: Wards 2, 4, 5, 6; and Webster Parish.
POPULATION: 85,721

District 5 Parishes of Claiborne, Union, Lincoln, and Bienville
POPULATION: 82,292
NEGRO: 44%

District 6 Parishes of Morehouse, West Carroll, East Carroll and Ouachita: Wards 1, 2, plus 10,000 from precincts in Ward 10. (No information obtained re precincts from Ward 10.)
POPULATION: 77,506
NEGRO: 40%

District 7 Ouachita Parish: Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and remainder of 10.
POPULATION: 86,476

District 8 Parishes of Richland, Madison, Franklin and Tensas.
POPULATION: 78,152
NEGRO: 51%

District 9 Parishes of Jackson, Caldwell, Catahoula, Concordia, LaSalle and Winn.
POPULATION: 85,765

District 10 Parishes of Red River, Natchitoches and Grant; plus Rapides: Wards 5, 7, 8, 10.
POPULATION: 83,037
NEGRO: 33%

District 11 Rapides: Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11.
POPULATION: 87,275
NEGRO: 34%

District 12 Parishes of DeSoto, Sabine, Vernon and Beauregard.
POPULATION: 80,304
NEGRO: 31%

District 13	Parishes of Avoyelles, Evangeline, Allen. POPULATION: 89,112 NEGRO: 27%
District 14	Parishes of Jefferson Davis, Cameron and Calcasieu: Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8. POPULATION: 85,239
District 15	Calcasieu: Ward 4 POPULATION: 93,970
District 16	Parishes of Acadia and Vermilion. POPULATION: 88,786
District 17	Lafayette Parish POPULATION: 84,656
District 18	Saint Landry Parish POPULATION: 81,493 NEGRO: 43%
District 19	Parishes of Saint Martin and Iberia POPULATION: 80,720
District 20	Parishes of Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, Iberville. POPULATION: 79,618 NEGRO: 53%
District 21	Parishes of Saint Mary, Assumption and Terrebonne: Wards 1, 2, and 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. POPULATION: 93,009
District 22	Lafourche Parish and Terrebonne, Ward 3. POPULATION: 90,967
District 23	East Feliciana Parish and East Baton Rouge Parish: Ward 2; St. Helena Parish. POPULATION: 81,839 NEGRO: 51%
District 24	East Baton Rouge: Ward 3, and Ward 1, Precincts: 55, 60, 53, 54, 52, 49, 57, 33, 34, 36, 30, 50, 60, 31, 32, 57, 14, 28, 29, 61, 26, 25, 10. POPULATION: 91,334
District 25	East Baton Rouge Parish, Ward 1, Precincts: 20, 23, 22, 19, 18, 17, 16, 13, 11, 9, 1, 5, 12, 6, 38, 37, 35, 64, 40, 7, 3, 4, 2, 51, 45, 8, 41, 48, 39, 59, 47, 42, 56, 43 POPULATION: 86,241
District 26	Parishes of Ascension, Saint James, Saint John the Baptist, and Saint Charles POPULATION: 85,954 NEGRO: 37%

District 27	Jefferson Parish: Wards 9, 10 and Ward 8: Precincts 16 through 39. POPULATION: 92,874
District 28	Jefferson Parish: Ward 8:remainder of precincts; plus Wards 7, 5, 4, 3. POPULATION: 95,115
District 29	Saint Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes; plus Jefferson Parish, Wards 6, 11, 1 and 2. POPULATION: 75,511
District 30	Parishes of Tangipahoa and Livingston. POPULATION: 86,408
District 31	Parishes of Washington and Saint Tammany. POPULATION: 82,658 NEGRO: 30%
Districts 32-39	Orleans Parish -
District 32	Wards 17, 16, plus precincts 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 18A, 18, 21, 25, 26, 3, 4, 8, 9, 14, 16, 17, 20, 22, 24A of Ward 14. Population: 74,388
District 33	Remainder of Ward 14 : precincts 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 15; plus Wards 13, 12, and precincts 1, 3, 5, 6, and 8 of Ward 11. Population: 73,705
District 34	Remainder of Ward 11: precincts 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; plus Wards 10, 1 and 2. Population: 78,060 [illegible], Negro- 55%
District 35	Wards 15, 3, and Precincts 1 through 8 of Ward 4. Population: 71,533
District 36	Remainder of Ward 4: precincts 9, 10, 10A, 11, 12, 13, 13A, 14, 14A, 15, 16, 16A, 17, 17A, 18, 18A, 19, 20, 20A, 21, 21A, 22, 23; plus Wards 5, 6, and precincts 1, 2, and 3 of Ward 7. Population: 73,070
District 37	Remainder of Ward 7: precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 17A, 18, 19, 20, 20A, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 26", 27, 28, 28A, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 33A, 34, 35, 36, 36A, 37, 37A, 38, 38A, 39, 40, 41, 42 Population: 86,528 Negro-40%
District 38	Ward 8, plus precincts 9 through 27 of Ward 9. Population: 84, 997
District 39	Remainder of Ward 9, precincts 28, 28A, 29, 29A, 30, 30A, 31, 31A, 31B, 31C, 32, 33, 33A, 34, 35, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 38A, 39, 39A, 39B, 40, 40A, 41, 42, 42A, 43, 44, 45. Population : 85, 167 Negro: 45%

COURT OF APPEAL

FOURTH CIRCUIT

STATE OF LOUISIANA

STEPHEN K. DALEY

Plaintiff-Appellant

vs.

ERNEST N. MORIAL

Defendant-Appelle

Appeal from the Civil District Court for the Parish
of Orleans, State of Louisiana, Division "H",
Honorable Olivier P. Carriere, Judge

ORIGINAL BRIEF

ON BEHALF OF ERNEST N. MORIAL

DEFENDANT-APPELLEE

A. P. TUREAUD
EARL J. AMEDEE
ST. ELMO JOHNSON
ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE
FREDDIE B. WARREN, JR.
ALVIN B. JONES
1821 Orleans Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70116
Phone: 943-2088
947-4252
947-8000

Attorneys for Defendant-Appellee

SYLLABUS

I.

Findings of fact reached by a trial judge and amply supported by the record will not be disturbed by an appellate court in the absence of manifest error. Walton v. Grant 2 Mart. (N.S.) 494; Summerville v. Louis P. Rice & Co. 5 Orleans App. 55; Olivier v. Abunza 76 So. 2d 528; Harness v. Toye Bros. Yellow Cab Co. 170 So. 2d 737.

II.

A person may have as many residences as he may choose. Hall v. Godchaux, 149 La. 733, 90 So. 145. Estopinal v. Michel, 121 La. 879, 46 So. 907; Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, verbo: residence; Melerine v. Democratic Parish Executive Committee for the Parish of St. Bernard, 164 La. 855, 114 So. 711; State v. Steele, 200 So. 496; Oglesby v. Turner et al, 127 La. 1093, 54 So. 400; J. B. Harrison v. Commission Council of Bogalusa, 169 So. 2d 159; Archie G. Taylor v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company et al, 248 La. 246, 178 So. 2d 238.

III.

The electorate of New Orleans have the right to determine who shall fill public office. Porter v. Conway, 181 La. 487, 159 So. 725; Barr v. Engler, 165 So. 2d 28; Langridge v. Dauenhauer, 45 So. 387.

IV.

A duly registered democrat who meets all of the qualifications of the Democratic State Central Committee and the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana is a qualified candidate and once elected (or nominated) his qualification to serve cannot be questioned or attacked before the court. La. Const. Article III, Sec. 10; State ex rel. O'Donnell v. Houston, et al., 40 La. Ann. 598, 4 So. 482; State ex rel Tanner et al., v. Duncan, 10 So. 2d 507.

V.

A legally qualified democratic elector of Ward 2 of the Parish of Orleans cannot be challenged in his legal right to hold the office of member of the Louisiana House of Representatives from House District No. 20 which includes Ward 2, after having been the successful nominee in a Democratic Party Primary Election, without a proper proceedings brought to remove him as a qualified elector. La. Const. Art. VIII, Section 1; LSA-R. S. 18:245.

VI.

The proper action to disqualify a successful nominee to the office of member of the Louisiana House of Representatives is to attack his registration as a Democratic elector. LSA-R. S. 18:245.

VII.

A Democratic elector legally registered who complies with the law as to actual bona fide residence at the place from which he is registered cannot have his right as an elector and candidate based on such residence challenged. La. Const. Art. VIII, Section 1; LSA-R. S. 18:31; Migeot v. Barrilleaux, 166 So. 157.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Ernest N. Morial, defendant-appellee, is a duly qualified Democratic elector of Ward 2 of the Parish of Orleans, which is in House District No. 20. On August 4, 1967, defendant-appellee qualified with the Orleans Parish Democratic Executive Committee to be a candidate for the Democratic Party nominee for member of the Louisiana House of Representatives from House District No. 20 in the Democratice Party Primary of November 4, 1967. Defendant-appellee received a majority of votes cast in the Primary Election of November 4, 1967, and was subsequently duly certified by the Orleans

Parish Democratic Executive Committee as the Democratic nominee for the Louisiana House of Representatives from House District No. 20.

On November 10, 1967, Stephen K. Daley, plaintiff-appellant, one of three unsuccessful candidates in the November 4, 1967, Democratic Primary Election for member of the Louisiana House of Representatives from House District No. 20, filed suit seeking to have the defendant-appellee declared ineligible to hold the office to which he had been nominated (elected, since there is no Republican opposition in the General Election) and inter alia to have himself (Daley) declared the nominee of the November 4, 1967, Democratic Primary Election, or to have a run off election between the candidates who finished second and third, or to have the said Primary Election declared null and void.

In due course defendant-appellee answered plaintiff-appellant's petition. Defendant-appellee affirmatively alleged in his answer that he met all the requirements of the Constitution and laws of Louisiana to be a candidate and to hold the office of member of the Louisiana House of Representatives from House District No. 20. After hearing the evidence and observing the witnesses during a two (2) day hearing the learned District Judge, Oliver P. Carriere, found the defendant-appellee, Ernest N. Morial, to be an actual bona fide resident of House District No. 20, and to meet all the qualifications and requirements of the law of Louisiana. Accordingly, plaintiff-appellant's suit was dismissed.

ARGUMENT

Plaintiff-appellant did not sustain the burden of proof in that he failed to prove:

(a) That defendant-appellee has not been an actual bona fide resident of 1242 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, for the two years immediately preceding the general election of 1968;

(b) That defendant-appellee is an actual bona fide resident of 5752 Press Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The essential position of defendant-appellee is that plaintiff-appellant has failed to prove that defendant-appellee has not been an actual bona fide resident of 1242 Magazine Street since December, 1964, and, on the contrary, defendant-appellee proved by a proponderance of evidence that he has been an actual bona fide resident of 1242 Magazine Street since December, 1964. Not one of plaintiff-appellant's witnesses could testify that defendant-appellee has not resided at 1242 Magazine Street Since December, 1964. As a matter of fact, nearly all of defendants witnesses had seen defendant at least once and some of them had seen him at or near his residence 1242 Magazine Street several times. Not one of plaintiff-appellant's witnesses testified that defendant-appellee resided on Press Drive, or that they had seen him there.

The documentary evidence introduced by plaintiff, viewed in the light most favorable to plaintiff-appellant, merely suggests that defendant-appellee has more than one residence. This is clearly permitted under our law. Oglesby v. Turner, et al., 127 La. 1093, 54 So. 400; Stavis v. Engler, 202 So. 2d 672.

Moreover, the prime documentary evidence introduced by plaintiff proves that defendant resides at 1242 Magazine Street. The homestead exemptions show that defendant claimed a homstead exemption for 1242 Magazine Street for the years 1966, 1967 and 1968. The same is true with reference to voter registration records which show that defendant-appellee and his wife both registered to vote in Ward 2 Precinct 1 long before the election.

One of plaintiff-appellant's arguments is that when the defendant-appellee got three traffic tickets his address was showed on Press Drive; the same is true with reference to defendant-appellee's application for federal employment. At best this evidence indicates no more than that defendant has two residences.

An analysis of the testimony of the witnesses clearly proves that the defendant-appellee, Ernest N. Morial, moved into 1242 Magazine Street in December, 1964, after having purchased the property some months earlier.

Defendant-appellee's witnesses testified in substance that they had visited defendant-appellee at his residence at 1242 Magazine Street during the past three years; other witnesses testified that they lived in the neighborhood and that they had seen defendant-appellee in the neighborhood at various hours during the past three years and that they knew defendant-appellee resided at 1242 Magazine Street since about late 1964.

Harry Connick, an Assistant U. S. Attorney, and former president of the New Orleans Criminal Courts Bar Association, testified that he had visited defendant-appellee at 1242 Magazine Street and that on one of the occasions in question defendant-appellee's wife was there with one or more of his children; he also testified that the apartment appeared as though it was being lived in and furthermore it was completely furnished.

Roland Dixon, who resides in the upper apartment at 1242 Magazine Street, testified that he had seen defendant-appellee at his apartment on numerous occasions over a period of three years and that defendant-appellee lives at 1242 Magazine Street.

Mrs. Marion Bell, who resides at 1239 Magazine Street, across the street from 1242 Magazine Street, testified that she had seen defendant-appellee entering and leaving his residence often over a period that covered several years.

Dr. Wellington Arnaud, a dentist in this city for more than five years, testified that he had visited defendant-appellee's residence at 1242 Magazine Street on numerous occasions over the past three years and that he had seen defendant-appellee's wife and children at the residence; he further testified that on numerous occasions he had driven defendant-appellee to 1242 Magazine Street late at night and picked him up there early in the morning. Dr. Arnaud also stated that defendant-appellee's residence at 1242 Magazine Street was well furnished, including wall to wall carpeting, and defendant-appellee lives at 1242 Magazine Street.

Milton Lewis, a postman, testified that he has delivered mail, including certified mail, to defendant-appellee at 1242 Magazine Street since April, 1965.

Mrs. Nellie Mae Joiner, who resides at 1240 Magazine Street, testified that she has seen defendant-appellee entering and leaving his residence at various times of the day and night since early in 1965 when she moved into 1240 Magazine Street.

Daniel Price, a custodian of the Claver Building, the building in which defendant-appellee maintains one of his offices, testified to the effect that he had been cleaning defendant-appellee's house on Magazine Street regularly since February 1966. He further testified that he had seen Mr. Morial's wife and children at defendant's Magazine Street residence every time he went up there.

Reverend Harold Bethune, a minister and an instructor at Union Theological Seminary testified that he knew that Mr. Morial lived at 1242 Magazine Street and that he had visited defendant-appellee at his residence on Magazine Street frequently and that he had started visiting him at his Magazine Street

Street residence in March 1965 and further he had visited him frequently at the Magazine Street residence in 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Defendant-appellee testified that he purchased the property 1242 Magazine Street early in 1964 and renovated and remodeled it, moving into it sometime in December of 1964; he purchased furniture and household furnishings for his residence 1242 Magazine Street prior to moving in; he became an elector of Ward 2, Precinct 1 of Orleans Parish in 1964; he exercised the franchise from that address in each election since he became an elector in Ward 2. He spent an average of three or four nights a week at 1242 Magazine Street and many of these nights were spent with defendant-appellee's family at that address.

Defendant-appelle has all the qualifications, including those of residence, to serve as the representative of District 20 (Wards 1 & 2) in the House of Representative of the State of Louisiana as found by the Court below.

The defendant-appellee originally registered in the Parish of Orleans on September 9, 1952. (Exhibit p. 11). After several prior changes of address, on December 10, 1964 he changed his registration and his address to 1242 Magazine Street in Precinct 1 of Ward 2. (Exhibit p. 16). His wife's address and her registration was also changed on December 10, 1964 to 1242 Magazine Street in Precinct 1 of Ward 2. Clearly, defendant has been a registered Democrat in the Second Ward, First Precinct, since December 10, 1964.

The definition of actual bona fide residence is found in the case of Hall v. Godchaux, 149 La. 733, 90 So. 145. The Constitution, Article VIII, Section 1 provides that a person must be an actual bona fide resident, and the registration law, R.S. 18:31 provides that the registrant must be an actual bona fide resident.

The evidence in this case shows the following factors:

A. Defendant, Ernest N. Morial owns the premises at 1242 Magazine Street consisting of a two-story, two-apartment building.

B. Defendant has maintained a completely furnished residence in this premises since December, 1964.

C. He has received a homestead exemption on the premises for the years 1966, 1967 and 1968. -applied on June 1, 1966 but effective Jan 1, 1966

D. He sleeps and spends time on the premises an average of three or four nights a week.

E. His wife and children also sleep and spend time on these premises.

F. Defendant and his wife have been electors at 1242 Magazine Street since December 10, 1964.

G. Defendant and his wife have voted eleven times in the past three years from Ward 2, Precinct 1.

H. Defendant has received mail, including certified mail, at this address since December 10, 1964.

I. Defendant has been seen frequently in and around the premises at 1242 Magazine Street at various times of the day and night for the past three years.

J. Defendant maintains a telephone and a telephone listing in the directory from this address.

K. Defendant introduced pictures (See D-2 through D-12) which are pictures of his living quarters at 1242 Magazine Street which clearly show that the living quarters are adequate.

At the risk of being redundant, counsel again points out to the court that not one word in rebuttal or contravention of this testimony was offered by plaintiff. The only inuendo that was offered is: well, he has another residence and that's where he should live and should be registered to vote, however, to revert to the Hall v. Godchaux case, our Supreme Court held, 90 So. 145 at page 150:

> "If the individual maintains a place to which he can return, as above indicated, he does in law have an actual bona fide residence, and when away under the call of business or pleasure is an absent, actual bona fide resident."

The lower court herein finding as a fact that "defendant, Ernest N. Morial, in the year 1964, deliberately established an actual bona fide residence at 1242 Magazine Street..." cited the following:

In Hall v. Godchaux 149 La. 734, 90 So. 145, the Supreme Court of Louisiana said:

> "Unfortunately for Judge Godchaux, the law does not allow one to become an elector by constructive residence, nor is the matter controlled solely by intention, no matter how bonafide it may have been; but we are called upon to apply and interpret the meaning of the words "actual bona fide resident", and we take it that those words are to be given their ordinary meaning and significance. In the nature of things, they cannot be said to mean that he must occupy his alace of abode every moment during the period of time necessary to become a resident in the sense of qualifying him as an elector; for the necessities of the case require that he should be permitted to pursue the ordinary affairs of life. However, we think that he is required to maintain such a relation with the place or premises so selected as will entitle him at his will, and without making new arrangements at therefor upon each return, to occupy such place whenever his necessities or pleasure require, and this without having to ask the permission of some one else."

Stavis v. Engler 202 So. 2d 672 at 676:

> "Residence which a person can maintain in more than one place is not to be confused with domicile of which he can have only one. This simply a case in which a party maintains two place of "actual residence" in the city of New Orleans. Obviously he could not legally register and qualify as an elector in both wards and precincts. His choice of one instead of the other was for him to make. Having done so and having continously maintained his registration from Decatur Street for ten years, he cannot be denied the rights of an elector in that precinct and ward merely because he legally might have chosen another."

As the trial court very aptly pointed out, the law of Louisiana gives every citizen the right to do what the defendant did in his case, and further that the defendant met all of the requirements of the law.

COURTS DO NOT HAVE THE AUTHORITY OR RIGHT TO QUESTION THE QUALIFICATION OF DEFENDANT-APPELLEE TO HOLD OFFICE

Louisiana Constitution, Article III, Section 10 provides:

> Section 10. Each house shall be the judge of the qualification, election, and returns of its own members, choose its own officers, except the president of the Senate, determine the rules of its procedure, not inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution, and may punish its members for disorderly conduct and contempt, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its members elected, may expel a member.

The cases of O'Keefe v. Burke, 226 La. 1026, 78 So. 2d 161, and 226 La. 1039, 78 So. 2d 165 would seem to be contrary to counsel's position that this honorable court or no court has the right to question the qualification, election and return of a Member of the House of Representatives. In the Burke case, Mr. Burke had received the nomination of the Democratice Party to be assessor of the Fourth Municipal District, and the court only went into his qualification as a candidate and held that he was not a proper candidate because he was a resident of and voter of the State of Texas. However, the distinction to be made between that case and this is that there the office sought was assessor, whereas here, the office sought is that of Member of the House of Representative of Louisiana, clearly covered by the above quoted constitutional provision.

The jurisprudence of our state has been uniform since 1888 when our Supreme Court decided the case of State ex rel. O'Donnell v. Houston et al 40 La. Ann. 598, 4 So. 482. In this suit, the successful candidate for the House of Representatives filed writs of certiorari and prohibition to stop the judge of the lower court from having a recount of the ballots in the election. The Supreme Court pointed out that Article XXIII of the present Constitution (that of 1879) provides that "each house shall judge of the qualification, election and return of its own members. The court held at page 483:

> "In the face of this provision it requires no argument to show that the courts have no power to judge or determine with regard to these essentials."

The argument was made that all that the judges were doing were acting as commissioners in order to perpetuate the testimony for the House of Representatives. The Supreme Court negated this by saying the judges did not have the power to act as commissioners and dismissed the proceeding.

There are other cases which do hold that the courts have the power to inquire into the qualification of elected officials for other offices, but there is no case since the O'Donnell case where the court has gone into the qualification, election and returns of a Member of the House of Representatives.

The Court of Appeal, First Circuit in State ex rel. Tanner et al v. Duncan, 10 So. 2d 507, pointed out that the Parish Committee had no right to go into the qualification of a candidate who had been elected as a member of the School Board. The Committee had refused to certify him, saying that he did not have the proper qualification or assessment required by law. The Committee was held not to have the authority to go into the qualification of a candidate to serve if elected.

The defendant herein is a legally registered Democrat from the Second Ward of Orleans Parish which is within House District No. 20 and he is qualified to be the nominee of the Democratic party as a candidate for the office of Member of the State House of Representatives from Representative District No. 20 composed of Wards 1 & 2 of Orleans Parish as such wards are constituted on December 1, 1966. The State of Louisiana, and the court can only go into the question of whether or not he is a legally registered Democrat from Ward 2 at 1242 Magazine Street. The plaintiff-appellant, not having seen fit to attack the registration of petitioner, his qualification as the nominee of the Democratic party cannot be attacked on the basis that he is ineligible to hold office. The Constitution squarely puts such prerogative in the House of Representative under Article III, Section 10.

SUMMARY

The judgment of the District Court is supported by substantial evidence and should be affirmed. Alternatively, though defendant-appellee has no objection to any court looking into his qualifications to hold office, it is submitted that the qualifications of the defendant-appellee to hold the office of member of the Louisiana House of Representatives under Article III, Section 9 of the La. Constitution is beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

Defendant-appellee is an "actual bona fide resident" of the Second Ward, First Precinct, which is in House District No. 20 and was fully qualified to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination and, since nominated to serve in the Louisiana House of Representatives, defendant-appellee, is eligible to a seat in the Louisiana House of Representatives.

The defendant-appellee has two residences. The fact that a man may have more than one residence does not annul his registration as a voter and his qualification as a candidate from the residence from which he is legally registered. Ogelsby v. Turner, et al., supra; Stavis v. Engler, supra.

The defendant-appellee has been a registered voter since September 9, 1952, and he and his wife have been registered Democrats in the Second Ward, First Precinct, Parish of Orleans since December 10, 1964.

Even if a husband and wife are living at separate addresses or residences, whether separated or not, the residence of the wife and children does not fix the residence of the husband. Estopinal v. Michel, 121 La. 879; 46 So. 907.

The traffic tickets received by defendant-appellee do not change his voting residence. His application for employment in January, 1965 does not change his voting residence. Pictures of the living quarters and actual bona fide residence of defendant-appellee at 1242 Magazine Street have not been rebutted by one word. Neither have plaintiff-appellant witnesses, therefore, the judgment of the district court is correct.

The law, as embodied in our jurisprudence, is in favor of the defendant-appellee:

The Supreme Court's decision in Hall v. Godchaux, 149 La. 733, 90 So. 145, defines actual bona fide residence.

The case of Estopinal v. Michel, 121 La. 879, 46 So. 907 is also in favor of petitioner. In that case the defendants, whose rights to be registered voters were challenged, were residents of Pilot Town where they lived in a dormitory. Their familites lived in New Orleans, and the court held that they were properly registered in Plaquemines Parish, wherein Pilot Town is situated, and that the domicile of the wife and children followed that of the husband, not vice versa.

Black's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, p. 1473 verbo: residence is to the same effect.

The case of Oglesby v. Turner et al, 127 La. 1093, 54 So. 400, states unequivocally that a person may have as many residences as he may choose. See: Stavis v. Engler, supra.

The case of Caulfield v. Cravens, 138 La. 238, 70 So. 226, where a registered voter was scratched, is a clear holding, the court having ordered his name returned to the registration rolls, that even though this man who had been a bona fide resident of Wilson until 1911 when he moved his family to Baton Rouge and really retained no residence except that of his mother-in-law in Wilson after he moved his family to Baton Rouge, was an actual bona fide resident of Wilson.

The case of Melerine v. Democratic Parish Executive Committee for the Parish of St. Bernard, 164 La. 855, 114 So. 711 squarely holds, following the Hall v. Godchaux decision, that an "actual bona fide resident" need not have occupied his place of abode every moment during the required period of time, but must have maintained such a relation with the place of premises as will entitle him at his will, without making new arrangements therefor on each return, to occupy such place whenever his necessities or pleasure required without asking permission of someone else. Mr. Melerine and his wife had a house in New Orleans and also a business and residence in St. Bernard, and the Supreme Court held that he was properly registered in St. Bernard.

The case of Migeot v. Barrilleaux, 166 So. 157 squarely holds that a candidate for the party nomination who is a duly registered voter is a qualified candidate, even though it may be that if elected he may be declared ineligible to hold the office. The contest there was the refusal of the Parish Committee to certify its nominee because he did not have assessed property in his name.

The case of J. B. Harrison v. Commission Council of Bogalusa, 169 So. 2d 159 reiterated the law on domicile, residence, and actual bona fide residence.

The case of R. G. G. Taylor v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, et al., 248 La. 246, 178 So. 2d 238, reiterates the hornbook law that residence and domicile are not synonymous terms, and that a person may have several residences.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons the judgment of the District Court is correct and should be affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

A. P. TUREAUD
EARL J. AMEDEE
ST. ELMO JOHNSON
1821 Orleans Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70116
Phone: 943-2088
947-4252
947-8000

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Phone: 523-5197

FREDDIE B. WARREN, JR.
1333 Caffin Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana
Phone: 945-3705

ALVIN B. JONES
1006 Baronne Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
Phone: 524-0606

By: Lolis E. Elie

Attorneys for Defendant

CERTIFICATE

It is hereby certified that a copy of this brief has been delivered to opposing counsel.

New Orleans, Louisiana
November 28, 1967

Lolis E. Elie
LOLIS E. ELIE

STEPHEN K. DALEY : NO. 3036
COURT OF APPEAL
VS. : FOURTH CIRCUIT
STATE OF LOUISIANA
ERNEST N. MORIAL :

APPEAL FROM THE CIVIL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
PARISH OF ORLEANS, NO. 470,713, DIVISION "H"
HONORABLE OLIVER P. CARRIERE, JUDGE

NOV 30 1967

:::

LUTHER E. HALL
JUDGE

:::

(Court composed of Judges Godfrey Z. Regan, Louis H. Yarrut, L. Julian Samuel, Paul E. Chasez, Luther E. Hall, Chris T. Barnette and George Janvier)
JANVIER, J. DISSENTS WITH WRITTEN REASONS

JAMES DAVID McNEILL for plaintiff-appellant

A. P. TUREAUD, EARL J. AMEDEE, ST. ELMO JOHNSON, ROBERT F. COLLINS, NILS R. DOUGLAS, LOLIS E. ELIE, FREDDIE B. WARREN, JR. and ALVIN B. JONES for defendant-appellee

AFFIRMED

STEPHEN K. DALEY : NO. 3036
COURT OF APPEAL
VS. : FOURTH CIRCUIT
STATE OF LOUISIANA
ERNEST N. MORIAL :

APPEAL FROM THE CIVIL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
PARISH OF ORLEANS, NO. 470,713, DIVISION "H"
HONORABLE OLIVER P. CARRIERE, JUDGE

NOV 30 1967

:::

LUTHER E. HALL
JUDGE

:::

(Court composed of Judges Godfrey Z. Regan, Louis H. Yarrut, L. Julian Samuel, Paul E. Chasez, Luther E. Hall, Chris T. Barnette and George Janvier)

JANVIER, J. DISSENTS WITH WRITTEN REASONS

JAMES DAVID McNEILL for plaintiff-appellant

A. P. TUREAUD, EARL J. AMEDEE, ST. ELMO JOHNSON, ROBERT F. COLLINS, NILS R. DOUGLAS, LOLIS E. ELIE, FREDDIE B. WARREN, JR. and ALVIN B. JONES for defendant-appellee

AFFIRMED

GTB.

Plaintiff, Stephen K. Daley, and defendant Ernest N. Morial, together with two others, were candidates in the Democratic Primary Election held on November 4, 1967 for election as the nominee of the Democratic Party for the office of Representative in the State Legislature from Representative District No. 20, composed of Wards 1 and 2 of the City of New Orleans. Following promulgation of the returns which revealed that Morial had a majority of the votes cast for said office, the Orleans Parish Democratic Executive Committee declared and certified him to be the Democratic nominee.

On November 10, 1967 Daley filed this suit alleging that Morial was not an actual resident of District 20 for two years immediately preceding the primary election held on November 4, 1967 and will not have been an actual bona fide resident of District 20 for two years at the time of the general election and consequently under the provisions of Article 3, Section 9 of the Constitution of Louisiana, he was and is completely ineligible as a candidate in the Democratic Primary for said nomination, and could not lawfully serve as such if he should be elected. Plaintiff prayed for judgment declaring

Morial ineligible as a candidate in the Democratic Primary held on November 4, 1967 and declaring plaintiff to be the duly elected nominee of the Democratic Party for said office of Representative since plaintiff received "a majority of the votes cast for the eligible candidates for said office." Petitioner prayed in the alternative that since plaintiff did not receive a majority of the total votes cast in said primary election for said office that a second primary be ordered held between himself and the next highest candidate, Joseph R. Marullo, and in the further alternative plaintiff prayed that the said election be declared null and void and that a new primary election be held.

Exceptions to the jurisdiction of the court, of no cause nor right of action and a plea of estoppel filed by the defendant were referred to the merits, and after trial on the merits the District Judge rendered judgment overruling the exceptions and the plea of estoppel and rendered a separate judgment on the merits dismissing plaintiff's suit at his cost. Plaintiff appealed.

The first question presented for our determination is whether the courts have the authority or right to question the qualification of defendant, Morial, to hold the office of Representative in view of Article III, Section 10 of the Constitution, which provides in part:

> "Section 10. Each house shall be the judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its own members * * *"

Obviously this article applies only to those who have been elected as members of the Legislature and not to one who is only a political party nominee. The decision of the Supreme Court in State ex rel O'Donnell v. Houston, 40 La. Ann. 598, 4 So. 482 (1888) cited by counsel for defendant, and as well as its decision in the earlier case of State ex rel Redon v. Spearing, 31 La. Ann. 122 (1879), were suits contesting the qualifications of persons who had been elected to membership in the Legislature and the Court held that it had no jurisdiction to hear and determine such matters in view of an altogether similar provision in the Constitution then in effect. In the unreported case of Douglas v. Cucullu, No. 9564 of the Orleans Parish Court of Appeal, decided March 24, 1924 the Court said:

> "A contest for nomination under Act 97 of 1922, known as the Primary Law, arising between contestants for nomination for election to the State Legislature, is in no sense an election contest within the purview of Article III, Sec. 10 of the Constitution of Louisiana, which provides that each house of the State Legislature shall be the judge of the qualifications and election and returns of its own members. This constitutional provision is not well pleaded in support of an exception ratione materiae, urged by the contestee, against the jurisdiction of the Parish District Court, where contestation proceedings are brought in compliance with Sec. 27 of the primary law."

Before considering the merits of this case it might be well to observe that the only remedy available to plaintiff as of the date the suit was filed was his alternative prayer for annullment of the election. (See O'Keefe v. Burke, 226 La. 1039, 78 So.2d 165).

Article III, Section 9 of the Constitution sets forth the qualifications for membership in the House of Representatives as follows:

> "Section 9. Every elector under this Constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives * * * provided, that no person shall be eligible to the Legislature unless at the time of his election he has been a citizen of the State for five years, and an actual resident of the district or parish or ward of the parish of Orleans for which he may be elected for two years immediately preceding his election * * *" (emphasis supplied)

The only objection to defendant's qualifications made by plaintiff is that defendant had not been an actual bona fide resident of Representative District No. 20 of the City of New Orleans for two years at the time of the primary election held on November 4, 1967 and that he will not have had an actual residence in that district for two years immediately preceding the general election to be held on February 6, 1968. Plaintiff contends that during the two year period in question defendant's actual residence was at 5752 Press Drive which is not within the boundaries of Representative District No. 20 and that in attempting to qualify himself as a candidate in the primary election defendant falsely represented himself to be an actual resident of 1242 Magazine Street, which is located in Ward 2, District 20. Defendant contends that although he maintains a residence at 5752 Press Drive he also maintains a residence at 1242 Magazine Street and that he has actually resided at the latter place for more than two years immediately preceding the primary election.

The Trial Judge in his written "Reasons for Judgment" held in part as follows:

> "The Court finds as a fact that the defendant, Ernest N. Morial, in the year 1964, deliberately established an actual bona fide residence at 1242 Magazine Street for the purpose of being a candidate for the Louisiana House of Representatives in the Democratic Primary of November 1967.
>
> "The Court is of the opinion that the law of Louisiana gives every citizen the right to do what defendant did in this case.
>
> "The Court is of the further opinion that the record in this case shows that the defendant met all of the requirements of the law * * *"

The record reveals that defendant is married and the father of four minor children, and is not separated from his wife. He is an attorney and from 1965 until shortly before he qualified to run for the House of Representatives was an Assistant United States Attorney in New Orleans.

In 1961 he purchased the property at 5752 Press Drive and moved there with his family. He still owns and maintains this residence which is not within the boundaries of Representative District No. 20. In January 1964 defendant purchased the two-story building bearing the municipal number 1242 Magazine Street, which is located in Ward 2 of the City of New Orleans and within Representative District No. 20. At the time defendant purchased 1242 Magazine Street the front portion of the lower floor was occupied by a barber shop, but following a fire which occurred in the barber shop sometime in 1964 defendant remodelled the building converting it into an upper and lower residential apartment building.

According to defendant's testimony he bought new furniture in the fall of 1964 and completely furnished the lower apartment, and moved into it in December 1964. On December 10, 1964 he changed his voting registration from 5752 Press Drive to 1242 Magazine Street. His wife did likewise. He has voted in Precinct 1 of Ward 2 in every election held since then.

Defendant testified that he established a residence at 1242 Magazine Street for the purpose of having a town house for the accommodation of his wife and himself when they went out for dinner or attended the theatre "so we didn't have to return to the suburbs at night," and for the additional purpose of establishing a legal domicile there because he intended to run for office. Defendant testified that he and his wife went out very often and on such occasions they left the children with their in-laws at 5752 Press Drive and slept at 1242 Magazine Street; that on other occasions he and his wife slept there just to be alone. He testified that he has slept at 1242 Magazine Street three or four nights a week since December 1964 and that since December 1964 his wife has lived at the Magazine Street address approximately 40% of the time.

Harry Connick, an Assistant United States Attorney and former president of the New Orleans Criminal Courts Bar Association, testified that he had visited defendant at 1242 Magazine Street on two occasions and on both occasions defendant's wife was there with one or more of her children. He described the apartment and stated that it was completely furnished with the usual type of apartment furnishings.

Roland Dixon who resides in the upper apartment at 1242 Magazine Street testified that he had seen defendant at his apartment on numerous occasions over a period of three years and that defendant lives at 1242 Magazine Street "downstairs from where I live." Dixon identified pictures taken of the rooms in the lower apartment, showing the furnishings.

Mrs. Marion Bell who resides at 1239 Magazine Street, across the street from 1242 Magazine Street testified that she had seen defendant entering and leaving his apartment over a period that covered several years.

Dr. Wellington Arnaud, a dentist, testified that he had visited defendant's residence at 1242 Magazine Street on numerous occasions over the past three years and that he has seen defendant's wife and children at the residence on Magazine Street. He further testified that on many occasions he has driven defendant to 1242 Magazine Street at night, and that on some occasions he has picked him up there early in the morning. He also stated that defendant's residence at 1242 Magazine Street was well furnished, including wall to wall carpeting.

Milton Lewis, a postman, testified that he has delivered mail, including certified mail, to defendant at 1242 Magazine Street since April 1965 when he was placed on this route.

Mrs. Nellie Mae Joiner, who resides at 1240 Magazine Street testified that she has seen defendant entering and leaving his residence at 1242 Magazine Street at various times of the day and night since early in 1965 when she moved into 1240 Magazine Street.

Daniel Price, a custodian of the Claver Building where defendant maintains one of his several law offices, testified that he had been cleaning defendant's apartment on Magazine Street regularly since the early part of February 1966 and that he had seen defendant's wife and children at the Magazine Street apartment every time he went there.

Reverend Harold Bethune, a minister, testified that he had visited defendant at 1242 Magazine Street frequently since March of 1965.

Plaintiff adduced the testimony of Estelle Ebanks, owner of a barroom at the corner of Magazine and Thalia Streets directly across the street from 1242 Magazine Street, and the testimony of Mrs. Maudie Adkins and Eugenie Frazer, employed as barmaids by Mrs. Ebanks, all of whom testified that they had not seen defendant at 1242 Magazine Street except in recent weeks, although they would not say that he did not live there. Jake Cuccia who owns the property where Mrs. Ebanks has her barroom testified that he spends all of his time on the barroom corner and that he has never seen defendant in or around 1242 Magazine Street except once and that was during the political campaign. Mr. John Connolly of 1234 Magazine Street, Mr. Peter Matran, the Picayune delivery man in the area, and Edward Weichers, the rear of whose house abuts 1242 Magazine Street and whose bedroom window looks upon the yard at 1242 Magazine, all testified that they had never seen defendant at or around or near 1242 Magazine Street. Mr. John Connolly is a clerk in the office of Mr. Thomas Buckley, Clerk of the Civil District Court, and stated that he had a Daley sign on his house. Mr. Weichers was a candidate for re-election as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and testified on cross-examination that he had been forced into a second primary by a candidate running on Morial's ticket and that he had been supported by Daley.

Plaintiff lays great stress on the fact that defendant still maintains a residence at 5752 Press Drive and on certain documentary evidence relative to the gas and electric service at that place and at 1242 Magazine Street. According to his calculation the bills of New Orleans Public Service Inc. show that the average electric usage at 1242 Magazine Street for the period from January 1966 through October 1967 is 54 kilowats per month as against an average of 809 kilowats per month at 5752 Press Drive, and that no gas at all was used at 1242 Magazine Street prior to December 1966.

Plaintiff also produced evidence to show that in April 1964 defendant applied for homestead exemption at 5752 Press Drive; that in January 1965 defendant filed an application with the United States Department of Justice for employment as Assistant United States Attorney giving his residence as 5752 Press Drive and that no change of address was ever given the United States Attorney's office. He also produced evidence to show that in May 1965 a residential telephone was installed at 1242 Magazine Street in the name of Ernest N. Morial and on May 16, 1965 he requested his residence phone at 5752 Press Drive to be unlisted and on June 30, 1967 an extension was installed on the telephone at 1242 Magazine Street so that an incoming call would ring at both 1242 Magazine Street and 5752 Press Drive. Plaintiff further showed that defendant was given two traffic tickets on July 8, 1966 and one on November 1, 1966 and another on May 27, 1967 and that each shows plaintiff's address as 5752 Press Drive.

It was stipulated that the Post Office records would show that no change of address was ever given for Ernest N. Morial from 5752 Press Drive.

We are unable to hold that the mere fact no gas was consumed at 1242 Magazine Street during the year 1966 is conclusive of the fact that defendant did not live there during that time. The record does not reveal whether he used gas or electricity for heating and cooking. (cf. Melerine v. Democratic Parish Executive Committe, 164 La. 855, 114 So. 711).

We are of the opinion that the most that can be said for all of plaintiff's documentary evidence is that it shows that plaintiff has two residences, one on Press Drive and one on Magazine Street, a fact which Morial freely admitted. This is clearly permitted under our law. (See Stavis v. Engler, 202 So.2d 672).

Clearly defendant had the intention of establishing a residence at 1242 Magazine Street. His motives for so doing are immaterial except insofar as they might tend to show that the residence was not bona fide. We know of no jurisprudence to the effect that business or other necessity is a sine qua non for the establishment of a second residence.

The Trial Court evidently believed Morial's testimony and so believing held that Morial was a bona fide resident of Ward 2 of the City of New Orleans. We find no manifest error in that holding.

We are of the opinion, based on the record as presented to us, that Morial is a duly qualified elector of Precinct 1 of Ward 2 and that he has been an actual resident of Representative District No. 20 of the City of New Orleans for more than two years preceding the date of the election.

Being under a statutory duty to decide the issues presented by this appeal within 24 hours after submission we have been unable to attempt a full discussion of the jurisprudence relevant thereto.

For the foregoing reasons the judgment appealed from is affirmed; costs of this appeal to be borne by plaintiff-appellant.

AFFIRMED.

NO. 3036 STEPHEN K. DALEY V. ERNEST N. MORIAL

JANVIER, J. DISSENTING

G. J.

I respectfully dissent, being of the opinion that the facts of this case did not show that relator established a bona fide residence in the district in which he attempted to qualify.

CIVIL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS

STATE OF LOUISIANA

NO. 470-713 DIVISION "H" DOCKET NO. 5

STEPHEN K. DALEY

vs

ERNEST N. MORIAL

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT

ISSUE

The sole question in this case is whether the defendant, Ernest N. Morial, is an elector, properly registered, in the Representative District in which he was a candidate. The only issue upon which that question is presented, is that of residence.

LAW

1.

Article 8, Section 1 of the Constitution of Louisiana, reads in part as follows:

> "(a) Residence. He shall have been an actual bona fide resident of the state for one year, of the parish six months, of the municipality in municipal elections four months, and of the precinct, in which he offers to vote, three months next preceding the election; * * *"

2.

LRS 18:31 reads in part as follows:

> "Citizenship and resident requirements; age; character and education
>
> Every citizen of the United States and of Louisiana, native born or naturalized, who is 21 years of age or who will have attained the age of 21 years prior to the next election and who possesses the following qualifications, and who has complied with the provisions of this Chapter, shall be eligible for registration as a voter:
>
> (1) He shall have been an actual bona fide resident of the state for one year, of the parish for six months, and of the municipality in municipal elections four months, and of the precinct in which he offers to register as a voter, three months next preceding any election."

3.

In Hall v. Godchaux 149 La. 734, 90 So. 145, the Supreme Court of Louisiana said:

> "Unfortunately for Judge Godchaux, the law does not allow one to become an elector by constructive residence, nor is the matter controlled solely by intention, no matter how bona fide it may have been; but we are called upon to apply and interpret the meaning of the words "actual bona fide resident", and we take it that those words are to be given their ordinary meaning and significance. In the nature of things, they cannot be said to mean that he must occupy his place of abode every moment during the period of time necessary to become a resident in the sense of qualifying him as an elector; for the necessities of the case require that he should be permitted to pursue the ordinary affairs of life. However, we think that he is required to maintain such a relation with the place or premises so selected as will entitle him at his will, and without making new arrangements therefor upon each return, to occupy such place whenever his necessities or pleasure require, and this without having to ask the permission of some one else."

4.

Stavis v. Engler 202 So. 2d 672 at 676:

> "Residence which a person can maintain in more than one place is not to be confused with domicile of which he can have only one. This is simply a case in which a party maintains two places of 'actual residence' in the City of New Orleans. Obviously he could not legally register and qualify as an elector in both wards and precincts. His choice of one instead of the other was for him to make. Having done so and having continuously maintained his registration from Decatur Street for ten years, he cannot be denied the rights of an elector in that precinct and ward merely because he legally might have chosen another."

FINDING OF FACT

The Court finds as a fact that the defendant, Ernest N. Morial, in the year 1964, deliberately established an actual bona fide residence at 1242 Magazine Street for the purpose of being a candidate for the Louisiana House of Representatives in the Democratic Primary of November 1967.

#470-713 Division "H"
STEPHEN K. DALEY VS
ERNEST N. MORIAL

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT
Page Three

OPINION

The Court is of the opinion that the law of Louisiana gives every citizen the right to do what the defendant did in this case.

The Court is of the further opinion that the record in this case shows that the defendant met all the requirements of the law.

There will be judgment accordingly.

New Orleans, La.

November 22, 1967.

Oliver P. Carriere
JUDGE

NO. 3036

COURT OF APPEAL
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT
STATE OF LOUISIANA

STEPHEN K. DALEY,
Plaintiff-Appellant
vs.
ERNEST N. MORIAL,
Defendant-Appellee

Appeal From The Civil District Court
For the Parish of Orleans, Division
"H", Honorable Oliver P. Carriere, Judge

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANT-APPELLEE, ERNEST N. MORIAL.

A. P. TUREAUD
1821 Orleans Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70116
PHONE: 943-2088

LOLIS E. ELIE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
PHONE: 523-5197

Attorneys For Defendant-Appellee

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:

In addition to the provisions of the Louisiana Constitution of 1921 cited by the District Judge, the organic law involved in this case is to be found in Article 3, Section 9, and Article 8, Section 13 of the Louisiana Constitution.

There is no question that in order to be eligible to the legislature one must be a "duly qualified elector", "a citizen of the State for five years", and an "actual resident" of the district or parish or ward of the City of New Orleans for two years immediately preceding his election. See: Article 3, Section 9, La. Const., 1921; Article 8, Section 13, La. Const., 1921.

The record is uncontroverted that the defendant-appellee is a duly qualified elector of the district of the City of New Orleans from which he was nominated (Exhibit, P-10); he is a citizen of Louisiana and has been since birth (Exhibit P-10). Therefore, as stated by the trial judge:

> "The sole question in this case is whether the defendant, Ernest N. Morial, is an elector, properly registered, in the Representative District in which he was a candidate. The only issue upon which that question is presented, is that of residence."

The court below found as a fact that the defendant in the year 1964, more than two years preceding the election, established an actual bona fide residence at 1242 Magazine Street. This fact is supported by substantial evidence and should not be overturned by an appellate court.

The difficulty in this case, if any, arises by the confusion of concepts by the plaintiff-appellant, i.e., "domicile," "actual resident", and "resident" coupled with the creation by the plaintiff-appellant of a new concept which he labels "voting domicile."

Domicile as known in Louisiana law is defined:

> "The domicile of each citizen is in the *parish* wherein he has his principal establishment. The principal establishment is that in which he makes his habitual residence; if he resides alternately in several places, and nearly as much in one as in another, and has not declared his intention in the manner hereafter prescribed, any one of the said places may be considered as his principal establishment, at the option of the persons whose interests are thereby affected." *LSA-R.C.C. Article 38*. (emphasis supplied).

Prevents one from prejudicing rights of others

The term "domicile" by its definition includes the concept of "residence"; however, "residence" can be had without "domicile" but not vice versa. A person can have but one domicile, but many residences. *Stavis* v. *Engler*, 202 So. 2d 672; *Oglesby* v. *Turner*, et al. 114 So. 711. Domicile as known in Louisiana law is the *parish* wherein a citizen has his principal establishment. The term "voting domicile", as used by the plaintiff-appellant, has no application to the facts of this case since here the real question is whether defendant-appellee has his actual residence at one place or the other within the Parish of Orleans.

Where our court has used the term "voting domicile" it has been within the context of interstate or inter-parish factual situation. E.g. *Hall* v. *Godchaux*, 90 So. 145, 150; *Caufield* v. *Cravens*, 70 So. 226; *Burke* v. *O'Keefe* 78 So. 2d 165. Cf. *Stavis* v. *Engler*, 202 So. 2d 672 (intra-parish).

Plaintiff-appellant attempts to attach great significance to the fact that defendant-appellee continued to own a house at 5752 Press Drive without making any declaration of change to 1242 Magazine Street. Defendant-appellee did make such declarations of change as required by his conduct, intention, and action showed in the record of this case. The declaration plaintiff-appellant refers to addresses itself to the concept of "domicile" and not "residence." See: *LSA-R.C. Article 41, et seq*.

The concept of "voting domicile" is foreign to any of the statutory or constitutional requirements of Louisiana to be an elector and/or to hold public office. See: La. Const., 1921, Article 3, Sec. 9 and Article 8; LSA-R.S. 18:31, et seq.

Plaintiff-appellant rests his case for reversing the decision of the lower court on several misleading conclusions unsupported by the evidence:

1. "He has never moved from 5752 Press Drive."

The question of whether the defendant-appellee "did or did not move" furniture from a house at 5752 Press Drive is immaterial to the establishment of his residence at 1242 Magazine Street. Defendant-appellee did establish an actual bona fide residence at 1242 Magazine Street on December 10, 1964 by moving himself into his residence at 1242 Magazine Street, which was previously furnished, and by living in the premises from December 10, 1964; by becoming a duly qualified elector from 1242 Magazine Street, and by "maintaining such a relation with the place or premises so selected as will entitle him at his will, and without making new arrangements therefor upon each return, to occupy such place whenever his necessities or pleasure require, and this without having to ask the permission of someone else." Hall v. Godchaux, 90 So. 145, 150.

2. "He has continued to regard 5752 Press Drive as his home."

There is no evidence in the record to support the conclusion reached by the plaintiff-appellant. The record does disclose that in whatever "solem declarations" if any, made by the defendant-appellee, 1242 Magazine Street is declared to be his actual bona fide residence.

3. "Public Utility Records Reflect He Has Spent Most of his Time at 5752 Press Drive."

Public utility bills simply reflect use and not by whom. No significance was attached to the use of electricity in Melerine v. Democratic Parish Executive Committee for Parish of St. Bernard, 114 So. 711, at 714, the Supreme Court stated:

> "We do not think from that statement alone, without knowing the capacity and number of lights used by plaintiff and number of hours the lights burned each night he was there, any one could possibly conclude how many nights he spent in that house each month. And, hence the statement alone throws no light whatever on this case; for as the district judge observed, some people like 'bright lights around the house and everything lit up,' and others do not. And some people use electric heaters for warmth, and others use only coal, or oil or gas; some people use electric fans and irons and sewing machine motors and the like, and others do not. But a monthly bill for electricity indicates only the amount of current consumed for the month without distinguishing the use to which it has been put. So that a mere showing that plaintiff consumed 18 k.w.h. per month, standing alone, does not suggest, and far less shows, how many days a month plaintiff occupied the Burgundy Street house."

An examination of the record does not disclose that there was "no gas used at 1242 Magazine Street,"as stated by the plaintiff-appellant.

Defendant-appellee has had a telephone in his residence 1242 Magazine Street since about June, 1965. The extension phone was installed approximately two (2) years later in July, 1967. Contrary to the misleading statements made by the plaintiff-appellant, the telephone rings at both Magazine Street and Press Drive.

CONCLUSION

It is respectfully submitted that the decision of the learned trial judge, under the facts contained in the record of this case, is in perfect conformity with the jurisprudence of Louisiana. Stavis v. Engler, supra; Hall v. Godchaux, supra; Melerine v. Democratic Parish Executive Committee for

Parish of St. Bernard, supra; Estopinal v. Michel, 46 So. 907, 19 L.R.A.N.S., 759; Oglesby v. Turner, 54 So. 400; State ex rel. Fleming v. Joyce, 49 So. 219; Harrison v. Commission Council of Bogalusa, 169 So. 2d 159; State ex rel, Carr v. Steele, 200 So. 496; Leopold v. Ninth Senatorial Dist. Democratic Executive Committee, 8 La. App. 232.

Accordingly, the judgment of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans should be affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

A. P. TUREAUD
1821 Orleans Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70116
PHONE: 943-2088

LOLIS E. ELIE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
PHONE: 523-5197

ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANT-APPELLEE

BY: Lolis E. Elie

CERTIFICATE

I certify that a copy of the foregoing supplemantal brief of the Defendant-Appellee has been delivered to counsel for the Plaintiff-Appellant.

New Orleans, Louisiana, November 28, 1967.

Lolis E. Elie

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1967

Carriere Takes Morial Case Under Advisement

Attorney for Daley Says Public Was Misled

Judge Oliver P. Carriere Tuesday took under advisement a Civil District Court suit challenging the residence eligibility of Ernest N. Morial, winner of the state representative's post from Ward 1 and 2.

Stephen K. Daley, whom Morial defeated on Nov. 4, is the plaintiff.

In closing argument, Daley's attorney, James Davis McNeill, said if Morial were an actual resident of 1248 Magazine, there would be no necessity for him maintaining a residence on Press dr. He said the selection of voting domicile is determined by choice rather than necessity.

Our contention is that Morial was not as required by law a resident of Magazine two years prior to the Nov. 4 primary or by the time of the 1968 general election, McNeill said.

PHONE EXTENSION

He said Morial's June 1, 1966, application for homestead exemption for the Magazine property was a declaration of his intent to change residences.

McNeill charged Morial misled the public by having his telephone listed at 1242 Magazine and having an extension of that number in the Press dr. home. He also said Morial gave officers the Press dr. address when given traffic tickets July 8, 1966; Nov. 1, 1966, and May 27, 1967.

The Post Office Department, he said, never received any change of address from Morial.

In addition, McNeill said a comparison of electricity meters showed the Magazine st. meter recorded an average of 54 kilowatts a month while the Press dr. meter recorded an average of 809.

He added that these averages were for the 22 months prior to the election.

TWO RESIDENCES

One of the eight attorneys representing Morial, Lolis E. Elie, told the court that the question was not whether Morial had more than one domicile.

The evidence clearly shows he has two residences, and the plaintiff has put on no witnesses to show Morial has ever spent the night at 5752 Press dr., he said.

At this point, Elie asked the court to take note that one of the state's leading politicians, Leander H. Perez, has resided on Newcomb blvd. here while holding office in another parish.

He explained the Magazine phone ringing on Press dr. as necessary for Morial to keep in touch with anybody who wanted to reach him during his campaign. He said there was always a maid or somebody at the Press dr. home so the phone would be answered.

Elie then suggested that Morial might have used the Press dr. residence to impress middle class Negroes.

OTHER TESTIMONY

In other testimony Tuesday, several witnesses told the court they knew Morial lived on Magazine st.

These included Roland Dixon, who said he has rented an apartment above Morial for three years, and Harry Connick, an assistant United States attorney who said he visited Morial on two occasions on Magazine st.

A dentist, Dr. Wellington Arnaud, said he has visited Morial on numerous occasions on Magazine st. and a neighbor, Mrs. Nellie Mae Joiner, said she often sees him in and out of his apartment.

Mrs. Joiner of 1240 Magazine said Morial rents to her.

Morial testified that he has resided on Magazine since December, 1964, and has gas heat connected to a commercial meter. Testimony Monday revealed there are three electricity meters for the two apartments and one office but only two gas meters.

Judge Carriere has 24 hours to rule on the suit under provisions of state law.

RULING TODAY IN MORIAL CASE

Eligibility Suit Before Court of Appeal

The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal will rule by noon Thursday on the suit challenging Ernest N. Morial's residence eligibility to run for the Legislature from Wards One and Two.

The court Tuesday heard the appeal of the suit filed by Stephen K. Daley, whom Morial defeated Nov. 4 to become the Democratic nominee from District 20.

James David McNeill, attorney for Daley, told the appeal court the lower court erred in holding the only question was whether Morial was a properly registered elector in the district where he ran.

Civil District Court Judge Oliver P. Carriere found this was the sole question in the case, and ruled in favor of Morial.

McNeill, however, spoke of the two-year residence requirement before the election and contended Morial actually resides at 5752 Press dr. instead of 1242 Magazine in the district where he won nomination.

Morial's attorney, Lolis E. Elie, said that most witnesses for Daley in the lower court were active in his campaign.

He said that traffic tickets given Morial and listing his address as Press dr. were the reult of officers taking the address from Morial's driver's license and not asking his address.

Elie said the tickets also showed Morial as white, whereas if he had been asked, he would have told them he was a Negro.

Remembering an earlier question by Judge Louis H. Yarrut as to whether the suit was now moot even if the court agreed with him, Elie said he would file an exception of mootness since the ballots have been printed and absentee voting began Monday.

In the alternative, Elie said the court should decide it does not have jurisdiction since the question of qualifications must be determined by the Legislature.

Following questions and answers about gas service at 1242 Magazine st., Judge Yarrut commented, "I don't know how much gas may have been used on the premises, but there has been plenty here."

McNeill concluded argument by saying Morial's testimony in the district court showed he did not regard the Magazine apartment as his actual address.

He further contended the court was not divested of jurisdiction because the suit is covered by the primary election law.

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1967

Court's Ruling Favors Morial

Decision in Demo Vote Contest Upheld

Six members of the seven-judge Louisiana Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal decided Thursday in favor of Ernest N. Morial's nomination to a House seat.

Judge George Janvier, in a one-paragraph opinion, dissented from the majority.

Morial, an attorney, thus far apparently will become the first Negro state legislator in Louisiana since Reconstruction.

He defeated other Democratic opponents in the Nov. 4 primary and has no Republican opposition.

TO APPLY FOR WRITS

An attorney for Stephen K. Daley, who opposed Morial's nomination in this suit, said he will apply to the Louisiana Supreme Court for writs.

In his suit, first decided for Morial by Civil District Court Judge Oliver P. Carriere, Daley claimed that Morial lives at 5752 Press dr., not at 1242 Magazine.

Morial is a registered voter from the Magazine st. address, and he qualified as a candidate from that address.

This address is in the Second Ward and House District 20.

In the trial before Judge Carriere, Morial said he lives at both addresses. Both sides brought witnesses who testified whether they had seen Morial and his family at the Magazine address.

INTENT CITED

The six judges ruled that Morial "is clearly permitted under our law" to have the two addresses.

"Clearly defendant had the intention of establishing a residence at 1242 Magazine st.," the court continued. "His motives for so doing are immaterial except insofar as they might tend to show that the residence was not bona fide.

"We know of no jurisprudence to the effect that business or other necessity is a sine qua non for the establishment of a second residence.

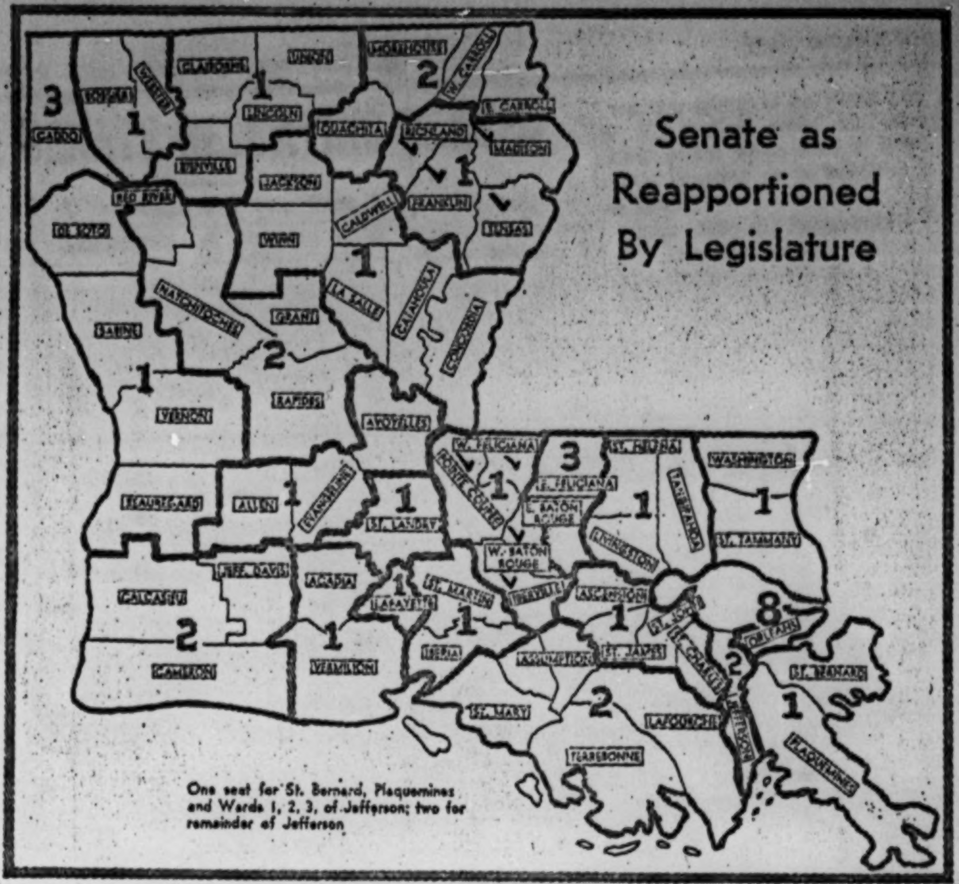
"The trial court evidently believed Morial's testimony and so believing held that Morial was a bona fide resident of Ward Two of the City of New Orleans. We find no manifest error in that holding.

"We are of the opinion, based on the record as presented to us, that Morial is a duly qualified elector of Precinct 1 of Ward 2 and that he has been an actual resident of Representative District No. 20 of the City of New Orleans for more than two years preceding the date of the election."

The decision was written by Judge Luther E. Hall. The others who concurred are Judges Godfrey Z. Regan, Louis H. Yarrut, L. Julian Samuel, Paul E. Chasez and Chris T. Barnette.

Judge Janvier simply wrote, "I respectfully dissent, being of the opinion that the facts of this case did not show that relator established a bona fide residence in the district in which he attempted to qualify."

C.D+E.



Senate as Reapportioned By Legislature

CADDO
BOSSIER
WEBSTER
CLAIBORNE
UNION
MOREHOUSE
W. CARROLL
E. CARROLL
LINCOLN
OUACHITA
RICHLAND
MADISON
BIENVILLE
JACKSON
FRANKLIN
CALDWELL
TENSAS
RED RIVER
DE SOTO
WINN
LA SALLE
CATAHOULA
CONCORDIA
NATCHITOCHES
GRANT
SABINE
RAPIDES
VERNON
AVOYELLES
W. FELICIANA
E. FELICIANA
ST. HELENA
WASHINGTON
POINTE COUPEE
E. BATON ROUGE
TANGIPAHOA
BEAUREGARD
ALLEN
EVANGELINE
ST. LANDRY
LIVINGSTON
ST. TAMMANY
W. BATON ROUGE
JEFF. DAVIS
ACADIA
LAFAYETTE
ST. MARTIN
IBERVILLE
ASCENSION
ST. JOHN
ORLEANS
CALCASIEU
ST. CHARLES
ST. BERNARD
CAMERON
VERMILION
IBERIA
ASSUMPTION
ST. JAMES
ST. MARY
LAFOURCHE
JEFFERSON
TERREBONNE
PLAQUEMINES
3
1
1
2
1
1
1
2
1
2
1
1
1
3
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
8
2
2
1
2

One seat for St. Bernard, Plaquemines and Wards 1, 2, 3, of Jefferson; two for remainder of Jefferson

—Map by The Times-Picayune.

NUMERALS SHOW SENATORS ALLOTTED TO DISTRICTS

Reseating Bill of La. Senate Earns Final Okay in House

Half of Job of Special Session Completed

By JAMES H. GILLIS
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La. — The bill redistricting the Louisiana Senate backed by Gov. John J. McKeithen's administration won final legislative approval Tuesday with passage by the House of Representatives, 88 to 11.

The measure, Senate Bill No. 1, which was passed by the Senate last week, carries out the recommendations for state Senate redistricting of the governor's special commission on legislative reapportionment.

Rep. James R. Leake, West Feliciana, chairman of the reapportionment commission, guided the bill to passage as the House voted down overwhelmingly two attempts to amend it, which brought the only debate on the measure.

House passage of the Senate redistricting bill completed half of the job which constituted the main reason for Gov. McKeithen calling the present 15-day special session of the Legislature that was to permit the Legislature to reapportion itself, in accordance with guidelines laid down by a three-judge federal court, prior to Jan. 1, 1967.

Legislative digest in Sec. 3, Page 2.

Other legislative stories in Sec. 1, Pages 15, 16; Sec. 3, Page 23.

The Senate is expected to act Wednesday on the House-passed House Bill No. 2 reapportion

XEROX Corporation, Rochester, N.Y. Document Carrier and Screen

LA. SENATE RESEATING OKAYED

Continued from Page 1

ing the membership of the House. Passage of that bill will complete the other half of the legislative reapportionment task and the reapportionment legislation package will move on to Gov. McKeithen's desk for his signature.

On another important matter the House passed by a vote of 70-to-29 House Bill No. 23 by Rep. George R. Blue, Jefferson Parish, and others aimed at preventing the city of New Orleans income tax from being levied on residents from outside the city who work in New Orleans. The city income tax is scheduled to go into effect on April 1, 1967, unless New Orleans voters on Jan. 17 vote to levy another one per cent sales tax.

The bill prohibits any parish or municipality from levying an income tax on the residents of any other parish or municipality. The roll call on the bill revealed the legislators from other parts of the state excepting East Baton Rouge Parish and a scattering of smaller constituencies lined up against the City of New Orleans.

Of the 29 votes cast against the bill, 18 were by Orleans Parish House members and five were by the members of the East Baton Rouge delegation. Rep. Ernest J. Hessler Jr., Ninth Ward, was the only member of the Orleans Parish delegation to vote for the bill and Rep. Kenneth C. Barranger, 16th Ward, did not vote.

The other six votes against the bill were cast by Reps. Bert A. Adams, Vernon; Marvin T. Culpepper, Jackson; Allen Haley, West Carroll; J. Thomas Jewell, Pointe Coupee; J. Luke LeBlanc, Lafayette; and T. J. Strother, Allen. Those not voting in addition to Barranger were speaker Vail M. Delony, East Carroll; and Reps. Thomas M. Hoffman, Iberville, and Lantz Womack, Franklin.

The House also passed by a vote of 76 to 22 House Bill 19 by Rep. Donald L. Fortier, Ninth Ward, Orleans Parish, increasing the penalty for armed robbery from the present five to 30 years imprisonment to five to 99 years. As passed the bill is an amended version of one providing for the death penalty for armed robbery under certain conditions which Fortier said that he had introduced at the request of Orleans Parish District Attorney Jim Garrison.

AMENDMENT DEFEATED

The bill reapportioning the Senate was called up for passage by Leake, and Rep. T. J. Strother, Allen Parish, introduced amendments to remove Allen Parish from the senatorial district with Avoyelles and Evangeline Parishes and put it with De Soto, Sabine, Vernon and Beauregard. The amendment was defeated with 8 votes for and 87 against.

Rep. Lillian Walker, East Baton Rouge Parish, and other East Baton Rouge members introduced amendments to remove East Feliciana Parish from the senatorial district with East Baton Rouge and put it in the same district with West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge and Iberville.

She conceded that it would make the district in which East Feliciana would be included exceed the 15 per cent limit with a population of some 99,000, but said that there will be another district with a greater variation.

non; W. K. Brown, Grant; Ashton Collier, Winn; Marvin T. Culpepper, Jackson; John S. Garrett, Claiborne; Allen Haley, West Carroll; Eugene W. McGehee, East Baton Rouge; William F. McMillian, Beauregard; S. M. Morgan, Red River; T. J. Strother, Allen, and Risley C. Triche, Assumption.

Not voting on the bill were Reps. Kenneth C. Barranger, 16th Ward, Orleans; Richard P. Guidry, Lafourche; Thomas M. Hoffman, Iberville, and Ford E. Stinson, Bossier.

Here is the Senate reapportionment plan:

District No. 1, Caddo Parish, senators; No. 2, Bossier and Webster, 1; No. 3, Claiborne, Bienville, Lincoln and Union, 1; No. 4, Ouachita, East Carroll, Morehouse and West Carroll, 2.

No. 5, Richland, Madison, Franklin and Tensas, 1; No. 6, DeSoto, Sabine, Vernon and Beauregard, 1; No. 7, Red River, Natchitoches, Rapides and Grant, 2; No. 8, Avoyelles, Evangeline and Allen 1.

No. 9, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis and Cameron, 2; No. 10, Acadia and Vermilion, 1; No. 11, Lafayette, 1; No. 12, St. Landry 1; No. 13, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge and Iberville, 1.

No. 14, St. Martin and Iberia, 1; No. 15, St. Mary, Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne, 2; No. 16, East Feliciana and East Baton Rouge, 3; No. 17, Ascension, St. James, St. John the Baptist and St. Charles, 1.

No. 18, Jefferson Parish less Wards 1, 2 and 3, 2 senators; No. 19, Wards 1, 2, 15 of Orleans Parish, 1; No. 20, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11 of Orleans, 2; No. 21, Wards 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17 of Orleans, 2.

No. 22, Ward 7 of Orleans, 1; No. 23, Wards 8 and 9 of Orleans, 2; No. 24, St. Helena, Livingston and Tangipahoa, 1; No. 25, Washington and St. Tammany, 1; No. 26, Plaquemines, St. Bernard and Wards, 1, 2, 3 of Jefferson, 1; No. 27, Winn, LaSalle, Caldwell, Catahoula, Concordia and Jackson, 1.

Besides passing this bill, the House administered the coup de grace to another reapportionment proposal when it overwhelmingly defeated House Bill No. 27, a proposed constitutional amendment providing for reapportionment of the House on the basis of 164 members instead of its present 105.

Rep. Morgan, the bill's author, told the House that his proposal would comply with the one-man, one-vote formula for legislative apportionment laid down by the United States Supreme Court. The proposal would have been voted on if given legislative approval at the March, 1968, general election at which time the state will elect a governor and a Legislature. The vote was 23 for and 60 against. As a constitutional proposal it would have had to receive the favorable vote of two-thirds of the members of the House to have passed and moved on to the Senate.

Bill Not Intended Critical of New Orleans

Blue called up the income tax bill for passage. He said that the bill was not intended as "criticism of the great city of New Orleans or of its mayor or of its council."

"This is really a matter of legislative policy that this Legislature should consider," Blue said, and expressed sympathy for the city for being in

"we are going to be some $10 or $12 million short and the credit of the whole state of Louisiana is going to be affected," he said.

Rep. John G. Schwegmann Jr., Jefferson Parish, said of the income tax that "I think that this is going to cause bad relations between the two parishes. Let Orleans tax its own residents."

Rep. Edward F. LeBreton Jr., 11th Ward, Orleans Parish, another Schiro floor leader, said that as amended the bill is in no way subject to the governor's call.

"The city charter gives the city the right to do this," LeBreton said. "If this passes it will lead to the passage of a five per cent sales tax in New Orleans."

Rep. Jesse D. McClain, St. Tammany Parish, said that "they don't have the right to come over into St. Tammany Parish and tax my people."

LAME DUCK

McLain added "I want to tell you boys from New Orleans that we are taking you off the spot." McLain asserted that Schiro's administration "is a lame duck administration" and that Schiro doesn't care how many taxes he puts on the people, but that Orleans Parish members of the Legislature will have to run for reelection next year.

"If you pass this bill you will help each and every one of them," he said.

Rep. Francis E. "Hank" Lauricella, Jefferson Parish, asserted that if the tax goes into effect it will bring back the old fight between the city and the country.

"Let's keep moving forward and let's pass this bill," Lauricella said.

Rep. Donald L. Fortier, Ninth Ward, Orleans Parish, said that the bill violates the home rule charter of the city of New Orleans.

Rep. Charles G. Smither, 14th Ward, Orleans Parish, said that he had never seen a bill "which was surrounded by more confusion." He said that whether or not the bill passes will only determine who files suit in the courts to decide whether the city has the right to levy the tax on non residents.

The tax on non-residents is levied by many major cities in the United States, Smither said. A person who works in New Orleans but lives elsewhere spends at least eight hours a day in the city and is using the city's facilities and should pay his share of city taxes, Smither said.

"This is a serious matter for the city of New Orleans," said Smither. "I don't believe that you should line up with the officials of Jefferson because they have not cooperated with the officials of Orleans."

Rep. Samuel B. Nunez Jr., St. Bernard Parish, said "we are not trying to deprive the parish of Orleans of the constitutional right to levy a tax. We are just trying to keep it from levying the tax on our citizens."

BIG PERCENTAGE

"We're paying a pretty good percentage of their sales tax and we don't want to pay their income tax," said Nunez.

Rep. Joel T. Chaisson, St. Charles Parish, in urging passage of the bill, said that the income tax ordinance was "discriminatory" and a form of "taxation without representation." The bill was passed by a 70 to 29 vote.

Fortier asked for passage of the armed robbery measure, House Bill 19. Anzelmo, speaking for the bill, said that the law already provides for

Rep. Lillian Walker, East Baton Rouge Parish, and other East Baton Rouge members introduced amendments to remove East Feliciana Parish from the senatorial district with East Baton Rouge and put it in the same district with West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge and Iberville.

She conceded that it would make the district in which East Feliciana would be included exceed the 15 per cent limit with a population of some 99,000, but said that there will be another district with a greater variation.

Rep. Delos H. Morgan, East Feliciana Parish, in opposing the amendment said that his constituents would prefer being in the same district with East Baton Rouge.

Rep. Eugene W. McGehee, East Baton Rouge Parish, said that the federal guide lines provided for preservation of existing political boundaries wherever possible. He said that East Baton Rouge would have a better chance to elect a senator by being with parishes of about the same size and should remain in a district with West Feliciana where it is now. McGehee contended that the Legislature was not bound to leave the reapportionment commission's recommendations unaltered.

REJECTION URGED

Delony urged rejection of the amendment, and Rep. Herman J. Lowe, East Baton Rouge Parish, also opposed the amendment, saying that it would give the district into which East Feliciana would be moved a 20 per cent deviation.

Leake said that the reason for putting East Feliciana with East Baton Rouge was that "we didn't have any other place to put East Feliciana." He asked that the amendment be defeated. The amendment was defeated, the vote being 17 for and 80 against. Then the House passed the bill.

The 11 votes against the Senate redistricting bill were cast by Reps. Bert A. Adams, Ver-

had to receive the favorable vote of two-thirds of the members of the House to have passed and moved on to the Senate.

Bill Not Intended Critical of New Orleans

Blue called up the income tax bill for passage. He said that the bill was not intended as "criticism of the great city of New Orleans or of its mayor or of its council."

"This is really a matter of legislative policy that this Legislature should consider," Blue said, and expressed sympathy for the city for being in "dire financial straits." He said that if a Jan. 17 referendum to levy an additional one per cent sales tax fails the one per cent income tax will go into effect on April 1.

"The people of New Orleans have really no choice," Blue said. "They are either going to get kicked by a donkey or a jackass."

Rep. Salvador Anzelmo, Seventh Ward, Orleans Parish, a floor leader for Mayor Victor H. Schiro, cautioned that there are 20 members of the House from Orleans Parish. If all were present 20 would be recorded as against the bill, he said.

"We agreed to pay this tax because we know that our city is in financial trouble," Anzelmo said.

Anzelmo contended that under the law New Orleans has a right to levy an income tax and that the bill is outside of the purview of the call by the governor for the special session. He challenged the bill's authors to show one item of the call applicable to the bill.

Anzelmo also warned that "this bill in the future and perhaps today will affect your municipal governing authority or police jury."

'DIRE STRAITS'

"We are in dire financial straits in the city of New Orleans," Anzelmo said.

A 1967 city budget adopted Dec. 1 anticipated revenue from the income tax and if the income tax does not become law

BIG PERCENTAGE

"We're paying a pretty good percentage of their sales tax and we don't want to pay their income tax," said Nunez.

Rep. Joel T. Chaisson, St. Charles Parish, in urging passage of the bill, said that the income tax ordinance was "discriminatory" and a form of "taxation without representation." The bill was passed by a 70 to 29 vote.

Fortier asked for passage of the armed robbery measure, House Bill 19. Anzelmo, speaking for the bill, said that the law already provides for a sentence of not less than five years nor more than 30 years for armed robbery without parole, probation or suspension of sentence.

Anzelmo contended that no harm could be done by giving judges the right to extend the maximum sentence from 30 years to 99 years.

Rep. Larry Parker, Rapides Parish, objected that the authority contained in the bill was too broad, while Rep. Mike Hogan, Calcasieu Parish, said that by raising the maximum penalty "you are going to make it awful hard for a district attorney back home to get a guilty verdict from a jury."

76-22 PASSAGE

The House passed the bill 76 to 22.

The House adopted without objection a resolution authored by Rep. Arthur A. Crais, Eighth Ward, Orleans Parish, and others legislators mainly from the New Orleans metropolitan area, asking the governor to fill vacancies on the Louisiana State University board of supervisors in such manner that ultimately there will be not more than two members who are residents of a congressional district.

The House adjourned Tuesday afternoon until 9:30 a. m. Wednesday.

HOUSE RESEAT PLAN APPROVED

Senate Passes Proposal by 29-9 Vote

By C. M. HARGRODER
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La. — By a 29-to-9 vote the Louisiana Senate put the finishing touches to legislative reapportionment Wednesday, and Gov. John J. McKeithen scheduled an 11 a. m. ceremony Thursday to sign House and Senate bills.

There were a few whimpers and a little levity as the Senate approved House reseating — the House approved the Senate's redistricting Tuesday — then moved on to approve 38 to 0 a $13.6 million appropriation to pay school teachers and other school employes full implementation of a 1964 salary schedule.

The House quickly concurred in a Senate amendment which tacked on some $200,000 to the teacher pay bill, and the measure landed on McKeithen's desk in time to meet the five-day-before-adjournment provision for all money bills.

The Senate will convene Thursday at 9 a. m. and following business of the day, adjourn until Monday when the Legislature is expected to return and adjourn sine die.

THURSDAY CALENDAR

Thursday's calendar appears to contain five bills on final passage—HB 19 to increase penalties for armed robbery, HB 22 intended to block an Orleans income tax levy outside the parish, HB 28 to allow Ascension Parish to use a portion of a one-cent sales tax for capital purposes, HB 29 to require lessees of tax-built industrial facilities to pay taxes as though they owned them, and HB 30 to establish a Fifth District sales tax district and authorize it to levy a one-cent tax.

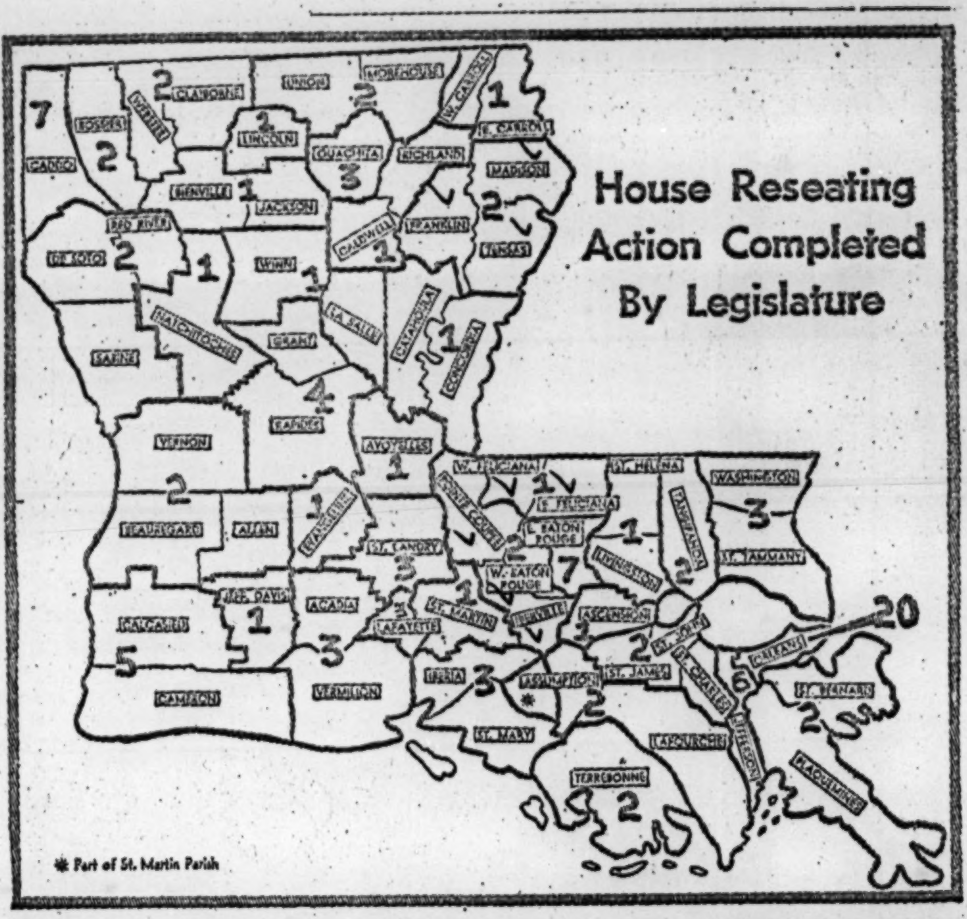
Reapportionment — as usual — brought a brief flurry of objections for varying reasons before being overwhelmed in a final showdown. Sen. Charles Brown, Tallulah, as he did in the Senate bill, guided debate and moved final passage.

Sen. Harvey Peltier, Thibodaux, offered the first objection. Without offering an amendment for a Senate vote, he complained against Lafourche and Assumption Parish being combined into one representative district with two representatives. Lafourche has had two unto itself since the 1921 constitution, and which he said was permissible under federal court guidelines.

Sen. Danny Roy Moore, Homer, disagreed with Brown that the Senate had no alternative but to approve the plan presented by the reapportionment commission in compliance with those guidelines. There was something he could do, he said — he could vote against it.

"I, as an elected official," said Moore, "am sworn to uphold the constitution of Louisiana which is being violated by this very bill."

"You just want to uphold a portion of the constitution?" asked Sen. J. D. DeBlieux, Baton Rouge. DeBlieux pointed out that the state constitution has required reapportionment every


House Reseating Action Completed By Legislature
CADDO
BOSSIER
WEBSTER
CLAIBORNE
UNION
MOREHOUSE
W. CARROLL
E. CARROLL
LINCOLN
OUACHITA
RICHLAND
MADISON
BIENVILLE
JACKSON
RED RIVER
DE SOTO
CALDWELL
FRANKLIN
TENSAS
WINN
LA SALLE
NATCHITOCHES
GRANT
CATAHOULA
CONCORDIA
SABINE
RAPIDES
VERNON
AVOYELLES
W. FELICIANA
E. FELICIANA
ST. HELENA
WASHINGTON
POINTE COUPEE
E. BATON ROUGE
TANGIPAHOA
BEAUREGARD
ALLEN
EVANGELINE
ST. LANDRY
W. BATON ROUGE
LIVINGSTON
ST. TAMMANY
CALCASIEU
JEF. DAVIS
ACADIA
LAFAYETTE
ST. MARTIN
IBERVILLE
ASCENSION
ST. JOHN
ORLEANS
CAMERON
VERMILION
IBERIA
ASSUMPTION
ST. JAMES
ST. CHARLES
ST. BERNARD
ST. MARY
LAFOURCHE
JEFFERSON
TERREBONNE
PLAQUEMINES
* Part of St. Martin Parish

—Map by The Times-Picayune.

FIGURES INDICATE REPRESENTATIVES PER DISTRICT

RESEATING PLAN PASSED

Continued from Page 1

ased on the census,
as never done.
countered that the
should not be bound
ntages" established by

C. "Sonny" Gilbert,
land, said that it was
that the six parishes
sing his new senatorial
in that they were in-
in several multi-parish
ntative districts, could
ced to only two repre-
es and the senator. He
hat the area covered would extend 184 miles from one end to the other.

OPINION ASKED

"In your opinion," asked Brown, "wouldn't it be better for your district to have three . . . than to force this Legislature to run at large?"

"No sir," replied Gilbert. "Because now we have six representatives and I think we could come out better under any plan than the one we have here now."

Sen. B. B. "Sixty" Rayburn declared "I am not satisfied with the bill we're about to vote on." The only reason he said he would vote for the bill was "because I think this will be a little better than having to run at large . . . we wouldn't have any chance against these city slickers."

Rayburn said the effect of the court's attitude was "you either come to town or get out."

Rayburn's remarks set the stage for Sen. W. L. Rambo, Georgetown, who has often asserted himself as the leader of the Senate "Country Boys," who came to the microphone prepared with a poem. It included such excerpts as:

RAMBO POEM

"No longer will we hear the
country boy's wailing call;
To the city boys to let open
range cattle bawl.
"Nor will his nasal twang in
this hallowed hall rebound;
Imploring you to be lenient
with his favorite foxhound."

Further, declaimed Rambo:

"However, some country boys
won't complain;
The country's loss will be the
city's gain.
"The country boy is the champion of versatility;
And the past has proven exceptional adaptability."

Then Rambo warned his colleagues that a new breed of senator, with country oratory and city clothes, may take their place, and:

"When you say 'Farewell, country boy, farewell my friend,' you may also want to say 'Hello, country boy turned city slicker to ride the tide with the Great Society trend'."

The Senate roundly applauded Rambo and he inserted the full text of his poetic declaration into the journal.

DEBATE KILLED

Sen. Jamar Adcock, Monroe, floor leader for Gov. McKeithen finally sounded the knell on debate: "We have talked long and loud. I am sure that there isn't a man in this Senate who hasn't completely made up his mind how he's going to vote."

On roll call, it was 29 to 9.

The Senate was called on to repair a 1966 legislative act which failed to set a second primary for statewide offices in which there was no majority obtained. It was revised to set the primary as six weeks following the first primary. The vote was 38 to 0.

FAULTY AMENDMENT

But in repairing that, it still sent the House a faulty amendment, because it referred to party primary victors as being "elected" rather than nominated. It was construed as a possible exclusion of Republican nominees in a general election and the House refused to concur, sending it to a conference committee.

Another repair job to a 1966 act, to permit LSU to issue all $10 million authorized Shreveport medical school bonds at one time rather than in two installments spaced five years apart, passed 33 to 0. Sen. Jackson B. Davis explained it was deemed expedient because the project experted $20 million in matching federal funds which might not be available in future years.

By 37 to 0, the Senate finally passed and sent back to the House a $13.6 million appropriation to pay teachers and other school employes a minimum salary established in 1964. The House concurred in the Senate amendment which tacked $200,000 on the bill to insure a $1.25 per hour minimum for school lunch room employes.

The Senate increase makes funds available, said Rayburn, to pay employes not receiving $1.25 an hour the minimum, and further provides that those now receiving more than the minimum would receive a five per cent raise.

GIVEAWAY

Sen. Theodore H. Hickey, New Orleans was provoked by the bill to say "Naturally I am going to vote for this giveaway . . . but someday this great big pot of gold in Baton Rouge is slowly getting to the bottom. It's going to take at least twice as much in May (to fully implement salaries) . . . It may be necessary to—and I'm not saying it will—take taxes to do it."

Hickey declared he thought the Senate had "faced the issue that the money would begin to come from the local level" to meet teacher salary requirements. If further implementation should require further taxes, he said, "my people in Orleans Parish would criticize me and rightfully so."

Hickey added that he felt, as Rayburn sometimes expressed himself, as though he were in a hollow log with the dogs at one end and the hunter at the other.

the teacher pay bill, he replied he was "on state business."

This is how the House reapportionment bill looks as it goes to the governor for his signature:

District No. 1, composed of St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parish—2 representatives.

District No. 2, composed of Jefferson Parish—6 representatives.

District No. 3, composed of St. James, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist Parishes — 2 representatives.

District No. 4, composed of St. Martin Parish—1 representative.

District No. 5, composed of St. Landry Parish—3 representatives.

District No. 6, composed of Ascension Parish—1 representative.

District No. 7, composed of St. Mary and Iberia Parishes—3 representatives.

District No. 8, composed of Lafourche and Assumption Parishes—2 representatives.

District No. 9, composed of Terrebonne Parish—2 representatives.

District No. 10, composed of Iberville, West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee Parishes—2 representatives.

District No. 11, composed of East Feliciana and West Feliciana Parishes — 1 representative.

District No. 12, composed of St. Tammany and Washington Parishes—3 representatives.

District No. 13, composed of Livingston and St. Helena Parishes—1 representative.

District No. 14, composed of Tangipahoa Parish—2 representatives.

District No. 15, composed of Jefferson Davis Parish—1 representative.

District No. 16, composed of Evangeline Parish—1 representative.

District No. 17, composed of Avoyelles Parish—1 representative.

District No. 18, composed of Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes—5 representatives.

District No. 19, composed of Lafayette Parish—3 representatives.

District No. 20, composed of Wards 1 and 2 of Orleans Parish—1 representative.

District No. 21, composed of Ward 3 of Orleans Parish—1 representative.

District No. 22, composed of Ward 4 of Orleans Parish—1 representative.

District No. 23, composed of Ward 5 of Orleans Parish—1 representative.

District No. 24, composed of Wards, 6 and 7 of Orleans Parish—3 representatives.

District No. 25, composed of Ward 8 less the first six precincts of said ward of Orleans Parish—1 representative.

District No. 26, composed of Ward 9 plus precincts 1 through 6 inclusive of Ward 8 of Orleans Parish—4 representatives.

District No. 27, composed of Wards 10 and 11 of Orleans Parish—2 representatives.

District No. 28, composed of Wards 12 and 13 of Orleans Parish—2 representatives.

District No. 29, composed of Wards 14 and 16 of Orleans Parish—2 representatives.

District No. 30, composed of Ward 17 of Orleans Parish—1 representative.

District No. 31, composed of Ward 15 of Orleans Parish—1 representative.

District No. 32, composed of East Carroll and West Carroll Parishes—1 representative.

District No. 33, composed of Vernon, Beauregard and Allen Parishes—2 representatives.

District No. 34, composed of East Baton Rouge Parish — 7 representatives.

District No. 35, composed of Acadia and Vermilion Parishes—3 representatives.

District No. 36, composed of Grant and Rapides Parishes—4 representatives.

District No. 37, composed of Natchitoches Parish — 1 representative.

District No. 38, composed of DeSoto, Red River and Sabine Parishes—2 representatives.

District No. 39, composed of Caddo Parish—7 representatives.

District No. 40, composed of Bossier Parish — 2 representatives.

District No. 41, composed of Webster and Claiborne Parishes—2 representatives.

District No. 42, composed of Bienville and Jackson Parishes—1 representative.

District No. 43, composed of Lincoln Parish — 1 representative.

District No. 44, composed of Union and Morehouse Parishes—2 representatives.

District No. 45, composed of Winn and LaSalle Parishes—1 representative.

District No. 46, composed of Caldwell and Richland Parishes—1 representative.

District No. 47, composed of Franklin, Madison and Tensas Parishes—2 representatives.

District No. 48, composed of Catahoula and Concordia Parishes—1 representative.

District No. 49, composed of Ouachita Parish—3 representatives.

Senate Vote Given on House Reseating

(Times-Picayune Capitol Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La. — By 29 to 9, the Senate Wednesday finally approved HB 2 providing for reapportionment of the House. Here was the vote:

For — 29.

New Orleans and area — Deichmann, Duplantier, Eagan, Eustis, Fink, Hickey, O'Keefe and Tessier, New Orleans; Mollere, Metairie, and Gravolet, Pointe a la Hache.

Other areas — Adcock, Monroe; Babin, Convent; Barham, Ruston; Blair, Alexandria; Broussard, New Iberia; Brown, Tallulah; Clemons, Jennings; Davis, Shreveport, DeBlieux, Baton Rouge; Folkes, St. Francisville; Fontenot, Opelousas; Friedman, Natchez; Fruge, Ville Platte; Kimball, Maringouin; Knowles, Lake Charles; Montgomery, Doyline; Mouton, Lafayette; Poston, Hornbeck, and Rayburn, Bogalusa.

Against — 9.

New Orleans and area — none.

Other areas — Duncan, Crowley; Gilbert, Sicily Island; Jones, St. Joseph; Mitchell, Montpelier; Moore, Homer; Myrick, Oak Grove; Peltier, Thibodaux; Rambo, Georgetown, and Rogers, Grand Cane.

Not voting — 1.

LeBlanc, Abbbeville.

Reports indicate that about half the United States child population under 15 years have never been to a dentist.

is slowly getting to the bottom. It's going to take at least twice as much in May (to fully implement salaries) . . . . It may be necessary to—and I'm not saying it will—take taxes to do it."

Hickey declared he thought the Senate had "faced the issue that the money would begin to come from the local level" to meet teacher salary requirements. If further implementation should require further taxes, he said, "my people in Orleans Parish would criticize me and rightfully so."

Hickey added that he felt, as Rayburn sometimes expressed himself, as though he were in a hollow log with the dogs at one end and the hunter at the other. He warned the Senate to "beware the ides of May."

TREND SEEN

Sen. A. C. Clemons, Jennings, saw a trend: "If they can't get funds on a local level, they come to the state." He suggested that "the thing that has caused us problems in the past and will continue to do so is the equalization formula used by the department of education to distribute the public school fund.

Clemons charged that no more than seven or nine persons in the state really understood the formula, but eventually the Legislature must come to the conclusion that it must "appropriate funds by need and decide how much comes from the state and how much from the parishes." As for the bill before the Senate, he said "we have not solved the problem when we do this."

Sen. Jesse Knowles, Lake Charles, concurred with Clemons, and added "we have not kept faith with the teachers" to fulfill campaign promises. He said to do so would require the implementation be retroactive to September.

Sen. Jack Fruge, himself a member of the State Board of Education, insisted "We are going about this in the wrong way." Fruge said the course the Legislature should have taken was to require all parishes levy the tax, and the state supplement the funds of those parishes which could not derive sufficient funds for their needs.

Illustrating the continuing inequity, Fruge said teachers in his area border school districts which have voted local taxes and can afford salaries higher than the minimum voted by the Legislature and implemented from state funds. Those parishes, he pointed out, will continue to be able to afford higher salaries and his own teachers "will be coming here crying to this Legislature and I don't blame them."

The Senate voted final approval 37 to 0. The absentees included Sen. Dudley J. LeBlanc, Abbeville, hospitalized throughout this sesison, and Sen. E. W. "Kelly" Gravolet, Point a la Hache.

Gravolet is president pro tem of the Senate and also chairman of the Louisiana Financial Assistance Commission which issues grants to students attending private schools, a move to avert integration. He was present in the Senate immediately before and following the vote on teacher pay.

Co-incidentally, Gravolet also represents Plaquemines Parish, a parish still deeply involved in school integration dispute. Asked why he did not vote on

TIME FOR A CHANGE

ELECT

Nils Douglas

Henry Dejoie

S. King Wells

Don Carroll Hubard

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

November 4, 1967

District 26 **Ward 9 and Pct. 1-6 of Ward 8**

YOU MUST VOTE FOR FOUR (4)

TIME FOR A CHANGE

ELECT

Earl Amedee, Jr.

#115

John Armour

#116

Wilfred Daliet

#127

Clarence 'Chick' Henry

#134

Moweaner Mauldin

#141

Cora Thompson

#158

Daniel P. Vincent

#161

ORLEANS PARISH DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

November 4, 1967

District 26 **Ward 9 and Pct. 1-6 of Ward 8**

YOU MUST VOTE FOR EIGHT (8)

States-Item
Feb. 5, 1968

Seek to Prove Impartiality in Rights Cases

Defense attorneys attempted today to prove that Louisiana lawyers would represent civil rights workers in cases in Plaquemines Parish.

They were acting in a hearing on a suit instituted by Richard B. Sobol, a Washington attorney who is seeking to halt prosecution by parish officials for practicing law without a license.

Sobol is also asking that the Louisiana law regulating the practice of out-of-state attorneys be declared unconstitutional.

Specifically named as defendants are Leander H. Perez Sr., former president of the parish commission council; Leander H. Perez Jr., district attorney, and Judge Eugene Leon of the 25th Judicial District.

Sobol, chief staff counsel for the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, has been representing civil rights workers for the past year and a half.

He was arrested in the Plaquemines court Feb. 21, 1967, after a conference with Judge Leon on posting an appeal bond for a Negro client who had been convicted of simple battery.

Attorneys called to the stand by Sidney W. Provensal Jr., defense lawyer, were Edward M. Baldwin and G. Wray Gill, who testified they would be willing to represent clients in civil rights cases although they had never been asked.

They testified they would have no hesitancy in going into Plaquemines Parish on such cases if they thought them worthy.

Cross-examination was conducted by Alvin J. Bronstein, attorney for Sobol, and Owen M. Fiss, representing the United States Department of Justice, which has intervened on behalf of the plaintiff. Sitting in a special federal court are Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and Fred J. Cassibry.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FEBRUARY 1, 1968

Negro Lawyer Blasts Justice In Plaquemines

A New Orleans Negro attorney testified today in federal court that he avoids going to Plaquemines Parish in civil rights cases because he feels he can not obtain as favorable treatment for his client as some other attorney may do.

A. P. Tureaud was put on the witness stand in a hearing on a suit by Richard B. Sobol to prevent prosecution by Plaquemines Parish on charges of practicing law illegally in the state. Owen Fiss, representing the U.S. Department of Justice, which has intervened on behalf of the plaintiff, called Tureaud as a witness.

HE TESTIFIED about a Negro school teacher who was involved with litigation resulting from the Hurricane Betsy crisis. He said the teacher told him he had been assigned to a Negro school campus to give assistance to citizens affected by the hurricane.

Tureaud said the teacher told him he was asked by Leander H. Perez Sr. to get on a bus and transfer to a white school location. Perez then was president of the Plaquemines Parish Commission Council.

Tureaud said the teacher was reluctant to go against the orders from the school superintendent, but said he was forced to go.

The teacher said he refused to go back into Plaquemines Parish, where he was told he would have to go if he wanted to collect his salary.

"He asked me to help, but I told him I would not go into Plaquemines Parish," Tureaud said.

TUREAUD ADDED he has been harassed and criticized since becoming involved in civil rights cases. He said he had received another approach for legal assistance from a Plaquemines Parish Negro woman, but that he had refused the case.

A lawyer suggested by Tureaud also refused to take the case as he said he could not handle it because he practiced law in the parish and this was an "unpopular issue."

Testimony resumed today following the disclosures of Earl J. Amadee, who said he has been afraid to practice in Plaquemines since 1961 because of Perez threats.

AMADEE SAID he went to Plaquemines in 1961 to represent a group of about 140 Negroes arrested in a raid on a bar in Empire. He said Perez referred to violence which had taken place in Alabama in connection with a busload of "freedom riders" and told him (Amadee) that the same thing would happen to him.

Concerned, said Amadee, he asked Perez if he would advise him to leave the parish, and Perez replied:

> **"I'm not going to tell you that. You're a lawyer, use your head."**

Amedee, the first witness called in the case by the intervening U.S. Justice Department, testified he went to Pointe a la Hache about 10:30 a.m. on the day in question so that he could talk to his clients before going to court.

However, he was met by a group of wives who told him that about 5 or 6 a.m. the men had been picked up, placed in school buses and taken to the courthouse to be questioned by the district attorney.

AMADEE SAID that while talking to the women he heard a voice behind him, that it was that of Perez and he was "pretty steamed up."

The political boss heaped a "tirade of vile obscenity" on him, said Amadee, and said, "I'll tell you one thing, these niggers have all pleaded guilty and paid their fines and gone back to their jobs where they should have been that night they were in the Chicken Shack."

Times Picayune 2/2/68

DEFENSE OPENS IN SOBOL CASE

Attorney for Plaquemines Officials Calls Witnesses

Defendants in the federal court case in which civil rights attorney Richard B. Sobol seeks to halt his prosecution in Plaquemines Parish on a charge of practicing law without a license began the presentation of their case Thursday afternoon.

Sobol is also asking that the Louisiana law regulating the practice of out-of-state attorneys be declared unconstitutional in his suit against Plaquemines political boss and segregationist Leander H. Perez Sr., the parish district attorney, Leander H. Perez Jr., and Judge Eugene Leon of the 25th Judicial District.

The Washington, D. C., civil rights lawyer was arrested in the Plaquemines court on Feb. 21, 1967, after a conference with Judge Leon about posting an appeal bond for a Negro client who had been convicted of simple battery. Sobol is chief staff counsel for the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee.

CALLING WITNESSES

Sidney W. Provensal Jr., attorney for the Plaquemines defendants, began calling his witnesses after the court's noon recess and after both Sobol's attorney and an attorney for the United States Department of Justice concluded their presentation of evidence.

The Justice Department, represented at the trial by Owen M. Fiss, has intervened in the matter on Sobol's side.

At the conclusion of the day's testimony Judge Robert A. Ainsworth Jr., of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, announced a recess until Monday at 10 a. m. Sitting with Judge Ainsworth are District Judges Frederick J. R. Heebe and Fred J. Cassibry.

Before concluding its case in chief, Fiss questioned A. P. Tureaud, long-time attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Richard A. Buckley, executive director of the New Orleans Legal Assistance Program which has been set up under the Office of Economic Opportunity.

ATTORNEYS CALLED

Provensal's witnesses included Allen Lobrano, Plaquemines clerk of court, and six white attorneys who all testified substantially that they have represented Negroes in the past and would represent them in the future and would, in a criminal case, urge every possible constitutional defense in their behalf.

It is the contention of Alvin Bronstein, representing Sobol, that there is a need for out-of-state attorneys to represent Negroes, particularly in cases arising out of civil rights activities.

Provensal and attorneys for the Louisiana State Bar Association, which has intervened in the case on the defense side in order to protect the Louisiana statute, contend that Negroes are adequately represented by Louisiana licensed attorneys.

The attorneys called by Provensal included John Slavich, Joseph Defley, and Emile E. Martin III, all of Plaquemines, and Ralph L. Barnett, Jefferson Parish, Thomas M. McBride II, St. Bernard Parish, and William B. Morgan II, New Orleans.

WOULD TAKE CASE

These attorneys also testified that they would not hestitate to take a case involving a Negro's civil rights in Plaquemines Parish.

Under cross-examination by Fiss, Defley was asked if he would be willing to initiate a civil rights case in Plaquemines and the witness replied, "Anyone down there who would initiate a civil rights suit would be a damn fool. They would need unlimited funds and would lose their clients."

When questioned by Bronstein all of the attorneys admitted that they have never handled civil rights matters brought under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, or any school desegregation cases or cases arising from marches and other types of demonstrations.

Bronstein asked McBride a hypothetical question:

"Would you represent three Negroes from Chicago who picketed the Plaquemines courthouse because it has segregated wash rooms?"

"No, I'm a white man first and foremost," the witness replied.

Questioned by Cicero C. Sessions, attorney for the State Bar Association, McBride said that he felt that Negores generally do not trust Negro attorneys.

It has been a claim by the plaintiffs that Negroes in Louisiana do not have confidence in or trust local white attorneys.

STUDY IN EVIDENCE

When Lobrano was called to the stand Provensal placed in evidence a study compiled by the witness showing the number of Negroes charged with crimes in Plaquemines from May to July, 1965, and whether they were represented by counsel and whether the attorneys were court appointed.

The court clerk testified that he was in the courtroom for the trial and sentencing of Gary Duncan, Sobol's client, and that Judge Leon asked Sobol if he was aware of a state law preventing an attorney from participating in a criminal case while an associate was an assistant district attorney.

It has been brought out that Lolis Elie, a Negro attorney with whom Sobol claims he was associated, was an assistant district attorney for the Parish of Orleans for a short time. Sobol claimed that this made no difference since the Duncan case had begun before Elie took the position.

Provensal also sought to show by Lobrano's testimony that on one document presented during the Duncan case Sobol listed the firm of Collins, Douglas and Elie as his associate and on a later document listed himself separately.

When Tureaud took the witness stand Fiss placed into the record a deposition taken from the Negro attorney which he explained related to the difficulties Negroes have had being admitted to law schools in Louisiana and Tureaud's experiences as a civil rights lawyer and the extent to which he had to rely upon out-of-state attorneys in the conduct of this type of litigation.

Tureaud testified that he began civil rights work in 1940 when he handled cases involving teacher salaries and school desegregation and is presently engaged in 27 school desegregation cases.

He said that he has avoided practice in Plaquemines Parish in controversial matters and related two incidents involving that parish.

The attorney said that in the fall of 1965, after Hurricane Betsy, a Plaquemines Negro teacher contacted him seeking advice about his tenure since he did not want to go back to Plaquemines to teach after having an incident with Leander H. Perez Sr.

Tureaud asserted that the teacher had been assigned by the parish school superintendent to stay on the grounds of a Negro school during the hurricane alert but while he was at the school Perez ordered him to get on a bus to be taken to a white school. He said that the teacher told him that be was forced to do so and because of that did not want to return to Plaquemines to teach.

REFUSES CASE

The witness told the court that because of the hostility and harassment he has been subjected to since he began civil rights work he felt that he should not represent the teacher.

In another instance, Tureaud related, shortly after the desegregation of the Plaquemines public schools by court order an attorney from the parish sought his assistance for a Negro woman who had been arrested with a knife.

Tureaud said that the woman had been charged with assaulting another woman who was opposing desegregation with the knife but he contended that the knife had just been purchased from a super store and was lying on the seat of her car in a service station when she was arrested.

The witness said that he refused to handle the case and the Plaquemines lawyer said that he could not handle it because he practiced in the parish.

Buckley, a former assistant professor at the Loyola University law school, explained the setup of the New Orleans Legal Assistance Program which began operation Jan. 22, 1968.

He asserted that the program could handle civil right cases if the clients meet the eligibility requirements and that if a client from Plaquemines Parish found his way into the office he would be represented in Plaquemines. As a practical matter, he said, it would be difficult for the New Orleans office to handle cases in other parishes.

Six neighborhood offices are contemplated for New Orleans, he explained, and programs are in operation in Allen, East and West Baton Rouge, Rapides and Madison Parishes.

He asserted that a lawyer referral service is essential to the operation of these programs but that the bar association has not cooperated in the formation of the programs. He said that he received no response to three requests to the bar.

On cross examination Sessions brought out from the witness that the LSBA has never actually refused to cooperate.

ge Rules In Favor Of resentative-Elect Morial

WINNER - Pictured atop is Ernest N. Morial, candidate-elect for House of Representatives, Wards 1 and 2, and happy loyal supporters upon hearing Morial had just won his case against charges of nonresidency which was filed by the defeated incumbent. In the bottom photo, Morial is shown with some of the lawyers which prepared the defense that brought about victory. Reading left to right: Alvin B. Jones, Lolis Elie, Morial, Robert Collins and Earl J. Amedee. Morial's opponent appealed and at press time the case was in court. (Photo By Porter)

Met All The Requirements Says Judge

Attorney Ernest N. Morial, Representative-elect to the House of Representatives from District 20, last Wednesday won a Civil District Court suit challenging his residency and eligibility to serve in the State Legislature.

Concluding a three-day hearing, Judge Oliver P. Carriere rendered judgment against incumbent Representative Stephen K. Daley whom Morial defeated in the Nov. 4 Democratic Primary election.

Daley, in his petition to the court, alleged that Morial did not reside at 1242 Magazine Street in District 20, but rather at 5752 Press Drive.

After hearing a number of witnesses both for the plaintiff and the defendant, Judge Carriere ruled in favor of Morial. He said, in outlining his reasons for judgment, "The sole question in this case is whether the defendant, Ernest N. Morial, is an elector, properly registered, in the Representative District in which he was a candidate. The only issue upon which that question is presented, is that of residence."

He quoted Article 8, Section 1, of the Constitution of Louisiana:

"(a) Residence. He shall have been an actual bona fide resident of the state for one year, of the parish for six months, of the municipality in municipal elections four months, and of the precinct, in which he offers to vote, three months next preceding the election."

Judge Carriere then cited Louisiana Revised Stature 18:31 on citizenship and resident requirements, age, character and education.

Also, he cited higher

e – Met All The – Page 12

Met All The...

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

court rulings in the Hall versus Godchaux case and the Stavis versus Engler case. From the Stavis-Engler case, he quoted:

"Residence which a person can maintain in more than one place is not to be confused with domicile of which he can have only one. This is simply a case in which a party maintains two places of 'actual residence' in the City of New Orleans. Obviously he could not legally register and qualify as an elector in both wards and precints. His choice of one instead of the other was for him to make. Having done so and having continuously maintained his registration from Decatur Street for ten years, he cannot be denied the rights of an elector in that precinct and ward merely because he legally might have chosen another."

In his Finding of Fact, Judge Carriere said:

"The Court is of the opinion that the law of Louisiana gives every citizen the right to do what the defendant did in this case.

"The Court is of the further opinion that the record in this case shows that the defendant met all of the requirements of law. There will be judgment accordingly."

Judgment rendered in this case was against Daley at his costs.

Daley's attorney, James David McNeill indicated the ruling will be appelaed.

Representing Morial were Attorneys A. P. Tureaud, Earl J. Amedee, St. Elmo Johnson, Robert F. Collins, Nils R. Douglas, Lolis E. Elie, Freddie B. Warren and Alvin B. Jones.

Prior to 1880, many Negroes had been elected to high office in Louisiana.

TOM JEFFERSON # SAYS . . . 2-2-68

MY GOOD FRIENDS AND PROPERTY OWNERS:

I missed you last week. I attended a couple of cattlemens conventions where everything was peaceful and everyone's mind was on better earning power and winding up the war fast. At the third largest American national cattlemen's convention the feeling was the need of a change in government. Seven thousand registered members expressed themselves as desiring a complete change in government.

Now back to the things you are interested in. We have a momontous five days ahead of us. Our prospects of being able to obtain industry for this area hinges on this election. Industry refuses, and rightly so, to be told who to hire and who to fire. Let's aid them.

We have had several things to come up that is astounding. You good Catholics heed the following: I want it understood that we have gone along with a complete separation of state and religion. I think it has proven out to be a mistake to mix them. Your priest or Father, as you refer to him, has been known to be handing out Zelma's political cards. I suppose he wants some of Father Gropi's publicity. I believe he will find that this is not Milwaukee, and that when persuasion fails, we have other means. But I'd like you to know it is not my intention of entering into a discussion of his acts. Part of my ancestors were Catholic. I grant everyone the right to his own views. But your aid in handling the above will be appreciated by all.

Apparently you good white people got busy and helped the food store that was boycotted, (and a great many courageous colored people). We shall be ever grateful to you. We should all be proud of Mr. Jessie Anderson and Mrs. Margaret Lambert.

Now for the blockbuster: Wyche, until the past few weeks, has stated time and again, that if he didn't win by five hundred votes, he wouldn't accept the office. Now he has stated, that if he doesn't win, he will make the Civil War look like a Boy Scout Jamboree. I think we'd like that. We could settle this problem fast.

One thing he should remember: We have only one Fire Department, and while they are working east of the Mo. Pac. Railway, what is going to be happening west and north of town? You good property-owning colored people should be thinking this thing strikes both ways.

You colored store and businessmen should **THINK!** This man's acts are hurting you and your businesses. If we lose the industries that our port people have interested in our area, it's going to be a hard blow to everyone. I'll say this: That if he is elected Marshal, all of you colored business people will be paying him each week to operate. He is proven crazy and money-hungry. It is a known fact that he got $1,800.00 from one candidate and $3,000.00 from another, besides the contributions you made. The above was reported to me by people who should know.

I'd like to ask if anyone of you got anything for your vote. **YOU SHOULD HAVE.** It was sold before you even voted. Please my good people, all of you, white and colored, let's elect Cox.

My good white people, I'd like you to remember everyone didn't like Christ. He couldn't please everyone. You who feel like you can's support Cox, and decide you are not going to vote—are voting for Wyche. Of course, if that's your attitude, you are hurting yourself and our town. There are times when we hate to take bitter medicine, but sometimes we are very sorry we didn't take it. So take this dose and grin. **COX WILL TRY TO SERVE YOU WELL.**

THE MADISON JOURNAL, TALLULAH, LOUISIANA

FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1968

Cox Defeats Negro Candidate For City Marshal

Unofficial Returns Show Cox With 1,954 Votes, Wyche Received 1,659; Evelyn Parker Wins Over A. R. Kolb

Clayton W. Cox, acting Marsha and Chief of Police of the Villag of Tallulah and Republican candidate for the office of Marshal in Tuesdays general election, defeated the Negro Democratic Nominee Zelma C. Wyche, unofficiall by 295 votes. Cox received 1,95 votes while Wyche received 1,65 votes.

A. C. Ray, Democrat nominee candidate for Police Jury from Ward 2 defeated Republican candidate Dudley B. Pillow. Mr. Ray received 138 votes and Mr. Pillow received 42 votes.

Mrs. Evelyn Parker, the Democrat nominee for State Treasurer defeated Republican candidate Allison Ray Kolb. Mrs. Parker received 2901 votes while Mr. Kolb received 565 votes in Madison Parish.

The two proposed constitutional amendments concerning Orleans Parish and Caddo Parish were both defeated in the parish. The Orleans Parish proposal had 266 for and 308 against, while the Caddo Parish proposal had 204 for an 374 against.

According to the Registrar of Voters office in the Ward four special election for Marshal Tuesday, there were 4,782 eligible voters and they are broken down as follows:

Ward 4, Precinct 1, White 889, Colored 0; Ward 4, Precinct 2, White 217, Colored 315; Ward 4, Precinct 3, White 88, Colored 276; Ward 4, Precinct 4, White 501, Colored 248; Ward 4; Precinct 5, White 0, Colored 1002; Ward 4, White 18, Colored 830; Ward 4, Precinct 7, White 398, Colored 0.

Elsewhere in this week's Journal you will find the unofficial tabulating on the special electoin for Marshal precinct by precinct as to how votes were cast and for whom.

layton Cox s Opposing elma Wyche

The offices of Marshal of the
ilage of Tallulah, Police Juror
om Ward 2, and State Treasurer
ill be contested here Tuesday in
e February 6 general election,
ong with two proposd constitu-
onal amendments.

The polls Tuesday will open at
a. m. and close at 8 p. m.

Of most important to local
oters is the race for Marshal
here Clayton W. Cox the Repub-
an candidate and presently ser-
ng as Marshall and Chief of
olice of the Village of Tallulah
contesting the Democratic
ominee Zelma C. Wyche, Tallu-
a Negro.

In Ward Two, for Police Juror
emocratic nominess A. C. Ray,
., is being contested by Republi-
n candidate Dudley B. Pillow.

For State Treasurer, Mary Eve-
n Parker, Democratic nominee is
ing contested by Republican can-
date Allison Ray Kolb.

Then there are two proposed con-
tutional amendments to be vot-
upon which conserns Orleans
rish and Ward 4 of Caddo Par-
h.

All eligible voters in Tallulah
d Madison Parish are urged to
to the polls and excess their
hts and VOTE.

Candidate For Marshal

Clayton W. Cox, presently serving as Marshall of the Village of Tallulah is a candidate for the office in the general election slated for Tuesday, February 6th. He is seeking the support of all the people in this election.

WELFARE CHECKS NOT AFFECTED BY THE WAY ONE VOTES

Garland L. Bonin, Commissioner of the Louisiana Welfare Department, said today that it had come to his attention that Welfare recipients were being harassed by certain individuals who were trying to influence the way the recipients vote. Commissioner Bonin said he wanted to make it perfectly clear that it was strictly up to each Welfare recipient to decide if and how he will vote. A person's civic responsibility is not an eligibility requirement for Public Welfare.

Eligibility for Public Welfare is determined by a person's age, residence, and need, and is made in accordance with State and Federal laws.

Canada Expert on Panel at Loyola Institute

By DON LEWIS

The achievement of justice—the goal of natural law—requires a just end with a just means to that end.

That was an opinion stated Wednesday night by Dr. Mark R. MacGuigan, dean of the University of Windsor Faculty of Law, Windsor, Ontario. He was one of four panelists speaking at the 1968 Natural Law Institute sponsored by the St. Thomas More Law Club at Danna Center on the Loyola University campus .

This year's topic was "Violent Civil Disorder and the Natural Law."

"Violence is not a just means," he said.

"My view is that violence is not only outside the law, but is also immoral," Dr. MacGuigan said.

He said the choice today is whether civil disobedience is to be violent or nonviolent.

"We must urge nonviolent civil disobedience," Dr. MacGuigan said.

He added that as long as the aim of those practicing civil disobedience is to persuade, it is completely in keeping with democracy.

Another panelist was Stephen Kurzman, an attorney who recently concluded his duties as deputy director for operations, National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

He countered Dr. MacGuigan by saying, "The distinction between civil disobedience, which is lawful and moral as opposed to that which is unlawful and immoral, was a very important distinction a few years ago, but is irrelevant today.

NEW WAVE

"We are not witnessing a conscious change of tactics, but rather a new wave of feeling," he said.

He said that President Lyndon B. Johnson asked his National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders to find out what had happened in the cities, why it had happened, and what can be done about it.

"The critical finding, after seven months of intensive work, was that we are divided into two nations—white and black," Kurzman said.

He said that civil disobedience such as sit-ins is not the issue today. It is large scale social disorganization, he contended.

He warned that, "Unless we go into relieving the underlying conditions, we're going to end

Civil Liberties Union, was another speaker.

The Negro attorney said, "My value, if any, to this discussion lies in my point of view."

NECESSITY FELT

He said he felt there is a critical necessity for Negroes to realize the basic techniques of how things are done in the United States.

"In the United States, we're told, political order has precedence over moral order," Douglas said. "I believe the opposite," he added.

He charged that whenever the rights of Negroes come into conflict with the rights of others, Negro rights are sacrified, not compromised.

"I feel compelled to say that our rights have been sacrificed, at every phase of our existence," the Negro attorney said.

"The pregnant question is—will the United States and its cities act or will they react?"

Another panelist was Ralph D. Dwyer Jr., another Loyola University Law School graduate, who is presently serving as staff judge advocate of the 39th Infantry Division and working on control of civil disorder for the Louisiana National Guard.

He said the National Guard handbook on riot control is currently under revision.

STRESS LAND

"Stress has been laid on not using excessive force in the suppression of violence," Dwyer said. He stressed that the National Guard is very aware of the need of suppressing violence without bloodshed.

"The recently published report of the President's commission must be read with care, and by some, with patience," Dwyer said.

He said the rioting, snipeing and looting, cannot be claimed to be the end product of reason.

"It is not correct to loot, burn and kill to bring attention to inequities," he said.

He said, "The days we face are dreadful and dreary ones for the republic," and "no nation can long survive the upheavals of the future without the means to suppress them."

NO RACIAL INCIDENT OCCURRED AT SHAW

It was erroneously reported in Wednesday's The Times-Picayune that an interracial fight at West Jefferson High School early Monday started at a Friday night dance at Archbishop Shaw High School in Marrero. A spokesman for the

---

TE 1968

R AND THE

re Law Club

School of Law
siana

My participation come off well
Wils

NATURAL LAW INSTITUTE 1968

RECEIVED
APR 1 1968
SEDF

"VIOLENT CIVIL DISORDER AND THE NATURAL LAW"

presented by

The St. Thomas More Law Club

Loyola University School of Law
New Orleans, Louisiana

Wednesday, March 27, 1968
8:00 P.M.
Danna Center
Loyola University

My participation came off well

THE TOPIC

The crisis of authority which has been steadily growing in many spheres of American life has assumed a new and menacing dimension with the appearance of violent or non-peaceful disobedience. This type pf disobedience has become the nation's most acute social problem as a result of the summer disorders which have been occurring for the past several years in negro communities. Riots on a scale even greater than in the past are predicted for the coming summer months. At the present time, mayors, district attorneys, law enforcement agencies, state national guards, police departments, and the like, are making preparations to curb these anticipated riots in a physical sense.

It is at least equally important at the present time, however, to make the whole public aware of the psychological structure of these riots, their causes and occasions, the extent to which the negro community, as such, is actually involved, and the vast moral difference which separates violent from non-violent civil disobedience. In line with this objective, the President's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, created last July, delivered its Report in March, 1968, four months ahead of schedule, so that it would be available before the summer months. This Report stated that it had uncovered no unique insights, but it does not deny that it is based on certain underlying value presuppositions. These relate to the cause of the disorders and their prevention, the rational basis of concern for the negro, the responsibility of the rioters, arsonists, and looters involved, and the primary reason for extending greater justice and charity to the negro.

If the Report is based on certain unarticulated philisophical postulates, do they coincide with natural law thinking? If not, are they dictated by some other type of legal philisophy, such as some kind of utilitarianism? In any event, the type of legal philosophy followed will have a considerable bearing on how the riots, if any, during the coming summer should be handled by the law enforcing authorities, the type of physical control to be employed, and the character of the administration of justice under emergency conditions demanded. It will also be determinative of long range solutions of the problem.

THE PANEL

DR. MARK R. MacGUIGAN
Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario
Immediate Past President, The Thomas More Lawyers' Guild, Toronto
Director, Canadian Civil Liberties Association
B.A., St. Dunstan; M.S. & Ph.D. in philosophy University of Toronto
LL.M. and J.S.D., Columbia University

STEPHEN KURZMAN
Deputy Director for Operations, National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders
Consultant to the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manower and Poverty
A.B. summa cum laude, Harvard College
LL.B. Harvard Law School
Author of article Civil Rights v. Civil Liberties

RALPH D. DWYER, JR.
Practitioner of civil law in New Orleans and presently serving as Staff Judge Advocate of the 39th Infantry Division, working on control of civil disorder for the Louisiana National Guard
LL.B. and B.S. in Economics, Loyola University
Past president and board chairman of the New Orleans Junior Chamber of Commerce

NILS DOUGLAS
Member of the Board of Directors of Louisiana Chapter, American Civil Liberties Union
Partner in firm of Collins, Douglas & Elie
Chairman of Board, Scholarship Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality
Chairman, Advisory Board of the Louisiana Voters Education Project.

MODERATOR:
DR. BRENDAN F. BROWN, Professor of Law, Loyola University, Former Dean of Law School, Catholic University of America, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., J.U.D. Phil. in Law (Oxon)

CHAIRMAN:
FRANK J. UDDO - Vice President, St. Thomas More Law Club

THE INSTITUTE

This is the eleventh anniversary of the Natural Law Institute. The purpose of its foundation in 1957 was to provide a forum for the discussion of how the natural law philosophy relates to the solution of contemporary problems of justice. Traditionally, the Institute has been a forum in which representatives of the various schools of legal philosophy discuss topics of current interest.

The panelists who participate in the Institute are invited because of their special qualifications and interest in the topic. They receive no stipend for their appearance.

The Institute is sponsored annually by the St. Thomas More Law Club.

DFRE

Folder 5

Society of Wisconsin

Please Retain Original Order

January 15, 1963

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Vladeck and Elias
280 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Carl:

I have racked my brain and can only bring up one lawyer in North Florida with whom we have had dealings: namely, Ernest Jackson, Jr. However, I can make the following suggestions as to fruitful contact in your coming trip to North Florida.

Mr. R. L. Williams, of the faculty at the Law School at Florida A & M in Tallahassee, keeps a correct roster of every Negro lawyer in the state. I am certain that he is personally acquainted with most of them, because he has been in the state for a number of years. I have already mentioned Charles Johnson in Pensacola. There is another Johnson in Jacksonville who is associated with a lawyer by the name of Shaw. When I was in Jacksonville in 1961, this young lawyer named Johnson seemed to be a bright light. He handled most of the legal work for those arrested during the Jacksonville riot and the period of demonstrations around that time. I don't know if the situation since then has changed or not; he doesn't seem to have maintained the position which he had at that time. If you are interested in pursuing the matter of a search for new talent, Rutledge Pearson in Jacksonville is probably the best person to contact. He is an activist, adviser to the NAACP Youth Council and a friend of mine. His address is 536 West 18th Street.

One other thing. In Tallahassee there is a young man about to graduate from A & M Law School. His name is John Due. Incidentally, he recently married Patricia Stephens whom you probably know fairly well as she has been the hub of direct action among Tallahassee students. John impresses me as a bright young man; it would be for the two of you to decide whether you have mutual interests as far as CORE is concerned. Beyond these suggestions, the field is yours.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Assistant to the
National Director

RH/jg

APR 7 1964

Rachlin: Please advise
J.F.

Atty. John Due
Home: 401 Simpson Terrace
sy 4- 0587
Office: 5 Forsyth
525-0595
Atlanta, Georgia
If reply by mail, reply to
home address

James Farmer
National Director,
Congress of Racial Equality,
38 Park Row,
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I re-submit an application for the position of task force worker or field secretary to be attached to COFO or as an assistant to Carl Rachlin in Mississippi.

I am presently an Eleanor Roosevelt Intern assigned to the Voter's Education Project, Southern Regional Council. I am also a member of the Florida Bar and a member of the United States District Court, Florida, Southern Division, and associated with the Firm of Marger and Heiken, from whom I am on a non-compensatory leave of absence, Miami Beach.

I appreciate very much if there is some response to this application, in that I have received no reponses from applications submitted last April and last September. Because of growing lack of time, I have submitted applications also to James Foreman and Jack Pratt of the National Council of Churches.

Yours truly,

John Due

John Due

C.C. James McCain
Marvin Rich
Gordon Carey
Carl Rachlin
Richard Haley
David Dennis

12/15

December 9, 1964

John Due, Esq.
401 Simpson Terrace N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Due,

Mr. Rachlin is interested in knowing the current status of Robinson v. City of Quincy. If we can be of any assistance to you at this time in connection with the case, let us know.

Sincerely,

Jim Finney
Legal Department

JF:hdl

de John

[illegible]

u re Jim Finney's

[illegible] Dec 9 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

sinc

Carl Rachlin - See Accompanying letter [1964]

To Vernon
Fr John

RESUME

Personal Data

NAME: JOHN D. DUE, JR.

Address: c/o Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Telephone: 525-0595 (office)
794-0587 (residence)
Area Code 404 - Atlanta, Georgia

Official Residence: 14620 Fillmore Street
Miami, Florida

Date of birth: October 22, 1934
Place of birth: Terre Haute, Indiana
Height: 6' 2"
Weight: 210 lbs.
Marital Status: Married
Military Status: Honorably discharged

Education:

High School - 1952-Terre Haute Wiley, Terre Haute, Indiana
Undergraduate - 1958-Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
B.A. in Government and Sociology
Graduate - 1963-Florida A & M University, Tallahassee, Florida
LL.B. ~~in Government~~ MEMBER OF FLORIDA BAR AND UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Intergroup relations experiences or work experiences

1. Present - Eleanor Roosevelt Intern, NAIRO
Supervisor - NAIRO, Nathaniel Greene
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

From February 1964 until February 1965
Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Immediate Supervisor, Wiley Branton

Description of work: (VEP is a special program to study the causes of low voter registration in the South and seeks by means of grants and working cooperatively with other groups to ascertain the most effective methods for increasing the Southern electorate.) Consulted with and advised cooperating organizations in the formulation or revision of programs. Assisted in the instruction of voter registration staffs and advised how to meet problems as they arise in accordance with the terms of the grant. Observed and analyzed the activities, methods, and results of the programs. Carried out the responsibility of maintaining close contact with all VEP programs in all the Southern states by regular and frequent visits to the projects. This included full reporting not only the actual performance data, but of the underlying attitudes, morale, and other like factors affecting field workers' performance and their relationship to the project.

Was temporarily assigned to the National Council of Churches and Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) in Mississippi and made a survey of certain types of racial discrimination by means of field investigation, interviews, statement taking, and obtaining witnesses.

Was also assigned to the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP in Mississippi and St. Augustine. As staff attorney, was one of the first to prepare and file petitions of removal. Developed a means of cooperation between the Lawyers Constitutional Committee, a volunteer group, and the Legal Defense Fund, and acted as coordinator of these attorneys.

2. Volunteer work: Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
February 1964 until present

As an official, organized an institute-type conference in Durham for representatives of CORE chapters in the Southeast and public, using workshops, with speakers from the North Carolina Fund, U. S. Government officials, and Gov. Sanford's staff. The institute dealt with the 1964 Economic Opportunities Law and the 1964 Civil Rights Law.

Worked as a volunteer attorney in civil rights cases - Quincy, Madison, and Tallahassee, Florida.

3. Volunteer work: National Council of Agricultural Life and Labor
November, 1964

With the National Council which was assisting other farm groups, made a survey of unfair living conditions among migrant workers in South Florida.

Finding those persons who could inform the U.S. Department of Labor conducting hearings in Miami about unfair wages and treatment due to the importation of foreign workers.

4. Between graduation from Law School (1963) and becoming a NAIRO Intern:

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY
XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

Assisted George Lewis, II, Florida Chairman to the United States Civil Rights Commission by defining areas to be investigated and the procuring of witnesses. Also involved in mass student demonstrations at racially segregated movie theaters, with the role of conferring with Judge, our attorneys, and opposing attorneys, in determining legally acceptable peaceful demonstrations and public assemblies, and educating the participants to these guide lines. Became a law clerk to Attorney Earl Johnson, 625 Union Street, Jacksonville, Florida, assisting him in civil rights cases. Associated with Herbert Hekein after becoming a member of the Florida Bar at 764 Arthur Godfrey Road, Miami Beach, Florida.

5. During Law School years - 1960-1963

Was a participant in the Federal Government Honor's program, interning as a student law clerk in the Solicitor's Office of the U.S. Dept. of Labor during the summers of 1961 and 1962.

As a member of Tallahassee CORE, was a participant in desegregating lunch counters and restaurants over a period of 3 years. Also engaged in testing bus facilities in Southwest Georgia and Southeast Alabama during the Freedom Rides.

As a member of Tallahassee NAACP and Inter-Civic Council, represented the Tallahassee Non-Partisan's Voters League in a Southeast Voters Crusade workshop sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Southern Regional Council.

6. Between Graduation from Indiana University, 1958 and enrolling at Florida A & M College of Law, 1960:

As a member of the Human Relations Council of All Soul's Unitarian Church, succeeded in professionalizing the Mayor's Commitee on Human Relations by educational programs and political activity.

As chairman of the Political Action Committee of the Indianapolis NAACP, organized a program of voter registration, including "meet the candidate" programs, prepared FEPC and Public Accommodations Bills, which were introduced in the Indiana Legislature and participated in organizing community support behind their passage. Assisted in organizing fair employment projects and instituted successful selective buying campaigns.

Was active in re-organizing the Indianapolis Human Relations Council and assisted in preparing a FEPC city ordinance.

Was employed as a correctional institutional counselor, Indiana State Farm. By means of the Socratic Method in interviews with clients (prisoners), attempted to rehabilitate for lving in society.

7. While a student at Indiana University, 1954-1958:

Was a vice-president, and chairman of the Educational Committee of the Indiana University NAACP. Participated and became a co-chairman of the student chapter of the Indiana University American Civil Liberties Union. Organized debates between political groups, arranged socio-dramas, engaged in programs of surveys, testing, negotiating, and picketing of segregated places of public accommodations. Also participated in negotiating with Indiana University relating to opening university housing and off-campus housing, and participated in activities relating to sororities and fraternities with discciminatory clauses.

January 12, 1965

John Due, Esq.
401 Simpson Terrace N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John,

Please let us hear from you in regard to Jim Finney's letter of December 9th, which he wrote at my request.

I was happy to hear that you are looking into the Herbert Knight case in Quincy.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

1/16 CR spoke to Due.

Jim should read the complaint + see how many typos there were.

OK on Knight -

Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
January 26, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

JAN 27 1965

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

I do appreciate very much you offering me the position as the Florida counsel, or southern regional counsel for you and the Scholarship Education and Defense Fund. However, the indicated salary, $6,000 per annum, considering my background, experience, and law school training, seems a bit low, comparing it with the Mississippi SEDF field representative's salary, and the salary of the professional staff members of CORE.

I am married, and have responsibilities, some of which have been abated while I attended law school, and I must have an income which is comparable with my experience, and which will enable me to meet my obligations. I would not mind the indicated salary, except for the fact the position would not permit any private practice on my part to increase my income.

I am in full support of your suggested program, and would appreciate the opportunity to utilize my background and experience, such as advising and assisting groups in planning and developing community action programs under the Economic Opportunity Act.

I therefore accept the position if the salary can be levelled at $7,500 per annum, or at a starting salary of $6,000 per annum, with the right to have a private practice, and that the ordinary fringe benefits, generally amounting to one-tenth of one's salary, be in addition to the requested salary.

Your immediate response will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

John D. Due

John D. Due, Jr.

cc: Mr. Marvin Rich
Mrs. Nanette Sachs

? CR Told John Due [illegible] the best we can pay him [illegible] year was $6500 w SEDF [illegible]

Memo to G.W. + Due

would also pay his social security;
that was the best we could do now
Of course we would open the office
for him & give him clerical help.
He was free, if there was time, to handle
all civil rts matters, including
CORE's problems, but his primary
responsibility was to CORE, and
~~to~~ when he did something for
some other group it was to
be made clear that he was
on loan to them from CORE.

2. File

M E M O

TO: George Wiley February 8, 1965

FROM: Carl Rachlin

RE: John Due, Esq.

I spoke to John Due and told him the best we could pay him now was $6,500.00. SEDF would also pay his social security; that was the best we could do now.

Of course, we would open the office for him and give him clerical help. He was free, if there was time, to handle all civil rights matters, not only CORE's problems, but his primary responsibility was to CORE, and when he did something for some other group, it was to be made clear that he was on loan to them from CORE.

cc Rich

Mr Ga

February 10, 1965

John Due, Esq.
401 Simpson Terrace N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John,

Has Herbert Knight's case been formally terminated?

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:jp

N. Fla

February 15, 1965

John Due, Esq.
401 Simpson Terrace N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Please let me know exactly what date we can expect you to start. It is my intention to come to Tallahassee to meet with you and Spiver and Richard Haley if his schedule permits to discuss in detail programmatic activities. I would like to arrive in Tallahassee on the 26th or 27th of February.

To repeat, CORE, SEDF has agreed to pay you $6,500.00 as your salary, plus actual expenses incurred. We also will set up an office for legal work and will have necessary clerical assistance. As discussed, you will be covered by social security.

It goes without saying that while your prime responsibility will be to people working in our projects who need legal assistance in civil rights matters, obviously others needing such assistance should also have the right to consult you. In cases where other civil rights or civil liberties organizations require your assistance or guidance, it should be made clear that for such purpose CORE has made your services available to them as a cooperative act of CORE to our brothers in the movement.

You and I should be in frequent consultation and you will naturally discuss with me any proposed legal program before it is undertaken. Obviously, in case of emergency help to be given in any situation you will use your judgment as to what must be done.

I would like periodic reports in duplicate as to what is happening, so that I may pass one to SEDF.

Let me hear from you.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:jp
cc: Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. Spiver Gordon

FEB 19 1965

File
N.
Florida

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

February 17,1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
38, Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl,

Thanks a million for all you have done for us. I received your letters concerning your pressure on the Justice Department with great joy. This only proves that you are the greatest of them all. (white folk) I also thought you would like to know we are having a Civil Rights hearing here in Quincy soon. Maybe in March or April.

Now that I have had my say, I think I should get to the point as of why I am writing this letter. In a telephone conversation with Richard recently, he suggested I inform you of a matter concerning Elzie Carrol and his lawyer, Mr. John Coe.

My knowledge of Mr. Coe as a defense attorney for Carrol was on Monday, November 6,1964, the day I arrived to assume Pat's position. I saw him only briefly in court and haven't seen or heard from him since. However, there wasn't a reason why I should have seen him before Elzie's trial but at least he should have contacted us before hand or at least made himself available to us. I have tried several times to reach his office but received no answer. There is no listening in the phone directory under his name.

The thing that bugs me Carl, is that this John Coe character did not inform Carrol that he should be in court on the correct date which was February 8th. He instead informed him that it was February 15th. We found out by our bondsman that it was the 8th. Otherwise, we would have lost $ 100.00 bond money. Our Attorney, Stu, had the case continued until the Circuit Court meet again. Therefore, all is well as far as a defense is concerned.

Elzie Carrol received a telegram from his Attorney one week later saying his trial had been continued.

FREEDOM NOW

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

Perhaps there was a verbal agreement between Mr. Coe and Sheriff Martain that the trial would be held on the 15th. and later changed without Coe's knowledge but it seems to me there should have been some kind of communication between us and Mr. Coe.

I don't wish to make a federal case out of this but I thought you should know if we are paying this man a retainer fee, then it is important since we can't get much money to run our project.

Thanks a million again Carl for working things out so that we will have John due on March 1,1965. I hope to see you soon if it is still possible for you to come.

Take Care,
Spiver W. Gordon
Spiver W. Gordon

P. S. Please inform Marvin and those of the Civil Rights hearing

FREEDOM NOW

LIBERTY

> "The tree of liberty from time to time must be
> freshened by the blood of tyrants and patriots"...

TO: (1) CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
(2) Congress of Racial Equality

FROM: John Due, Southern Counsel, Phone 305 224-2141
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund,
c/o Attorney Leonard Pepper
Petroleum Building
Tallahassee, Florida.

This is a report of my activities from
February 22nd thru March ~~14,~~ 27 1965

The first day in my new role was in New York after attending Carl Rachlin's very important legal institute. At CORE's national office, Monday noon, there was a very frank discussion between CORE's staff and myself about my role. No particular guide lines or discription were definately expressed but the following observations were made: (including prior and subsequent remarks)

(1) There must be co-operation.
There must be at all times knowledge between myself and CORE decision makers as to my activities and statements.

(2) There must be a CORE relationship.
In New Orleans, Carl said that I would be working for a separate organization, and would be working, not only for CORE, but other civil rights groups, such as to assist R. B. Hayling in St. Augustine, and C. B. King in Albany. Carl, later made clear that ~~in working~~ I act as a CORE cooperating attorney.

(3) There must be a consensus between my role and activities and that of the CORE staff.
In the discussion, there were admissions as to prerogatives inherent in a profession. An attorney "advises", "assists" and "represents". No hard lines are necessary, but consensus must be the rule flowing from understanding.

A more definite description of my role is offered tentatively, and ~~is enclosed with~~ will follow this report.

After the staff meeting, although it was Washington's birthday, Gale Hirshberger was kind enough to open the offices of the National Sharecropper's Funds Office and I was able to receive many materials from her office which will be useful in South Georgia, Alabama and North Florida.

Upon arrival in Tallahassee, Florida, I began tentative steps in procuring an office. There are three areas I considered (1) Downtown-so as to be close to the Florida Supreme Court, Library, State Capitol, and Representatives-and fight the image that a "Negro can not practice downtown", (2) The "Negro" avenue "Frenchtown", and (3) offices near the FAMU campus. ~~In the meantime of looking for an office, I shall be using the offices of Attorney Leonard Pepper, Petroleum Building, and a room formerly used by the LCDC attorneys with the good graciousness of Mrs. George Lewis, wife of the past chairman of the Florida Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission.~~

Later in the day, I learned that the chairman, of C.I. G. had a meeting with representatives of the Quincy "power structure", at the Gadsden County Court House. (C. I. G. is the "Civic Interest Group" it is an indigenous or community type group which was organized by Patricia when she was field secretary for CORE and VEP in the Big Bend

Voter Education Campaign last March). As in other counties in North Florida, it had been planned that C. I. G. would be an advisory committee or executive committee of representatives of the communities through outthe county. Unfortunately, there has been a tendency of estrangement between C. I. G. and CORE, C. I. G. becoming less representative, about which Spiver Gordon can give more detailed information. On the face of it, the Monday meeting was a "revolutionary" meeting in that whites and Negroes had participated in a frank meeting at the Court House. But when I told Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, he became upset-because CORE had not been informed of the meeting and had no representative. What was more upsetting is out of this "public meeting", a temporary committee was named with John Snipes named as Chairman. This was intended to be the group to quality as the Community Action Group under O. E.O.

The whole background of this matter is that CORE participated in a CIG meeting February 8th. A young man from MPDA had advised Reverend Crutcher to hold a public meeting and invite the public including white groups for the purpose of developing a Community Action Project. I informed them how Jack Wasserman of the National Sharecroppers was doing the same, holding area wide meetings in Southwest Georgia thru COPA a SNCC front for county organization for political action and working thru C. B. King, an Albany Georgia Civil Rights Attorney. I drew up the announcement that night and the CORE staff sent announcements that the meeting was to be held February 24th. Therefore you can imagine our chagrin when the "power structure", after receiving our invitations, beat us to the punch and organized a temporary committee, bi-racial, but without CORE, and with the collaboration of Reverend Crutcher of CIG.

However, although it was seemingly a "moot" meeting, the CIG did hold its public meeting in the County Court House, Wednesday, February 24. There was an over-flow, with Negroes from throughout the County from every community. Whites were sprinkled throughout the integrated meeting-with only a group of about thirty (30) whites segregating themselves in a corner. The meeting was presided over by Reverend Crutcher, who introduced Mr. Morse from the Govenor's Office of Economic Opportunity which was to "coordinate" the OEO local programs in the state. He then explained the Act.

My remarks were to the effect that I had had an opportunity last summer to work in East North Carolina Counties, an area which is similar to North Florida, such as tobacco growing, high Negro percentage, and a poor economy. I stated that this area had similar social problems relating to segregation and discrimination, but on the question of poverty, the North Carolina Fund, a private group effective towards economic opportunity, had achieved a bi-racial Community Action Committee in the various counties. I mentioned Bertie counties and Hallifax counties, the later where resides a Grand Wizard of the Klu Klux Klan. I stated that the North Carolina Fund requires these groups to be truly representative, That the Negroes not be "uncle tom's" or controlled". I then said that the Federal Government also requires this, that Title II of the Act requires the community action group be truly representative or broadly representative of the community in policy making and in administration. I mentioned how protests were went from Negro leaders from Atlanta, Durham, and Boston, and federal assistance was terminated until true representation was effected.

Jonny Watson, former task force worker, now a high school student and member of Quincy CORE asked Reverend Crutcher what had been done already in the community. Reverend Crutcher then deferred the question to Mr. John Snipes who was sitting in the audience. John Snipes is a big-rawboned self-made business man, without a formal education by his own admission. Snipes, white, had, last summer, run CORE worker Steve McVoy off his property with a shotgun. But this John Snipes explained how last Monday night a temporary committee had been formed with he as temporary chairman. He stated that as long as he was going to be chairman, the committee is to be bi-racial, equal between whites and Negroes. Although temporary the Negro members are from the two Negro groups in the city, CIG and the Negro Business and Civic League, the committee is open torepresentatives from other groups.

The next day, Spiver Gordon and I went to Monticello, Jefferson County, a small North Florida County, ante bellum cotton center, now only about 10,000 and 59% Negro. I remember it from last March when Patricia and I made contacts with the viable "Voters League" president who then did not welcome enthusiastically a CORE registration drive (CORE continued the drive anyway). We went by the Howard Academy, the unacredited Negro high school, to see Mr. Pittman, a vice-principal, but a concerned hard worker and Mr. Simpkins, the principal and ostensible Negro leader.

It was the purpose to introduce me and my role in North Florida. While there, Mr. Pittman produced a copy of the local newspaper, the Monticello News, and it held two most interesting items. One item was the fact that the Rural Development Council was named by the local bodies to"administer" the Economic Opportunity Act in the area.

The Negro community, through its Negro Voters League had formed an Improvement Association to organize a Community Action group in Jefferson County, last January. The Negro community had Not at ~~one~~ any time been informed or had been given the opportunity to participate in decisions about local Economic Opportunity programs. With the meeting with other leaders in the community, it was decided. that a Mass Meeting be held at a local church Friday evening. The other item indicated the "desegregation plan" submitted by the School Board sent to the Office of Education, the so-called voluntary or freechoice plan.

....

Later that evening, CORE worker Johnny Watson and I dropped in, uninvited, to a meeting of the Gadsden County School Board, Superentindant, and Executive Secretary, with the Negro Business and Civic League at the Negro High school. There was a little commotion and disturbance when Jonny and I sat somewhat distant from the two groups. We quite expected that we would be asked to leave when the President of the Business and Civic League came to us. He asked us to come sit with them-and so we did.

The essence of the school desegregation plan submitted by the Gadsden County to comply with Title VI is that children will be assigned to schools they "would have been assigned to under the present plan" i.e. bi-racial school system, but in April, will allow opportunity for parents and guardian of school children to apply for transfer. The applications will be evaluated, on criteria, not based on "race" etc, but achievement test scores, attendance areas etc. The superentendent stated that teachers will remain at their present schools, but in response to my question, he has instructed principals to hire new teachers who are the "best", supposedly implying regardless of race.

....

Friday and Saturday were Carl Rachlin days. We took Carl around introducing him to some of the local Civil Rights leaders in Leon County, such as Reverend C. K. Steele of 1956 bus boycott fame. Reverend Steele discussed how he and other interested persons were hopeful of organizing a multi-county Community Action Project. We discussed other points such as school desegregation, public accomodations etc.

Friday evening, the mass meeting was held in Jefferson County at a church. The Economic Opportunity Law was the focus of the meeting, with emphasis on what a NEGRO community could do. Martin Davies, a worker for MPDTA program at Florida A & M was quite effective. I discussed the announcement in the Monticello paper, how the Rural Development Council, an all white group, which was organized under assistance of ARA several years ago, was going to administer the program. This was the same group, I explained, solicited Negro support several years ago for an ARA investment in order to get a factory in the county. An Apron Company was set up indeed-but, of course, does not hire one solitary Negro, even in "caste" menial jobs. I explained to them what they could do and Carl also in his speach followed up this point. After the meeting, I composed a protest to Shriver which the President of the Improvement Association signed. A copy was then sent to the chairman of the Rural Development Council. Spiver Gordon and I the next morning composed a telegram and sent it to Shriver, which stated that CORE supported the position of the Jefferson County Improvement Association and requested no funds be allowed to support the segregated Rural Development Council.

At the Jefferson meeting, a young man arose, by the name of Fred Saunders. He introduced himself as president of the Student Body of Howard Academy. He explained that he had come to meeting after meeting and pointed out the inadequacies of Howard Academy (the Negro high school) and integration. The group there seemed determined-so we planned another meeting Monday night.

Saturday, we held our "press conference" with some of the pressmen and wiremen at the Capitol. From there, we went to Gainsville, Florida to meet with Gainesville CORE people and others. It is quite possible that we may initiate legal action against the University of Florida, which is desegrated to the extent of about 20 Negro students attending the University, but still prectices discrimination on several grounds: (1) Fraternities and Sororities which it assists and supports discriminates as to membership, (2) The school, though its "Blue Key" society, recruits students only from white junior colleges and high schools.

That evening, we went to Dunnellon, Florida to meet with the President of Dunnellon CORE. The problem of their treasury was still a point of crisis. (I later called the President of the Dunnellon State Bank to offer a guarantee or surety against loss of claim if transferred to National CORE-he would not agree to this, only informing me that this was in the Bank's attorney's hands and will take it to Court to determine to whom they are obligated). Sunday morning, I went to Miami to pick up my car which I was going to use in the course of CORE work.

....

Driving back to Tallahassee, I had immediate trouble. The starter was "out" and was put in the shop for repair and general tune-up. Also, I found that the place I showed Carl was not going to be available for an office. This damaged time because I was again in need of an office, and had to spend time in search of one. (~~Mrs. Lewis only on the 14th of March said I could use her building~~). Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, I participated in an institute held on Florida A &M Campus on the Economic Opportunity Law. It was well planned-with speakers from Federal and State administrative office. The difficulty was that the meeting was principally planned for Negro teachers and Negro school officials, and little or none, who were independent leaders or civil rights people.

Spiver Gordon and I have concluded that the policy of Florida in relation to the Economic Opportunity Law will be different from Alabama's position (see Novak's byline in the New York Times, March 10th), although achieving the same result. Govenor Burn, Govenor of Florida, ex-mayor of Jacksonville, ran as a "segregationist" and had to run off a against the candidate from Miami, Mayor High, in order to win. There has been substantial Negro registration since that primary, during the summer, and the Negro vote was responsible for Johnson winning the state. Burns will have to run again in 1966. It is clear that the state director, under Governor Burns, in the office of Economic Opportunity has been encouraging white groups to accept Negro participation in Community Action Programs-either on the level that white groups go ahead and form the committee which will administer the act and then allow Negro participation on "advisory committees" (the direction in Jefferson County), or, be from "responsible groups" (Quincy, Florida), or "educated"-(Tallahassee, Florida). It was said that "controversial" people will not be on the policy making committee, such as Reverend C. K. Steele in Tallahassee. CORE of course, even its local chapters, will not be allowed to participate, because it is an "outside" organization, (John Snipes said that the John Birch Society is not going to be allowed to participate either-I objected to this and denial of CORE). It is quite evident that Burns is going to use this as a big patronage scheme through controlled Negroes and bought off Negroes in order to split the Negro vote-as he had been so successful in doing in Jacksonbille for 10 years as mayor. Of course Washington will accept all of this because Negroes will be visable on these committees.

Second Week

Monday night, at the mass meeting in Jefferson County which was supposed to be on the school issue-unfortunately the chairman of the Improvement Association presided, and all they could discuss was the events since Friday. Since receipt of the letter and CORE's press release, the chairman of the Rural Development Council called Mr. Bird, the chairman of the Improvement Association (the Negro group) and offered to form a committee which was bi-racial and to meet at the Negro Howard Academy with the Negro leaders, but without CORE. The people were so-happy with the good news- some shouted or or exclaimed-"lets go without CORE." The meeting then was turned over to me.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss strategy and issues pertaining to school desegregation-but it was quite clear we had to educate these people. I explained to them that these were the same people (power structure) that had discriminated against them by law, policy, custom and acts. It was a habit with them that can not be changed overnight. It was also explained the them that since the Seminole Wars, they had to learn to accomodate to discrimination-if not verbally at mass meetings. I told them that they must be constantly on guard towards evasive tactics-and if they allowed "them" to push out CORE-they will proceed towards another person and faction of the community. Spiver Gordon took up this point quite forcefully. Later, in the meeting, there was established a temporary committee with Fred Saunders as the chairman-but to be composed of adults, and he was to organize a student movement on Howard Academy campus.

After the meeting Spiver and I talked about the press releases or articles in the St. Petersberg Times and Miami Hearald. But they were quite silent and non-committal. The reason then struck us in the face-because both releases showed CORE as the figure. The local Improvement Association was not even mentioned in the Miami paper. I tried to recover the situation by saying that the purpose of the press conference was to announce the new office in Tallahassee.

But it was obvious that the publicity served to contribute to alienation between us and the community which probably lead to disastrous results the next week.

I believe it important to express in this reprot that im my new role I must have the utmost loyalty to CORE and its purposes. It would seem that there is no conflict but it is necessary to fulfill the purposes of CORE when in Negro communities, to develop indigenous leadership who can protest, to remedy, and increase the betterment of their society. This is necessary, because it is these people who will have to make the constant effort to protect their rights after CORE assists them to procure their rights. But they must be able to speak for themselves as well as CORE also speaking for them, so that they can also develop a political base of power. Recognizing the realities of social politics, CORE must have a national image to survive, it is agreed. Therefore, CORE's image must be projected nationally for the benefit of its contributors. But in local publicity, more effort should be made to allow local community groups to share equally with CORE. At any rate, it is local churches which are giving substantial financial community support to the North Florida CORE program. The releases in February 28th newspapers and most probably made only local Florida newspapers and no National papers, therefore should have projected the Jefferson Improvement Association more. Both Spiver and I agree to this.

……

Wednesday night, I had a meeting with the members of the Executive Board of the Jefferson Improvement Association. They dicided that they were going to give an opportunity for the Rural Development Council to exercise good faith if the Council re-constitutes itself on a bi-racial basis. The Council chairman welcomed or invited representatives of Negro Civic groups to become members. I advised the Council chairman-for a public Negro community to determine "Negro Civic Groups" rather than the Council chairman to determine this, or even the Jefferson Improvement Association.

……

Earlier diring the week, I had met with the Secretary on the Tallahassee Resource Council, a new private group which hoped to be named as the group to administer the Economic Opportunity Law in Tallahassee (the capitol of Florida) and Leon County. This group is "bi-racial", but University people controlled-from FAMU and FSU-(Negro university and white University), with a white county commissioner, but no "controversail" civil rights people or indigenous "poor" people. From a luncheon with menbers of the board and Mr. Earle Redwine, Regional Director of CAP, Office of Economic Opportunity, we invited participation in a public meeting Sunday in Bethel Baptist church.

……

Friday, I drove to Atlanta to the Southern Regional Council Office to the office of the Georgia Council of Human Relations and gathered many materials pertaining to Title VI and to discuss with Jac Wasserman programs he is conducting in Southwest Georgia, as to their applicability in North Florida. On my return from Atlanta, the generator gave out and the car had to remain to be repaired in Griffin, Georgia.

……

Saturday, I had my first case in Marianna, Florida. It was a preliminary hearing and the court allowed a plea and preserving theright for me to enter motions at time of trial. While there, I met some members of the community and discussed with them the Pupil Assignement Plan and the Economic Opportunity Plan in their area. My client was charged with disorderly conduct for alledgedly blinking his car lights at ~~some~~ a white woman.

Sunday morning, each of the Staff flared out into various churches in Gadsden County to rais funds for the project. That evening, we had our meeting in Tallahassee and there was a lively almost heated discussion between representatives of the Tallahassee Resource Council, Reverend C. K. Steele and Martin Davies. CORE's position in the Leon County and Tallahassee had not been quite determined and we have not followed through because of events of the following week.

……………………………

Third Week

Monday morning, City registration opened and CORE staff became busy in canvassing etc, I went up to Griffin to pick up my car and stopped by in Albany and had a helpful conference with Dennis Roberts, a California Attorney, with the Law Students for Civil Rights Research. He is working with C. B. King in Albany on several school desegregation cases.

Monday evening, I attended a meeting of Gadsden County Economic Opportunity Committee as one of C. I. G.'s three representatives. (When Reverend Crutcher said that C. I. G. the previous Monday night had named me as a representative because I was their "advisor", I told him that this was unfortunate because I, on behalf of CORE, was to assist and advise groups-but not be part or member of that group. He stated that "their side" will have lawyers who would take advantage of the Negroes. I told him that I would have to talk with Spiver, and ask for his opinion. Spiver's position was in favor of my being there so that CORE would know what was to transpire. But I was in a very funny position-it was a meeting of the executive committee and I had advised CORE staffers that they had the right to attend any meeting held in the Court House. So John Snipes asked the "CORE" members to leave after I had been identified as "C. I. G. After their recorded "protest", (City Commissioner Gay, knowing CORE's ability to protest to Washington, shouted "you have no right to protest-we agreed-you were there-that this is to be a closed executive session"), CORE workers Stu Sechsler and Jonny Watson left. ~~(CORE this week received special invitation to attend this week's session.~~

Tuesday, at Howard Academy in Jefferson County, while looking for one of our supporters who was a teacher, I was invided to speak to an assembly of Negro Teachers who had been called to listen to the Superintendant of the County Schools explain the "Free Choice" voluntary desegregation plan which had been filed to comply with Title VI. The response was cool-it was obvious that they were more fearful of the aspect of loosing their jobs than my suggestion that it has been established that there is no desegregation of any school system unless it also includes the desegregation of the employment of teachers.

While in Jefferson County, I met with the executive committee of the Jefferson County Improvement Association. The Principal of the school, Simpkins, was also there. At this session, it was established that Simpkins would be CORE's enemy, playing the role of a stereotype Negro Principal. It was he who had met with Mr. Baggett, the President of the Rural Development Council-the all white group. Baggett said he would like to meet with the Negro Leaders of the community. Mr. Baggett was "suprised" by our protest to Shriver, he didn't think any Negroes were concerned about poverty. I advised the group not to participate with the Rural Development Council because of the way it was constituted and because of its practices. Simpkins then claimed that Baggett stated that he was going to reorganize the Rural Development Council's board-and make it bi-racial. Simpkins then gave Baggett a list of Negro civic groups. Baggett further said that the Negro officers would be named at a forthcomming meeting at Howard Academy. The Howard Academy meeting would be the Negro counterpart of the "white" public meeting at which the white members of the Council had been chosen. (Simpkins had excluded the Negro Voters League from eligibility because of their support of Johnson). I stated my reservations about any exclusive Negro meetings even for tactical advantages and advised them against allowing one individual, or even the Jefferson Improvement Association, to determine which groups are or are not civic groups. I advised them to write to all organizations, invite them to a public meeting and let them choose their own representatives.

Wednesday, I accompanied Spiver Gordon, and Le Faucette to Monticello. David Dukes, the task-force worker in Monticello, was already there. I learned that the Superintendant had refused to allow anyone to have a copy of the desegregation plan until it was.."Approved by Washington". David had been unable to obtain adult support of the Student Movement, which had dicided to march to the meeting of the School Board and present their demands.

When I arrived, there was an argument between Mr. Tillman and Spiver Gordon. Tillman is president of the Negro Jefferson County Voters League. Tillman was telling the students not to march because they, the Voters League had already presented the students demands to the School Board and the students should wait until the Board acted, next fall. I advised him that the students had a perfict constitutional right to protest on their own behalf. He refused to give any support, even individually as a person, to the march. The students marched, and when they arrived, there was county deputies, city police, and Mr. Simpkins conferring with the Superintendant. The Superintendant allowed a delegation of three to enter and present their demands. The remainder picketed. Following the demonstration, the students marched back to the assembly point, the church. There was no interference with the demonstration by anyone. We even asked the police Captain whether or not there were any ordinances that may affect our demonstration. He was so ill-informed that he said "you will have to see the Superentindant of Schools about that". The law enforcement officers seemed quite nascent-so we dicided to return to Quincy. The students decided that they would return to Howard Academy and urge the rest of the students to boycott the school. I urged them that the issue is not going to school but going to *a* school, a real accredited school.

Later in the day, while going to a meeting of the Negro PTA of the all-Negro Carter Paramore High School, with Johnny Watson, I learned that Spiver Gordon was arrested for a traffic offense. He left instructions that instead of paying any bond for his release, he would stay in jail 10 days.

The next day, we learned that a cross had been burned in front of the church in Jefferson County were we had been holding meetings.

The previous night, the president of the student group, Fred Saunders, refused to lead the students in a boycott, although a unanimous vote was for the boycott. It was later learned that Saunders had been under pressure from the power structure through the principal and others, his scholarship was threatened, he was suspended from school for two days and relieved of his duties as student body president. The result was no boycott.

Later, Spiver was released from jail, the Sheriff said that his atrocious singing which kept Himself ~~the Sheriff~~ awake all night.

Thursday night, I went to Liberty County. Liberty is a very poor county adjacent to Gadsden County. Recently CORE was successful in registering the first Negroes who had ever been registered. I discussed the Liberty County desegregation plan and the Economic Opportunity plan. The group (Liberty County Voters League) then formed a school desegregation committee and a community action committee. A CORE task force worker is gathering retainers from those parents who want a possible suit against the School Board and its desegregation plan.

Friday night, CORE held a public meeting in Quincy on the school desegregation plan-it was a very rainy night, and only a few attended.

Forth Week

Monday, I represented Reverend Gaffeney, of Jefferson County, who was arrested of Election Day, November 3rd, while transporting people to the pools. It was a clear case of intimidation. The Prosecutor sought and obtained my approval for a continuance. I consented in order to give him an opportunity to nul pros.

The previous week, a CORE supporter from nearby Georgia asked CORE for assistance because his son had been picked up for man-slaughter. After unsuccessfully seeking a Georgia attorney, I went to Georgia, Monday, to speak to the Judge. The trial was to be the same day. The Judge did agree to continue the case, but at the same time forfeited the boy's bond.

Monday evening, Spiver, Le and myself attended a meeting of the Tallahassee Council on Human Relations. There were speakers, Edwin Lewis, State Executive Director of the Florida Council on Human Relations, Mr. Norwood and Dr. Hand of the Govenor's Office of Economic Opportunity, and the TV speech of President Johnson. The meeting was beneficial in that it pulled the white and Negro Moderates closer to CORE's role and the entrè into these moderates may mean state-wide support from moderates for CORE and its legal program.

Tuesday, after participating in the second Gadsden County steering committee's "war on poverty", in a peculiar role of advisor with the County Attorney, I resigned, after putting in the record "advise" as to their need to find poor people to put on the committee. That evening, Spiver Gordon requested that I draw up a protest against the Gadsden County anti-poverty steering committee. I realized that a simple letter as was done regarding the Jefferson County Plan would be insufficient because the Gadsden County Committee is bi-racial. The problem is that the committee is not representative of the poor. Although two Negroes who are in poverty will be among the incorporators, there were no poor whites, nor were the poor Negroes from other areas in the County. I am therefore preparing an involved petition which shall be ready in its first drafts Monday evening, March 29th.

Whereas at first, we had decided to pay a law clerk $50.00 a week (Bruce Rogow with the ACLU and LCDC) to do my typing and assist in legal research, it was now apparent that I have to have someone immediately. Rogow will not be available until later in April. I felt that CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund should not pay $75.00 to a FAMU graduate candidate for the Florida Bar, to assist me full time. I therefore decided that Le Faucette, a CORE volunteer from California, should be compensated at least on a part time basis, at $25.)) (she has been working 18 hours a day since-helping me to get my office and getting it open). I will take out her income tax for her.

The other $25.)) will be for legal assistance if needed-such as research and investigation on a weekly basis maximum of $5.00 per day. Otherwise I shall seek volunteers to assist at all times.

I attended a Legal Institute at Florida A & M University of Law, concerning the administration of Justice. There were many Negro Civil Rights Lawyers from all over the South. I talked with Hemphil P. Pride III, attorney at law, South Carolina, of the firm of Jenkins and Perry, 1107½ Washington Street, Columbia, S. C.. He said that he would be willing to work with CORE in South Carolina, and that he would charge his fees to the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP.

Friday afternoon, Le Faucette found an office with four offices. The details will be included in a financial report.

Saturday morning, I represented J. Q. Kelly regarding the charges against him of open profanity and drunkeness, the trial was held in the Justice of the Peace Court. The Court was filled because of the unusual aspect of seeing a Negro lawyer in their Court and the most unusual aspect of seeing a Negro lawyer defending a respected member of the community, a white business man. He has several stores, "Jitney Jungele" which have more than 60% Negro trade. He started as an out-cast when in January he contributed refreshments and a sum of money ~~to invite~~ to Sidles Badmann, the Negro State Senator from Georgia, Leroy Johnson. This was well advertised in the state and is in the files of the Quincy Police. Although we have been quite suspicious of him because his brother, Scott Kelly ran, as an all-out segregationist, for Govenor and is going to run again in 1966, J. Q. Kelly became a member of CORE. Without my request, but not with my disapproval, he retained as my associate Judge Renfroe of Tallahassee. (who once put Patricia in jail) Kelly retained him because the court reporters all had excuses for not serving me and only Renfroe was able to bring a court reporter. (I am very suspicious there is an understanding among them not to work for me and it may be because the F. C. L. U. failed to pay the reporter I retained in February of 1964 because CORE didn't pay the Florida Civil Rights Union). Any way, we lost. I therefore may file an appeal for a trial de novo rather than an appeal. What about it Carl?

Fifth Week

This last week, Monday, I was invited to speak to the Civic Classes of a large Negro high school in Jacksonville. It was quite imspiring to speak before a gathering of more than 500 students in this auditorium. The subject was the "Right to Vote". The talk was the usual points about the South, Reconstruction, Negroes in Congress and State Government, and then the counter-revolution. We then discussed the current problem in Alabama and the new proposed law which will be as liberal as Florida's registration law in some areas. We then discussed how, despite a liberal law in Florida, the denial of the right to vote is still practiced, as in North Florida and in Jacksonville through its mis-use. The students were quite responsive and critical of Johnson.. (This was suprising because his previous speach monday night was stronger than any of Kennedy's and one sees more of a picture of Kennedy hanging in their homes than a picture of Jesus.)

That day, I learned that Earl, from the Legal Defense Fund, was reopening the Jacksonville School Suit. I studied the five year contents of this case and he gave me a copy of his "just off the press" new motion.

Tuesday morning, not having the facilities to proceed with (1) School Desegregation (We have not been able to procure a copy of the Jefferson County School Desegregation plan for me to protest, and David has found no parents or "next friends" to retain me as a lawyer) and (2) Economic Opportunities law in Gadsden County and Jefferson County, I personally went with Spiver Gordon to make a survey as to the denial of public accomodations-specifically to ascertain whether or not the old complainst should be kept current.

(It is my opinion that "testing" does not threaten the tax exempt status of the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. I only raise this because VEP, my recent employer, has a definite policy against their employees participating in demonstrations). We went to the notorius places in Quincy and Havana. We met the proprietor of the Havana Truck Terminal who previously ran Spiver out with a shot-gun. Because his friends were present, we expected him to go through his routine again, but instead, he asked us outside and then stated his policy. Statements are being made. The old complaints should indeed be kept current. Soon, they shall be incorporated in a petition under Section 202 under Title II for Carl's evaluation. O. K. Carl?

Spiver stated how his staff had attempted to register a complaint before the federal judge, Harold Carswell as provided under the Civil Rights Law. The Clerk then claimed that the Judge was not present and did not process their complaint. Spiver and I went to see Judge Carswell about the matter plus discuss present circumstances. His secretary refused to allow us to see him, stating it would be "improper" if this was to be a pending case before him. We then went to see the clerk who was a deputy and was not on duty when the incident occurred. But it was true that the complaint was not processed.

Wednesday morning, I drove with Mr. Graddy, whose son is charged for manslaughter and is being held without bond in Cairo, Georgia, to see Judge Crow. Judge Crow indicated that he would set bond later in the week and would allow him to be home Thursday.

The remander of the afternoon, I was busy along with Le Faucette, we were paying different people from the allowance sent us from SEDF. The telephone deposit however went from $50.00 to $100.00 when i said the phone shall be in the name of CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. (Previously, they thought Le was an employee of Attorney Leonard Pepper, a large subscriber, and had quoted her a $50.00 deposit). Also, the water and electricity deposit was $50.00 rather than $17.00. I was not able to catch Le until she had spent $100.00 for miscellaneous-therefore, we had gone over our budget already. (A full financial report shall follow this if not included in this specific mailing).

Thursday was to have been moving day into our new office. Except for the key for the outside door, we could not find anyone with the key. Our incapable landlord, and agent, to whom we had transferred $50.00 for rent was of no assistance. The day was a waste-except a return to Liberty County with the whole CORE staff. I was to explain to them how to organize a co-operative such as the Southern Consumers Union in St. Francisville, Louisiana, which Spiver so gloriously publicized last November.

We arrived in Liberty an hour to early-so a testing we went. We went to the Apalachee Motor Court Restaurant. We were immediately dis-served: "What do you god-damn Niggers want?" Spiver and I received two cups of ice-cold coke with generous helpings of pepper and salt added.

Wednesday night, we drove to Jefferson County. It seemed that the students had been re-generated and were planning again to boycott. But when we arrived there, the Deacon of the church denied us the use of the church we had been using-arguing "wait until September for what the School Board will do". There were only about 10 or 20% of the student body of Howard Academy present, but we held a meeting under the street lights anyway. Again, I went over the so-called free choice plan of desegregation. David Dukes was charged to be available for parents who wanted to sign retainers.

At the meeting in Liberty, we had a sparse crowd-but the people were interested as I duscussed the mechanics of forming a co-operative. The next meeting will be a pre-incorporation meeting for the formation of a producing cooperative.

Friday, I succeeded in obtaining the outside key and "moving-in" was accomplished.

That evening, I accompanied the CORE staff to Chattahouchee for a mass meeting which only four people attended because of the rain. After a meeting with some of the local leaders, we dicided to have the meeting again Saturday night, The Saturday meeting was a success in that the participation of the high school students was encouraging.

Saturday morning and early afternoon, I sought to help a young man who was seeking to save his fathers farm. The income from the farm is less than $3000. The burden to the farm is two mortgages which shall be filed for foreclosure, securing defaulted notes and interest to the amount of $8000.00 The young man is quiting his job at the State Hospital $267.00, so as to work full time on the farm. The young man is married, and has two children and he lives 10 miles from the farm. On the farm lives his father mother, an Aunt, two nieces and a grandson. I talked to the mortgagee who said that he really did not want to foreclose. The clerk of the Court has been helpful- also trying to save the farm. The clerk bought a piece of the land with the right to repurchase at the same price, in order to help these people.

Monday, regardless, I shall go all-out to work to see what can be done. For instance, see what kind of loans are procurable. See whether there is a record of the payments on the note. This kind of work may not be publicity-type money raising effort. This might not be a typical assault against legal barriers of discrimination. This same clerk who has already given me assistance because he is also concerned meght even be a segregationist. I didn't identify myself as a CORE attorney, because he didn't ask me. I hope no one will mind if I have interpreted this as an included proper function as adapted from Chan's article. "War on Poverty: a Civilian Prespectibe." Besides, Spiver and the CORE staff asked me to take this case.

P. S.

It would be most appreciated if someone would attempt to procure on loan or consignment to me the following:

(1) a portable "3M Dry Photocopier"

(2) Spirit Duplicator or a small hand-operated mimeograph (nothing beats a Gestetner! but an A. B. Dick will do.)

(3) An up to date collection of Federal Books, including:
United States Code Annotated
Federal Register
Moores Federal Forms

(4) Four typewriters-hoping that one is an IBM Electric

(5) An unabrigded dictionary

(6) Census Reports and U. S. Civil Rights Commission Reports

(7) Popular portable tape recorders with which foot controls may be purchased if not included. (I drive about 6 hours a day that could be used in dictating weekly reports, etc.)

(8) Office type tables, small desks, rugs, lanps, electric clocks, etc.

(9) At least one experienced and valuable (not necessarily "bright" law student from the Law Students for Civil Rights Research

(10) Four air conditioners and more file cabinets

I have already received locally from a concerned affluent attorney, Leonard Pepper, a large $1000 value desk with a 7' cadenza, a 3 drawer file cabinet and two expensive chairs. From others, I have received another desk, cloths tree, some cabinets and a table.

PROJECTION

Mr. Stafford, to whom we must pay rent is going to draw up a lease for one year for the four offices. I am trying to negotiate a final lease price. Two of the offices are small and will be used as attorney offices, at present one is being used by Le Faucette as a reception room. These two offices will be private and are seprate from those across the hall, which will be partioned in half as necessary. One side will be used for the library, storage, extra tables and desks and file cabinets. The other side, will serve as a reception room, and the other part as a conference room for committee meetings. This space is needed to accomodate the law students Carl will send down, and for law students from Florida A & M, and from the University of Florida. Also, this large room can be used for the files and work of other community groups such as Tallahassee CORE, Spiver Gordon's Tallahassee Office, NAACP, Tallahassee Council on Human Relations, etc.

Finis de premier report

# # #

N. Fla.

February 24, 1965

John Due, Esq.
c/o Mr. Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428 F
Quincy, Florida

Dear John:

For reasons that I will explain to you and Spiver and Richard Haley, if he is able to be there when I come to Tallahassee Friday and Saturday, I would urge that you do not discuss the statewide education case until after all of us have agreed on a plan of action. There are unfortunate leaks of information in the State of Florida which indicate that we should not discuss this before we decide what we are going to do. I will let you know precisely the plane I am coming on so that we can talk with Haley, if he can make it, and the people in Northern Florida.

Best regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:jp

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

ANN. — YOU HAVE BETTER TYPISTS THAN I —

[ca. March 6, 1965]

JOHN DUE
c/o ATTY. LEONARD PEPPER
PETROLEUM BLDG
TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

STATE OF FLOR

Martha Ann.Singer
CORE SHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.,
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Ann,

This is to confirm a telephone conversation with Nanette Sachs relating the need FOR THE immediate receipt of $323.00 for office expenses in order to procure its opening and operation, which she orally approved. It is as follows:

Telephone Deposit	$106.00
Deposit Utilities	17.00
Rent	50.00
Miscell. paper supplies etc.	100.00
Secretarial and clerical help for one week	50.00
	323.00

Legal Conference money' already allocated by $50

I have not yet seen it-things have been so hectic, but I understand that there is a letter from Carl asking me for an accounting of $100.00, received Feb. 20th. Knowing not how to treat it or not knowing from what account he charged it, I have listed my expenses for weekly periods ending February 27th and periods ending March 6th, $102.91 and $75.84, giving a total amount of $178.75. Part of these expenses were paid out of the $100.00, another part was paid out of a trust account I established in my name, #15-851-9, with a loan of March 2, 1965 by the and with the Lewis State Bank, Tallahassee, Fla., the loan being $96.05, payable in April. Plese send the amount (178.75) so I can pay Carl.

I would prefer a voucher check system in the name of CORE SCHOLARSHIP EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, naming me as local agent, so as to better account for receipts other than your office from people who want want to contribute. Otherwise, I shall continue to use the Trust Account, with receipts and cancelled checks or their copies for your accounting. If you want the voucher check system, write Mr. George Lewis II of the Lewis State Bank and give him permission.

In a separate cover, in the next few days, you shall receive expense reports and a month report, along with estimation of completion of offices.

Yours truly

John

John

Enclosed-Expense Reports
Per.end Feb 27 and Mar 6.

COPY TO CARL

---- COPY ------

March 1, 1965

Mr. John Due
401 Simpson Terrace, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Due:

This is to confirm your employment as a lawyer by the legal defense program of the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. We understand from Marvin Rich and Carl Rachlin that you have already, or will shortly, open a legal office in Tallahassee. We understand that you started work last Monday, February 22nd, at a salary of $125. Will you please write to me as soon as you receive this to let us know your new address and confirm your employment and salary.

Will you also fill out the enclosed federal tax withholding W-4 form and return it to us. In addition, we would appreciate it if you would find out and let us know right away what other forms and deductions we should know about in connection with your employment--i.e., Florida withholding tax, Florida unemployment compensation, and so forth. Send us the forms, or whatever information is necessary, so we will know what to do about these salary deductions.

We are glad you are taking on this important job, and wish you the very best of luck. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Martha Ann Singer, Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

NOTE: Here is a copy of a letter sent you two weeks ago. I guess you didn't get it.

Please fill out these forms right away and provide us with the information we need.

We expect to hear from you very soon. If necessary, telephone me person to person during the day at 964-8297 in N.Y.

15 March 1965

Mr. John Due
Northern Florida CEP
Route 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

CORE Interoffice Memorandum

TO: CORE - SEDF March 15, 1965
Mr. James Farmer
Dr. George Wiley
Mr. Marvin Rich
Mr. Richard Haley

FROM: Carl Rachlin, General Counsel

RE: Legal Program in Northern Florida - John Due, Esq.

I arrived in Tallahassee on Friday, February 26th and immediately met with Spiver Gordon, John Due, LeAnn Faucette and one or two others of our team there, and then had a meeting with some of the community leaders in Tallahassee to advise them of our new legal presence.

After integrating a large restaurant in Tallahassee, where there were some unpleasant looks but no problems, and clearly none from the management itself, we proceeded to a meeting in Monticello, Jefferson County, where I met with the local voter league further to explain and discuss John Due's presence.

During the course of this meeting an action program developed. A day or two previously the local power structure, in an unintelligent manner, had publicly announc4d the setting up of the institution to work with the Poverty Program in Washington. No Negroes have been invited nor, for that matter, any whites who might be acquainted with the problem of poverty.

In order to keep the matter moving a letter was dispatched that evening to Shriver, with copies to all the appropriate people. We made an additional point beyond that of merely indicating that Negroes had not been allowed to participate, but actually said in the letter to Shriver that under no circumstances were these people even the proper people to participate in the distribution of poverty funds since they had been the very people who had perpetuated segregation in the area.

The second issue that arose very strongly was the condition of the segregated Negro high school and the question of the new pupil placement program of the education officials. Reading the program it is quite clear that the not too veiled policy of the program is to maintain segregation under a slightly different guise. Accordingly, the next morning I prepared a draft of a complaint, which I gave to John Due, to be ready to use for a legal attack on the pupil placement program.

I spoke to Spiver a few times after this meeting during the following week and there is no doubt that the letter made the power structure people nervous and they were issuing invitations. I told Spiver he should consider nevertheless pursuing his objections in Washington on the grounds that in no case were these people fit to run a poverty program, even if they should

./.

invite Negro participation, but that he should urge the calling of a good meeting under the sponsorship of the local Negro groups and CORE to which the white people would be invited to participate.

In any event, the next day, Saturday, we went to Gainesville and had a meeting with a student group at the University of Florida. I was favorably impressed with this group of youngsters and I trust they will develop some interesting programs. At their request I also advised with a teacher who from the school allegedly because of the "publish or perish" doctrine, but in all likelihood because of his association with civil rights activities in the area.

We also inspected the Freedom TV Shop in Gainesville where Steve McVoy performs three useful services: (1) he gives electronic repair work at very low rates to people in the ghetto community; (2) he conducts workshops to train young Negroes in the performance of electronic repairs; and (3) he is giving some of his profits to CORE. To my untutored mind this sounds like a good feature story for some magazine, but I leave that to some wiser heads to decide.

John Due, Pat Due and I that evening went on to Dunnellon, where we met with the CORE leader there and discussed an unpleasant legal problem in the area which, I trust, can be worked out by negotiation.

Early Saturday morning we had a very successful press conference in the State Capitol press rooms in Tallahassee and you may have seen stories in several Florida newspapers on this.

There is very little doubt in my mind that this new legal program can be of tremendous service in an area that has been legally neglected. I will keep you advised regularly.

CR:hdl

CR

CORE Interoffice Memorandum

TO: Dr. George Wiley
Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. Marvin Rich

March 16, 1965

FROM: Carl Rachlin
RE: Legal situation in Jonesboro, La.

On Saturday, March 13, Marv Rich called me in the morning and told me that Jesse Stone of Shreveport wanted to discuss the legal situation in Jonesboro. I immediately called him and discussed several matters and instructed him not only to defend any arrests but as rapidly as possible with an action to enjoin the police, et al. from interfering with peaceful demonstrations.

At this conversation nothing was said to me by anyone that people wanted a school action started. On Sunday George Wiley discussed this situation with Rich and me and told me that there was also a school action desired and that Dennis had spoken to him about it though Dave had not discussed this with me. In fact, I had written some eight or nine days previously to Collins, Douglas & Elie reminding them of the St. Tammany Parish school bond case with a copy of the letter to Dave but, unfortunately, I guess Dave was very busy and was not able to talk to me either about St. Tammany Parish plaintiffs, which he promised to locate, but also about the Jonesboro matter.

On Sunday, March 14, I tried to reach Jesse Stone both in his Shreveport office and home but, as I now know, he was, pursuant to my request, in Jonesboro, working with the people there on all these matters. I have now spoken to him again and discussed (a) defense of several people arrested and (b) an injunction against the police. He told me on this latter that he has advised Oretha Castle and Charlie Fenton what information he needs for supporting affidavits and hopes to have that very shortly. Also (c) a school case. He advised me of some complication on this but he thinks it is all clear now and I instructed him to damn the torpedoes and full speed ahead. I also advised him we would give him all the back-up help he needed by way of briefs, etc. and, if necessary, would send a volunteer down to work with him should that prove essential.

CR:hdl

PETITION

To Mr. Sargent Shriver, March 17, 1965
Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Offices of the President
Washington, D. C.

Regarding:
" Gadsden Community Action, Inc.," a to be incorporated organization of Gadsden County.

---

1. Comes now the undersigned petitoners through their counsel, John Due, Southern Counsel for the CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund to pray for certain redress, relief, and action by your office.

2. Your petioners are individuals who represent themselves individually or who represent groups, who are residents of areas in Gadsden County in which community action programs will be carried out, and of members of the groups to be served and/or private groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low income individuals and families.

3. " Gadsden Community Action, Inc." at present is a non-entity describing and association seeking to be incorporated in the State of Florida comprised of a temporary anti-poverty steering committee in the County of Gadsden, Florida. The past temporary chairman is Mr. John Snipes, whose Post Office Box is 821, Quincy, Florida. The names of the incorporators are as follows:

Everett Gay	P. O. 759, Quincy, Florida
Lewis Robinson	Rt. 3, Box 464, Quincy, Florida
E. H. Fletcher	P. O. 5, Greensboro, Florida
E. W. Scarborough	P. O. 485, Chattahocchee, Florida
T. L. Maxwell	P. O. 230, Quincy, Florida
W. E. Willis	P. O. 97, Greensboro, Florida
Willie L. Williams	P. O. 166, Quincy, Florida
L. R. Evans	P. O. 333, Quincy, Florida
Robert Bryant	P. O. 793, Quincy, Florida
Joseph Roberts	P. O. 751, Quincy, Florida
Byram Suber	P. O. 37, Gretna, Florida
W. K. Cowert	P. O. 618, Havana, Florida
Velton Banks	Rt. 2, Box 36, Quincy, Florida
John W. Snipes	P. O. 821, Quincy, Florida
Felix Moten	619 Lincoln, Quincy, Florida

At a meeting of the above steering committee, March, 16 the following persons from the steering committee were named as officers of "Gadsden Community Action, Inc." and are presently serving the temporary committee and will serve as officers of the corporation as provided under the Articles of Incorporation, Article VII, Section 1 and 2. Their names are as follows:

President, Everett Gay, a member of the white race whose outside capacity is being member of the City Commissioners of the City of Quincy, Florida.

Vice Chairman, Robert Bryant, a member of the Negro race whose outside capacity is being Assistant Principal of an all Negro high school and a member of the Negro Business and Civic League.

Secretary, Willie Williams, a member of the Negro race whose outside capacity is being Principal of the all Negro North Side High School, Havana, Gadsden County, and a member of the Negro Business and Civic League.

4. The petitioners do not present this petition to seek exercise of the Director's authority under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Law nor do the petitioners allege racial discrimination under the Civil Rights Laws and the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

5. The petitioners present this petition to seek exercise of the authority of the Director under Title VI, 602 (m), Title II, Section 202 (b), and Section 2 of Findings and Declarations of Purpose of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law.

ALLEGATIONS OF FACT AND LAW

6. The maker of this petition is an attorney and Southern Counsel for the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, a non-profit corporation engaged in educational and legal purposes regarding Civil Rights. The purpose and function of the attorney as regards this petition is to be available to assist and advise professional employees of CORE, to assist and advise other civil rights groups, to assist, advise, and represent individuals and community groups, and in such capacity have been retained by the petitioners but without fee.

7. Because of the history of racial discrimination and segregation in the Southern States have had the effect of excluding groups of persons because of race from active participation on an equal basis in the general society of the United States, and one effect of it has been the consequences of poverty, and because mere legal cessation of the practice and policy of racial discrimination will not remedy the effects and consequences of racial discrimination, the petitioners allege the need for affirmative relief. Upon belief that the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law has a purpose of providing this relief, the maker of this petition has been in his official capacity interested in the administration of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law in North Florida, specifically Title II, Section 202 (a) (3), and said maker has interpreted this section and the petitioners allege it to be true and correct. The interpretation is as follows:

(a) Techniques for Mobilization and Coordination of Recources.

Regardless of the structure or scope of the organization or association seeking financial assistance for the development, conduct and administration of community action programs, effective mobilization and utilization of the community's resources will generally require that an opportunity to participate in policy discussion and program development be given to public agencies which have responsibility for every aspect of anti-poverty action (such as school, welfare, health, housing, and employment agencies) and to private groups, including groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low-income individuals and families. Appropriate methods of achieving such participation include the following:

(1) Representation of the Board of Directors or Trustees, executive committees, or policy committees of the community action organization.

(2) Creation of an advisory committee or committees with responsibilities to discuss, critize, and approve plans submitted by the community action organization.

(3) Delegation or subcontracting of appropriate responsibilities in developing, conducting or administering a part or parts of community action program. (Any such delegation is subject to the specific approval of the office of Economic Opportunity and must be submitted in either the origional application for federal assistance under Title II-A, or in a supplemental application outlining the delegation and requesting approval).

(b) Participation of the Residents of the Community to be Served.

A community action program must be developed, conducted, and administered with the maximum feasible participation of residents of all areas or neighborhoods in which the program will be carried out and are members of groups to be served. These residents should have demonstrated or have a reputation of local indigenous leadership, and should include those persons who may be considered controversial by respectable members of the community or, should include those persons who have been active in protecting the rights of minority or poverty groups.

Where an applicant fails to show such above participation of the residents of the community to be served including those residents who have demonstrated or have a reputation of indigenous leadership or those persons who have been active in protecting the rights of monority groups or groups of poverty, the applicant must provide evidence why it is not possible to develop such participation. Therefore, residents of the areas and members of the groups served should participate through, but not limited to:

(1) Representation on the Board of Directors or Trustees, executive committees, policy committees and advisory boards with suthority and power.

(2) Use of existing neighborhood organizations, for advice on program and for actual conduct and administration of elements of neighborhood based programs unless such actual conduct and administration is proven to be inpracticable.

(3) Employment, to the maximum extent possible, in jobs created under the community action program, such employment opportunities to be maximized insofar as possible through the identification of talks not requiring professional training.

(c) The granting of Federal Assistance.

The existence of a broadly-based community action agency is not a prerequisite to the granting of federal assistance, as provided for technical assistance, under Title II. Section 206. But as per required as stated in Sections (a) and (b), there is required resident participation and groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low-income individuals and families, to all stages of a community action program, including preliminary stage and/or inception stage.

This interpretation would allow for the following implementation: A person or group which desires to initiate a community action program should hold a public meeting at a large public place and invite the public, including representatives from all private groups and public groups, to present an informational program. There should also be invited, experts from state, local, and federal bodies to give information about the purposes, programs, and implementation of the Economic Opportunity Law.

The sponsoring group or person would then hold a second public meeting within a reasonable time, (more than one week) in order to allow the community to digest the import of the law. At such public meeting a temporary committee be formed with a temporary chairman. The committee may be as small as four, but must be broadly representative of the community, including residents to be served by the program as described in (a) and (b) of above. This committee should be charged with the responsibility of developing articles of incorporation which is simple in form and general in scope. These articles of incorporation should include provisions which assure maximum participation of residents to be served by providing liberal membership requirements for new members of the corporation and to provide requirements for the election of the Board of Directors to be held frequently, at least annually; that the term of office be no more than one year. The articles of incorporation should also require that a person who has served on the temporary committee shall terminate unless named as an officer of the corporation, and that it shall be the responsibility of the newly named officers to hold a third public meeting within one month of the association having become a legal non-profit corporation, in order to elect a Board of Directors and officers of the corporation, using guidelines and procedures which would assure compliance of (a) and (b). (It is proper to make allowances in order to comply with State Laws regulating provate corporations).

PROTEST AGAINST EXISTING INTERPRETATION BY THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

8. There is published by the Office of Economic Opportunity a Guide to Community Action Program Grants, dated November 6, 1964. Said Guide is made available to individuals, private groups, state and local agencies. In it is shown on page B-2, Paragraph 4 that "requirement" of resident participation of those to be served applies to all stages of a community action program, from its inception on. (emphasis added) However page B-4 Paragraph 5 of the Guide states, "the existance of a broadly based community action agency is not a prerequisite to the granting of federal assistance. (emphasis added)

Paragraph 5 clearly allows for an interpretation of the policy of the Office of Economic Opportunity to be satisfied if the initial applicant for a community action program not be broadly representative, as described in (a) and (b) of Paragraph 7 of this petition, if the purpose of the applicant is to seek technical assistance to develop a community action that is broadly representative under Section 206 of the Economic Opportunity Law.

The already weak language inherant in Paragraph 5 of the Guide implying a requirement of developing a broadly-based agency with such technical assistance is then nullified by the permissive, ambiguous , discretionary language of Paragraph 3, page B-2 such as..." Among the means to insure participation of residents of the areas and members of the groups served are: etc."

The result is to encourage local communities to establish so-called "Blue Ribbon" Community Action Boards of Directors at the initial stages without participation, if not intentional exclusion, of residents of the areas to be served, and because of "permissive" language of Paragraph 3 of the Guide, allows participation of the residents to be served only on advisory committees, Section 3 (a), page B-2, without authority or power.

We therefore allege that the above to be an unreasonable, vague, contradictory, ambiguous and arbitrary interpretation offered by the Guide, and blatently contrary to the intent and purpose of the Economic Opportunity Law of 1964.

9. Gadsden Community Action, Inc.. although it is broadly representative of the community on a bi-racial basis, because of defects in the above mentioned Guide, and because of explanatory information provided by the State Coordinating Office of the Economic Opportunity Law in the State of Florida has been denying and contradicting the intent and purpose of the Economic Opportunity Law as heretofore set forth in Paragraph 6 (a) and (b) of this petition, based on the following allegations of fact:

(a) There was a call meeting, with invitations by letter, at the Gadsden County Court House, City of Quincy, Florida, February 22, 1965. This meeting was not closed to the public but it had not been publicized in any reasonable manner to procure the participation by residents of the community who would be served by a community action program. It is our belief that this meeting was sponsored by the Quincy Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. T. L. Maxwell, a leading figure in the city of Quincy and a member of the County Commissioners of Gadsden County.

One of the persons invited to this meeting is Reverend J. L. Crutcher, President of the Civic Interest Group, a predominately Negro civic organization. The said Reverend Crutcher attended this meeting. Another of the persons who attended this meeting was Dr. Samuel Hand, the Coordinator and Director of the State Office of Economic Opportunity. Said Dr. Samuel Hand gave information pertaining to the operation of the Economic Opportunity Law.

At this meeting, Mr. John Snipes was nominated as temporary chairman of a anti-poverty steering committee in the County of Gadsden, Florida, by Mr. T. L. Maxwell. The motion was seconded by Reverend Crutcher. Mr. Snipes was then elected temporary chairman of the steering committee by this meeting.

Mr. John Snipes assumed the responsibility or was charged with the responsibility of establishing a bi-racial steering committee equally distributed among the races. It is admitted that he in good faith at this time believed that there were only two representative Negro groups concerned with low-income individuals and families. Because no other groups were present, because of lack of invitation and publicity, it was therefore ruled that the Negro representatives be from the two present groups, three each, from the Civic Interest Group and the Negro Business and Civic League. He further ruled that the representatives of the white race be members of the local governmental bodies, since he in good faith believed that these persons would procure cooperation from the local governmental bodies.

Although it is admitted that the decisions of Mr. John Snipes were made in good faith based on informationand advice from the United States Office of Economic Opportunity, as provided in its Guide, and from the State Office of Economic Opportunity, these decisions and actions show a pattern and practice of denying and contradicting the intent of the Economic Opportunity Law, because by ommission they exclude residents of the county who are of the white rade who would benefit under the Economic Opportunity Law.

(b) The Civic Interest Group in the first week of February 1965 held a meeting and decided to sponsor the establishment of a community action program under the Economic Opportunity Law. It decided to seek permission to hold a public meeting in the Court House on February 24, 1965, and upon advice of counsel, decided that the February 24th meeting be a public meeting for informational purposes only and then hold a subsequent meeting to elect a temporary steering committee after a reasonable time for the persons and groups attending the public meeting to digest the import of the Law and to choose or consider its representatives.

However with publishing of an announcement of such a meeting and with invitations sent to all groups and associations for the February 24, 1965 meeting, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and other unknown parties interfered with the process and purposes of the Civic Interest Group to provide information to the community before the establishment of a temporary committee by having a call meeting as described in (a). The unpublished call meeting and the establishment of the anti-poverty steering committee has the necessary result of denying by ommission if not by commission participation by residents of areas to be served who would benefit or be served by the Economic Opportunity Law at the initial or preliminary stages.

(c) The Gadsden County anti-poverty steering committee (Gadsden Community Action, Inc.) have ten(10) representatives from the city of Quincy, five(5) representatives from other areas. One(1) representative outside the city of Quincy may be considered as one who would benefit under the Economic Opportunity Law. The result is that either by omission or commission, maximum participation of residents to be served from all areas is not provided.

(d) The Gadsden County anti-poverty steering committee have held closed meetings on March 8 and March 16. On both occasions, visitors have been allowed to make statements which have been recorded for the minutes of the steering committee, but in both instances, such visitors have been requested to leave.

This practice of having closed meetings without the right of observation by interested parties or persons tends to exclude participation by groups concerned with the poor and to exclude residents of the area who would benefit from the Law. Such a policy denies the opportunity to receive information in the most meaningful manner.

This result is not remedied by the procedure of transcribing the minutes of the said steering committee and providing for the availability of the minutes to the public, since a protest made by representatives of CORE was edited from or striken from the the published minutes of the steering committees closed meeting of March 8, 1965.

(e) The steering committee and its chairman has adopted the policy or practice of excluding, either as an observer, or as a member of the official representatives of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), a New York Corporation, and representatives of local autonomous chapters of the Congress of Racial Equality on the ground that the representatives of CORE are non-resident and that CORE is a "national" organization and participation shall be reserved for local residents or representatives from local organizations only. Such a policy is contrary to the intent of the Law, in that it tends to exclude private groups which represent and are intimately concerned with low-income individuals and families.

(f) The articles of incorporation adopted by the steering committee for Gadsden Community Action, Inc., were adopted without due consideration by the members of the steering committee.

(g) Article VI of the Articles of Incorporation, as adopted by the anti-poverty steering committee provides for stagered elections of a Board of Directors for the new corporation, with the maximum term of office being for three years, which has the result of a closed corproation, and minimizes maximum participation by residents and groups of the community as provided for under the Law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, petitioners respectfully pray that the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity exercise authority under Title II, Section 202 (b), and Title VI, Section 602 (m) and that authority reasonably implied under and from, Section 2 from the Findings and Declarations of Purpose Clause of the 1964 Economic Opportunity Law and:

1. Speedily render interpretive advice, criteria, and guide to the Economic Opportunity Law that interpretation alleged to be the true, reasonable and correct interpretation as heretofore given in Paragraphs 6(a), 6(b), and 6(c), of this petition, and that the present Guide to the Economic Opportunity Law presently in circulation and published by the Office of Economic Opportunity be recalled from circulation and ceased to be used as interpretative advice, unless modified to include the interpretation as heretofore given in Paragraph 6.

2. Instruct, order, or rule that no technical assistance or financial assistance be given to any group described as "Gadsden Community Action, Inc." or any similar group from Gadsden County with the same officers, board of directors, or temporary committee, which is limited to the same individual persons described in Paragraph 3 of this petition.

3. In the alternative to the second prayer, the petitioners humbly pray that in a grant of financial assistance or technical assistance to a group described as "Gadsden Community Action, Inc", the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity order, rule, or decide that such grant is an inital grant for technical assistance under Section 205 only under the following conditions and guides:

(a) The group known as "Gadsden Community Action, Inc". shall be known as the sponsering group only until (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), of this prayer is complied with.

(b) The initial phase of a program submitted for technical assistance be for the specific purpose of mobilizing and utilizing the community resources as described in Paragraph 6 (a) of this petition, specifically including private groups which are intimately concerned with low-income groups, not excluding national groups or state groups, and also for the specific purpose of assuring the participation of residents of the community to be served as described in Paragraph 6 (b) of this petition, including those persons who may be considered controversial by respectable members of the community and those persons who have been active in protecting the rights of minority or poverty groups.

(c) To carry out the initial phase as described in 3. (b) of this prayer, " Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", shall hire an Executive Director without regard to race, color, creed or sex, with background, education and experience in the area of human relations, or intergroup relations, or social welfare, or social work, and such salary should be liberal and near those salaries given other executive directors in the United States doing the same kind of work. Such Executive Director shall have the descretion and authority to hire a staff which is responsible to him.

(d) It shall be the responsibility of "Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", and its Executive Director to develop a community action program which shall provide that the board of directors include those private groups, as discribed in Paragraph 6 (a) and those residents to be served, as discribed in Paragraph 6 (b) of this petition. Specifically, a Board of Directors shall retain the bi-racial characteristics of the anti-poverty steering committee as described in Paragraph 3 of this petition but to include Negro residents to be served and white residents to be served. The Board of Directors shall be representative of all areas of the County. These residents shall be in the majority on all policy committees or advisory boards having ultimate authority over programs and administration.

(e) Any proceeding by any body or agency of a body seeking financial assistance or tchnical assistance shall be open to the public.

(f) So far as the orderly conduct of business by "Gadsden Community Action, Inc.", or by a subsequent Board of Directors, or so far as the exercise of the function of the Executive Director, any interested person may appear before the agency or Director, or its responsible officers and employees for the presentation, adjustment, or determination of any issue, request, or proceeding, or in conniction with the function of "Gadsden Community Action,Inc.", Board of Directors, and Executive Director. Any matter so presented shall be concluded with stipulated findings and grounds for the conclusion and so concluded with reasonable dispatch.

4. That the Director further provide that there shall be no policy of exclusion of groups or individuals who are deemed controversial in the community or who are deemed non-resident, or non-local, either on the Board of Directors or as members of the Corporation.

5. That the Director further take all and any administrative action or grant all or any administrative relief as may be necessary.

by counsel

John Due
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

By the petitioners:

March 17, 1965

Mr. David Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dave,

I am awfully glad you called and I agree that it is important that I come to Louisiana and meet with you and Rich Haley, Collins, [illegible] & [illegible], as well as [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] and also [illegible] [illegible] as soon as possible, so that we make sure that our legal procedures are understood by all of us.

[illegible] C, P & S are in charge of CORE's legal affairs in Louisiana and obviously, when help is required any place in the state, they should be consulted in the first instance. They have good relationships with the lawyers and it is important that there be [illegible] of [illegible], will always be ready to [illegible], to come to Louisiana to assist in the preparation of cases and the trials and appeals [illegible] any and all [illegible].

As to the [illegible] Parish suit, I guess the whole [illegible] at the legal conference did not make sufficiently clear what [illegible] should be. I thought I had, but apparently [illegible], it wasn't fully understood. The plaintiff should be [illegible] of school children in the parish and, in addition, if possible [illegible] [illegible], property owners. [illegible] the suit will be [illegible] very shortly after April 1st, 1965.

This would be an important action. Obviously, the result is [illegible] but we want to try a new approach to the school problem. Please do all you can to [illegible] this and [illegible] the necessary information.

I have asked [illegible] and [illegible] to set up a meeting if possible [illegible] [illegible] with the lawyers and I would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] best regards and my love to [illegible].

cc: [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

March 19, 1965

Mr. John Due
Northern Florida CEP
Route 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

Dear Mr. Due:

I am enclosing a check in the amount of $323.00 to cover your expenses in opening up your new office as follows:

Telephone deposit	$106.00
Utility deposit	17.00
Rent	50.00
Security	50.00
Misc. office supplies	100.00
	$323.00.

We hope to hear from you soon regarding the other information we requested.

Sincerely,

Martha Ann Singer, Administrator
(Mrs. Monroe S. Singer)

lu
encl.

trust account 15851 9 – LEWIS STATE BANK
TALLAHASSEE

PETROLEUM BLDG
TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

Mar 20, 1965

Martha Ann.Singer
CORE SHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.,
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Ann,

This is to confirm a telephone conversation with Nanette Sachs relating the need FOR THE immediate receipt of $323.00 for office expenses in order to procure its opening and operation, which she orally approved. It is as follows:

Telephone Deposit	$106.00
Deposit Utilities	17.00
Rent	50.00
Miscell. paper supplies etc.	100.00
Secretarial and clerical help for one week	50.00
	323.00

I have not yet seen it-things have been so hectic, but I understand that there is a letter from Carl asking me for an accounting of $100.00, received Feb. 20th. Knowing not how to treat it or not knowing from what account he charged it, I have listed my expenses for weekly periods ending February 27th and periods ending March 6th, $102.91 and $75.84, giving a total amount of $178.75. Part of these expenses were paid out of the $100.00, another part was paid out of a trust account I established in my name, #15-851-9, with a loan of March 2, 1965 by the and with the Lewis State Bank, Tallahassee, Fla., the loan being $96.05, payable in April. Plese send the amount (178.75) so I can pay Carl. I would prefer a voucher check system in the name of CORE SCHOLARSHIP EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, naming me as local agent, so as to better account for receipts other than your office from people who want want to contribute. Otherwise, I shall continue to use the Trust Account, with receipts and cancelled checks or their copies for your accounting. If you want the voucher check system, write Mr. George Lewis II of the Lewis State Bank and give him permission.

In a separate cover, in the next few days, you shall receive expense reports and a month report, along with estimation of completion of offices.

Yours truly

John

Enclosed-Expense Reports

3/29

March 22, 1965

John Due, Esq.
c/o N.F.C.E.P.
Rte 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida

Dear John,

We are getting off to a bad start and we had better correct it immediately. I met you in Tallahassee on February 26th and have not yet had a report from you. I do not consider copy of a letter to Ann Singer anything that approaches a report. I am certain that you are busy but this is not an adequate reason to neglect to send in a one- or two-page report every week.

The contents of your letter to Ann Singer are the very kind of thing that you should be reporting to us about and we work out here with the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. In any event, a copy of a letter to Ann Singer which doesn't refer to a single thing you are doing cannot be considered an adequate report.

While defensive litigation and/or emergency legal work obviously has to be undertaken as the need arises, school litigation and other affirmative actions should be discussed with us first. For example, it was only by an accidental reading of a memo that Spiver sent to the Organisation Department that I learned anything about possible litigation in Liberty County schools. As of this moment I have no objection to such litigation, but I frankly do not know the particular problem in that area and I can give no evaluation.

On the other hand, you have never advised me (a) with regard to the Poverty Program activities in Jefferson County nor (b) with regard to the pupil placement regulations that we discussed when I saw you. You are a thousand miles from New York and we shall just have to regularise our activities by brief weekly reports, supplemented by more detailed reports when you wish to undertake important litigation. This is the only way we can function on a rational basis and not on a helter-skelter, nit-or-miss, nobody knowing what the other fellow is doing type of conduct. This is a new undertaking for CORE and it has to be done in a manner understandable to everyone concerned.

For example, I have asked you on several occasions to give me a budget of what you expected your weekly overhead to be. I still haven't received this and, what's more, the letter to Ann Singer doesn't give this. It merely ask for money. This must not happen

./.

again. Any application for money for any purpose should be made to this office and you and I will evaluate it. Thus your note at the top of your letter to Ann Singer which says "This serves as a reply to your letter" I do not consider a reply and I would like to have a report by return mail giving me a complete rundown on four weeks' activity and henceforward a short report every week so that on Monday mornings I want to be able to consider the work that has happened in Northern Florida, and you and I can then intelligently decide how to proceed with what time there is available after the handling of emergency problems.

We inquired about the $100 given to you at the Legal Conference. This money comes out of the Legal Conference budget and I must account for it on those terms. Nobody doubts your honesty but we still have to give a report for the money given to us for the Conference.

All reports of expenses incurred by you in the course of your work also must be sent directly to this office. We cannot operate in a three-way manner. I will take care of arranging with SEDF to reimburse you for moneys you have expended or for monies you need on behalf of your project.

John, this is a great opportunity for you as well as for civil rights. But we can only do it properly if we keep in reasonably close contact with each other. If this letter sounds harsh, it only seems so because I am terribly anxious that this project be a success and I know you can make it a success; I do not seek daily reports, but merely once a week so that we can keep in touch with each other.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Richard Haley
Marvin Rich
Spiver Gordon
Ann Singer, SEDF

CR:hdl

John Due
Southern Counsel
CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund

March 28, 1965

In lieu of a week report

Dear Carl,

I stayed up late one night composing a letter to reply to your charges of non-feasance, mis-feasance and other allegations. I am receiving much more polite letters from creditors and lawyers-who-and which-are increasing in number because of my not "seeing the Eagle fly" since February 15th. I even had a bad dream last night that Tallahassee cops and Quincy cops were gleefully chasing me because of bouncing rubber checks. But, I became sleepy and determined there were more important things to do. However, I am not sorry for appealing directly to SEDF for expenses to open the office because it was they who seemed concerned about my salary and sent me withholding tax forms-so I assumed I was their employee. Nor do I apologize for the lateness of this report or other reports for you know I was never going to send my own atrocious typing and you never sent an advance. And because of being without an advance, I am sorry I had to spend the remainder of the CORE Legal Institute's $100 dollar advance remainder (some odd $30.00) in course of SEDF business). Instead of accounting for it, I will send you the $100.00 as soon as I am reimbursed from SEDF. I am sorry you had to wait as others are waiting.

Because of speedy preformance by SEDF, after my call, I have opened an office and hired Le Faucette who is busy typing my reports. While in the process of opening this office, I shall begin tonight to organize my work and develop a file system. By the coming week-end, I shall prepare a legal analysis of my cases and clients for your Monday morning evaluation-but not this time.

Monday and the rest of the week will again see no real predictable structure to my activity because Le and I anticipate that it will take the whole week to complete the work that needs to be done to the office and to put order in my paper work and files. Monday, I shall be out of the office in Blountstown and Sneads on behalf of the poor farmer who I mentioned in the report. (I shant give you his name because I have not attained his consent to have his name and problem to be publicized). Le Faucette will be in the office-and can be reached next door until our phone is installed, 224-3828, Tallahassee, Florida.

The Jefferson County School desegregation situation seems to be firming up now for our involvement. David called Saturday and said several parents want to retain me, I hope to be able to send Le to the State Office of Education to beg a copy of the Plan they sent to Washington (Earlier, they said I had a right to "study" it in their offices). When I get a copy of it, I shall make an analysis and meet with these parents to discuss it for further action.

Tuesday, a file drawer should be ready for Spiver Gordon's backlog of complaints and affidavits. We shall go through these and make an analysis of them. I hope that also by Tuesday I shall be able to spend some time to study the cases which had been filed in the Northern District by other CR lawyers.

Wednesday, I shall run up to Albany to hear the meeting of the Georgia Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission, especially being concerned about Grady County and Decatur County, the two Geortia Counties adjacent to our big Florida Gadsden County-and being the two counties which affect us. Upon my return, Spiver and I shall begin to outline the areas which we want the Florida Advisory Committee to the Untied States Civil Rights Commission to discuss when they come to Quincy, April 24th.

Thursday, (and earlier), I hope to be involving law students in a volunteer manner to process in Public Accomodation Complaints our complaints and affidavits. (After sent to you for your evaluation Monday morning, I hope we can begin to put them into final form). Saturday, I hope to fulfill an invitation in Jacksonville to be a judge in a county-wide speech and debate contest among high school students on the question of Civil Rights and Voting Rights.

On the Seventh day, I shall rest

……

I am suprised that I have been accused of being "negligent" in not sending weekly reports. Did not I suggest this at the February 22 staff meeting-and Marvin Rich suggested that this is not necessary because, "those who are busy writing reports are not doing anything". In any case, as I said before, it wasn't negligence but intentional. Now prossessing facilities and a typist, we shall have weekly reports sent to you in summary form-and a monthly narrative report.

I am also suppirsed to hear that you believe that I am initiating actions and suits without your knowledge. I told you over and over again that I shall never initiate anything which probably wont be followed through as has been done regarding many of my wife's cases. You should certainly be sure that you will have knowledge if I assume any obligation as an attorney. In fact, both of us will have an understanding that it will be assured that all cases we initiate will be followed through to their ultimate conclusion, at least those cases which I sign my name as Attorney at Law.

QUA?

Yours truly,

John Due

JDD/lf

cc: Core SEDF-Nanett Sacks
Marvin Rich
Richard Haley
Spiver Gordon

MAR 31 1965

John D. Due, Attorney
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

March 29, 1965

Mr. S. Tanner Stafford
University Homes, Inc.
1000 Tanner Drive
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Stafford,

Prompted by our telephone conversation, this day, I have listed below the items which we consider minimal to put the offices in leasable condition:

1. Repair roof
2. Repair plaster (all four rooms)
3. Paint (all four rooms)
4. Repair two doors (bathroom and side office)
5. Sand and varnish floors (three rooms)
6. Install acceptable ceiling fixtures (two rooms)--(if desirable fixtures are above average in cost we will assume extra expense)

If you prefer, we will take care of any/or all of the above. Deducting cost of same either from the monthly rent or at a reduction in the monthly rent.

Your prompt reply will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

John Due, Attorney
Southern Counsel
CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund

JDD/lf

cc: Miller
    Carl Rachlin
    CSEDF

Le Faucette
540½ West Brevard
Tallahasee, Florida

March 30, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
Legal Department, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

APR 2 1965

Dear Carl,

In order to set up a bookeeping system I will have to know exactly what you and/or CSEDF will need. For example:

1. How will we handle donations.
2. How will we handle fees.
3. Under what name should our permanent bank account be.
4. Will I also be able to sign checks (in an emergency or in John's absence). No
5. To whom will the statements and canceled checks go (us or SCEDF).
6. How will we handle:
   - (a) bills for office expense,i.e. rent, supplies etc.
   - (b) legal expenses, i.e. subpoenas, transcripts etc.
7. How detailed must our records be.
8. How shall we handle the personal funds, from various sources, which we have put into the office so far and how will we handle them in the future.
9. Whom shall I call or write concerning questions on office proceedure,i.e. number of copies of various reports, books, correspondence, sent to whom, bookeeping, bills, etc.

I think you get the picture. I might add its been 15 years since my highschool bookeeping course-therefore, at least for the time being, until we find some volunteers, we would appreciate it if our portion of record keeping could be held to a minimum.

Sincerely yours,
Le Faucette

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND 222-2317
John Due, Attorney
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

March 31, 1965

Dean Thomas Miller Jenkins
Florida A & M College of Law
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Dean,

This is not an official announcement of the opening of my office-but is, in a sense the laying of the corner stone.

But anycase, you are welcome to visit.

I wish to announce that I am in dire need of assistance and the only quid pro quo I can offer is experience to those who desire to enter the profession to serve human dignity.

I would appreciate very much that you would urge your aggressive hard working students to share in my work.

As you know, my main position is with the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. Already, I am busy with in five areas: (1) School Desegreation, (2) Title 6 of the Civil Rights Law, (3) Title 2 (Public Accomodations) of the Civil Rights Law, (4)Assisting and advising those in poverty, and (5) Unlawful Police Practices.

The only candy I can offer is that "if" I see at least 3 students over here, and if at least one faculty adviser is interested, I will do all I can to assist them to form a group called the Law Students for Civil Rights Research, which shares offices and a relationship with the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP. This is the same group who gave subsistence to law students who assisted Civil Rights Attorneys in the South. There is already a group formed and recognized by the University of Florida and I have already contacted them. (They are formed from the 26 students who researched in all the Judicial Circuits of Florida on the question of capital punishement, Rape, and the Negro.)

By the way, I enjoyed the protion of the institute I was able to attend and was sorry I was not able to participate in all.

Again, I need assistance but I need no play-boys or image seekers. Only the aggressive and dependable need apply.

Yours truly,

John D. Due

MAR 30 1965

Dear Carl, and/or your secretary,

Since I have no legal secretarial experience, or for that matter formal secretarial experience, (most of what I know i've picked up since I've been working for CORE) I will appreciate (1) your tolorance (2) any and all criticism and suggestions.

Freedom Now,

Le

Le Faucette

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX 150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York 38, N.Y.

April 1, 1965

Mr. John Due
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

Enclosed is your check for $530.85. This covers the five-week period from February 22 to March 26. SEDF pays every two weeks and you should receive your next check shortly. There have been a number of delays and hang-ups in communication heretofore. I hope we can correct this in the future. You should write in the first instance to me regarding administrative matters, personal expenses, salary checks, hiring of a secretary, rental expenses, etc. You should probably send copies of these letters to Carl Rachlin. You should write to him in the first instance regarding legal matters, court costs, etc. I would appreciate receiving copies of this correspondence. In this way we will both be informed.

I understand you have hired Miss Le Faucette as a secretary. W-4 forms are enclosed for her to fill out. I hope you are aware that your total annual budget for north Florida is $14,400. This includes salary, travel, rent, clerical expenses, filing and other court costs. This is a modest budget but all we can afford at present. I do hope you will not spend it in the first few months and then be forced to do without at the end of the year.

I think Ann Singer wrote you previously about some problems about the Florida requirement. Does Florida have withholding tax and does it require unemployment compensation for non-profit organizations? If the answer to both is yes, would you see that the forms for you and Le Faucette are properly filled out so that all that is required at this end is the signature.

Sorry about all the hold-ups to date. We hope we can operate efficiently and effectively from now on.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
cc: Carl Rachlin
encl.

April 1,1965

Report of the negotiating committee to Food Fair Stores.

At approximately 4:00p.m. Arago Welch, Richard Wilder, and Steve McVoy entered Food Fair on North Main Street and asked to speak to the manager, Mr. Robert L. Sapp.

Mr. Sapp said he did not discriminate against Negroes, and would hire qualified Negroes. He stated however, that most of his hiring is done through the Florida State Employment Service, which is segregated.

He referred us to Mr. White, 5233 Commonwealth Avenue, Jacksonville, who was the area personnel manager, and who would make decisions concerning hiring of Negroes.

He also promised to inform us of job openings, and claimed that he was contemplating hiring no one at this time.

He stated on weekends 59% of his business is Negro. On weekdays it is approximately 10%. He also said that about 40% of his trouble with shoplifters is from Negroes, 60% from whites..

At present, the head of his produce department is a Negro. This is the only Negro in a responsible position in the store.

Le Faucette
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

April 1, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
CORE Scholarship, Education
and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Marvin,

The enclosed will give you some idea of our financial situation. I hope you can make some sense out of it. We have been robbing from Peter to pay Paul so much that it is difficult to account for everthing in an understandable form on paper. I am sure however, that you will call or write if you need further clarification..

If you can provide them, the answers to the following questions will help me greatly in setting up a bookeeping system which will be easier to understand.

1. How will we handle donations.
2. Under what name whould our permanent bank account be.
3. Will I also be able to sign checks (in an emergency or in John's absence).
4. To whom will the statements and canceled checks go.
5. How will we handle:
   (a) bills for office expenses, i.e. rent, supplies etc.
   (b) legal expenses, i.e. subpoenas, transcripts etc.
6. How detailed must our bookeeping records be.
7. How shall we handle personal funds which we put into the office.
8. To whom shall we send copies of: financial records, reports, correspondence, bills,
9. To whom shall we direct questions concerning policy, office proceedure, bookeeping, expenses, salary, etc.

Congradulations on your new position as Executive Director of CSEDF, I hope you will be very happy in your new role.

Yours truly,

Le Faucette, secretary to John Due

lf

enclosure
cc: Mr. Carl Rachlin

No. 75808
Made in U.S.A.

[enclosed, Fawcette to Rich, 1965,
April 7]

		JOHN DUE	DEBIT	DEPOSIT	BALANCE
FEB	22	Personal Loan from Carl Rachlin		100 –	
Feb	27	Lodging-transportation-Meals-(see Feb 27 [illegible] report)	103 91		3 91
March	2	Personal Loan Lewis State Bank $100 less $3.15 interest		96 85	93 94
	/	Auto Repair $25.24 & Cash	30 –		63 94
	/	Capitol office Supplies	4 59		59 35
	/	Cash	21 –		38 35
	/	Cash	35 –		3 35
	10	Court Clerk Fees	6		2 65
	12	Personal Funds		5	2 35
	15	Personal Funds		21	23 35
Check 101	–	VOID			
102	–	Cash	30 –		6 65
103	24	Rent deposit (office)	50 –		56 65
	25	Expense advance CSEDF		323 –	266 35
104	25	Salary Le Fawcette	25 –		241 35
105	25	A. B. Dick (supplies)	32 35		209 –
106	25	Capitol office Supplies	67 01		141 99
107	29	Check Mark (supplies)	7 90		134 09
108	–	VOID			
109	–	VOID			
110	25	John Due (auto Tag)	14 09		120 00
111	25	Southeastern Telephone Co.	144 40		24 40
112	25	Utilities	52 –		76 40
	29	John Due Personal funds and Le Fawcette Personal funds		60 –	16 40
	29	TOTAL	622 25	605 85	16 40

JOHN DUE

		EXPENSES	TOTAL-OFFICE	·DUE	FAUCETTE	CARL RACHLIN	SEDF	BUSKIRK OIL	A.B. DICK	STAFFORD	LEWIS STATE BANK
	2/22	Personal advance from Carl Rachlin	100 –			100 –					
	2/22	Expense in excess of above loan	291	291							
	2/27	Lodging - transportation - meals (see Feb 27 Expense Report)	10291								
	3/1	Lodging - transportation - meals (see Mar 6 expense report)	540	540							
	3/2	Personal Loan - Lewis State Bank ($100. less $3.15 interest)	9685	9686							
	3/2	Expense in excess of above loan	83	83							
	3/2	Interest on above Loan	315								315
	3/2	Transportation - meals (see March 6 expense report)	3378	3378							
	3/–	Auto Repair $25.24 plus Cash	30 –								
	3/–	supplies	459								
	3/–	Cash	21 –								
	3/–	Cash	35 –								
	3/3 - 3/27	Gasoline	2769					2769			
	3/5 - 3/9	Gasoline	918	918							
	3/5	Transportation - meals (see march 6 expense report)	1266	1266							
	3/10	Court Clerk - Reed	6 –								
	3/12	Due, Personal Funds	5 –	5 –							
	3/15	" " "	21 –	21 –							
	3/23	Bus ticket	5	5 –							
HECK # 103	3/24	Rent (deposit)	50 –								
		SUB-TOTALS	57295	19261		100 –		2769			315

JOHN DUE

		EXPENSES	TOTAL-OFFICE	DUE	FAUCETTE	CARL RACHLIN		BILLS PURE OIL	A.B. DICK	STAFFORD	LEWIS STATE BANK
		SUB-TOTALS									
Check #102	3/1	Cash	30 –								
104	3/25	Le Faucette - Salary	25								
105	3/25	A.B. Dick	32 35								
106	3/25	Capital Supplies	67 01								
110	3/25	John Due (for auto tag)	14 90								
111	3/25	Southeastern Telephone Co	144 40								
112	3/25	Utilities (Deposit)	52 –								
	3/25	Keys (office)	1 03		1 03						
	3/26	Loan to John Due	10		10 –						
	3/26	Key (office)	52		52						
	3/26	Office cleaning supplies	3 87	3 87							
	3/27	Office supplies	2 47		2 47						
	3/29	Key	36		36						
	3/29	Stamps	1 00		1 00						
	3/29	Typewriter cleaner	69		69						
	3/29	Scissors	1 01		1 01						
	3/29	Pencils	40		40						
	3/29	Neon Light (office)	4 77		4 77						
	3/29	A.B. Dick (photocopy)	11 13						11 13		
107	3/29	Check mark supplies	7 90								
	3/29	John Due Personal funds	20 –	20 –							
	3/29	Le Faucette Personal funds	40 –		40 –						
	3/30	Bathroom supplies	1 40		1 40						
	3/–	Illegable receipt	2 21	2 21							
	3/–	"	2 22	2 22							
	2/28	Meals - Transportation (see march 6 expense Report)	9 –	9 –							
		SUB TOTALS	485 64	37 30	63 25				11 13		

April 1, 1965
(dictated 3/31)

John Due, Esq.
540½ W. Brevard St.
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John,

Thank you for your report dated 3/28/65. I have a great deal of confidence in you and I know that this project will be extremely useful. Just give us short weekly rundowns.

As I promised, I immediately called SEDF this morning and spoke to Ann Singer. You will have a check pronto. Let me know when you receive it.

SEDF needs to know (write me the information):

1. Is there a Florida Income Tax and is SEDF required to withhold;
2. Is there Florida Unemployment Insurance and what about withholding;
3. Are there any other items to be withheld for Florida?

Please keep in mind, without recriminations, there would have been no delay in your payments if I had been hearing from you. Obviously, your salary and the delay in reports were entirely correlated matters. John, let us now end all misunderstandings.

As to your relationship to other civil rights groups:

1. Because of the needs of organization, you will handle all legal activity developing from CORE programs in Northern Florida.
2. Obviously, when there is time, you can and should cooperate with and take care of other civil rights problems as they develop, whatever organization they stem from.
3. When you do anything for other organizations, it should be made clear to the people involved that CORE is cooperating with them. In all such cases you and I will be attorneys of record. (Of course, if there are others, in the area, involved, it goes without saying such local attorneys will be included).
4. We will give you all the back-up help possible by way of briefs, etc. Just ask! There are volunteers here who will be glad to work with us.

./.

John Due, Esq.
Tallahassee, Fla.

April 1, 1965

I can see from your report that you have been very busy. I will try to fill your needs as set forth in your letter to the best of our ability.

Let me know what litigation you think advisable.

In the meantime,

Kindest regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. Spiver Gordon
SEDF

CR:hdl

John D. Due, Jr.
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

April 2, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Core Scholarship,
Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York 38, New York

Dear Marvin,

Thank you for the check.

Enclosed is my projected budget for April. As you will note many of the items are annual, rather than monthly. By the end of the month we will have a clearer picture of what our basic monthly expenses will be.

I shall find out the information you requested, concerning unemployment conpensation and withholding tas, and will foreward it to you immediately.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, lf

John D. Due, Florida Counsel
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund

lf
cc: Carl Rachlin

enclosure

file copy

April 2, 1965

Miss Le Faucette
Secretary for John Due
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Miss Le Faucette:

Thank you for your letter of March 30, 1965. I will try to answer all your very pertinent questions.

1. Donations will be made to CORE SEDF, a tax-exempt organization.
2. Fees can only mean some personal legal work that John does. He and I have discussed this and John and I agreed that private work can be handled, since this itself will be of help to Negroes in this area, granted, however, that the work done for CORE on Civil Rights generally comes first.
3. CORE SEDF, Inc. should be the name of our bank account.
4. No, I do not think it would be avisiable that any one other than John sign such checks.
5. Bank statements and checks will go to CORE SEDF.
6. Send all such bills to me whether for office or legal expenses and I will handle this matter with CORE SEDF.
7. There should be records kept in detail as to all financial matters, i.e. an entry for money spent and what for, an entry for money received, from whom and what for.

In addition there should be an office diary which will keep a record of John's appointments, what they are about, what happened, when they were held, who was present and the time involved.

This is terribly important in a law office, particularly in a busy one. Great details is not necessary, but a short summary. Many times in the furture you will be happy you have kept such a diary. There will be a disagreement about some meeting; Your diary will cover this. [illegible] will re

8. I am not certain what you mean by personal funds. Salaries for John and you will come directly from CORE SEDF. Any funds you have used to set up the office should be sent and itemized when possible and they will be reimbursed.

Future expenses for items needed should be handled this way.

9. As to foffice procedures, John and I agreed as follows:

   1. All legal matters are referred to me. Emergency matters will be handled as the emergency dictates. John's name as Florida Counsel and mind as General Counsel of CORE will appear on all legal papers. If there are any local attorneys, who may be interested, their names may appear also.

John and I agreeded that his title is to be "Florida Counsel", CORE CSEDF" and letters, etc. should be signed that way.

Other records such as bookkeeping etc. we will advise you about shortly.

You are very important to John as any secretary is to a busy lawyer. It will be your job to make certain, since he will have lost of things in mind, that his appointments arek kept, his correspondence is answered promptly, and that the diary is up to date and files in order. A good secretary to a lawyer is invaluable. I am sure you will be of great help to him. If John is in the field, and a problem of importance arises please let us know immediately.

I hope to see both of you soon.

Regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel of CORE

CR/
cc: M. Rich, John Due, Spiver Gordon, Richard Haley

John D. Due, Jr.
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

April 2, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Core Scholarship,
Education and Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York 38, New York

Dear Marvin,

Thank you for the check.

Enclosed is my projected budget for April. As you will note many of the items are annual, rather than monthly. By the end of the month we will have a clearer picture of what our basic monthly expenses will be.

I shall find out the information you requested, concerning unemployment conpensation and withholding tas, and will foreward it to you immediately.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Florida Counsel
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund

lf
cc: Carl Rachlin

enclosure

JOHN DOE, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

ITEM	
LETTERHEAD PAPER	24 —
LETTERHEAD ENVELOPES	22 50
COUNTY LICENCE	15 25
CITY LICENCE	50 —
SHELVES FOR LEGAL BOOKS	20 —
PHOTO COPIER (RENTAL)	40 —
PHOTO COPY PAPER	25 —
OFFICE RENT	80 —
TELEPHONE PLUS CALLS	100 —
SALARY-LEFAULETTE @ $25 WK	100 —
LEGAL PAPERS & FORMS	25 —
LEGAL BOOKS (FEDERAL STATUTES)	50 —
NOTARY LICENCE	25 85
BUSINESS CARDS	10 —
POSTAGE	10 —
MISC. OFFICE SUPPLIES	35 —
MAL-PRACTICE INSURANCE	35 —
TOTAL	667 60

John D. Due, Jr.
Florida Counsel
CORESEDF
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

April 5, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE-SEDF
150 Nassau Street
Room 1312
New York 38, New York

Dear Marvin,

In answer to your questions regarding Florida withholding. No, there is no Florida Income Tax. At my request forms are being forewarded to CORE-SEDF which will establish whether or not SEDF's non-profit exemption is applicable here. To the best of my knowledge there is no other type of withholding necessary.

Does CORE-SEDF have a non-profit mail permit? If so, how may we make use of it? If not, may we apply for one here? John would like to prepare and mail a monthly news letter from this office, such a permit would cost one half the usual bulk rate fee.

content
to whom

A further question has just come to mind. I understand that John's salary is paid every two weeks, what about reimbursements and office expenses, will they be handled separately?At what intervals should we expect them?

Yours truly,

LE Faucette

Le Faucette,
secretary for John Due

cc; Carl Rachlin

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ 150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ New York, N.Y. 10038

April 5, 1965

Mr. John Due
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

Thanks so much for your note and your proposed budget. I'm not quite sure which of the items on the budget is a one-time expense and which represents a monthly expenditure. The charge for photo-copy rental and paper seems very high. Also, $100 a month for telephone services is excessive. That is all we had budgeted for the national office.

Some items can and should be done from New York. Thus, Le Faucette will be paid from New York just as you are. We will print your letter-heads and envelopes from here if you send us a draft of what you want.

We will send you a check for $300 which you can use to open up an account. At the end of the month you will send us a bank statement, cancelled checks and vouchers supporting expenditures from the account and we will replace the amount spent during the previous month. This will allow ~~for~~ you money to operate on and will also provide us with information necessary for the auditors.

All contributions for the legal program should be sent to this office rather than banked in your account down there. ~~Then~~ Your account should be under the name of CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

Major court fees including copies of transcripts should probably be paid from this office. after getting Carl Rachlin's approval. If you get bills to us promptly, we will see that checks are issued promptly.

You should not put personal funds into the office.

Best of luck.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu

Le Faucette
CORESEDF
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

April 6, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
CORE Legal Department
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl,

Thank you for your speedy relpy to my letter. Let me explain my question a little more fully. By donations I was refering to money received here in Tallahassee, must we send it to New York or may we deposit it here and indicate its source on our financial records?

If bank statements are to go to New York may it be arranged that we receive a copy of them here?

Marvin's letter dated April 1, (of which you were sent a copy) indicates that bills are to be sent to CORE-SEDF. If you have no objections I shall handle them as he suggested.

Thanks for the tip about the office diary, I shall start one immediately. Your remarks about how improtant I am to John went to my head, I've asked for a 1¢ a year raise, John said as soon as we could afford it I would get it. Thanks.

If your secretary has time, I would greatly appreciate any samples of: legal forms, wording of standard documents, (for example a retainer) or any thing else which she might consider helpful. When I have the money I plan to write for a Legal Secretaries Hand Book, perhaps she could also suggest which publication would be most useful.

Again, thank you for your help.

Yours truly,

Le

Le Faucette
secretary for John Due

lf
cc: MARTIN RICH

April 6, 1965

P. S.

(1) It may be possible for us to get tax-deductible contributions for the program. For recording them for internal revenue purposes-may I be permitted to send copies of receipts for your records?

(2) If you want the account in the name of CORE-SEDF including voucher checks-an officer of CORE-SEDF must write a letter to this effect to George Lewis,II Lewis State Bank, Tallahassee, -naming me as legal officer. (see February 27 letter to Nannette Sachs to this effect)

(3) I want Le Faucette to sign checks--I am out of the office most of the time-since Carl is hesitant about a secretary signing checks,without giving a reason as to why, I shall proceed to bond her.

John D. Due
Florida Counsel
CORE-SEDF
Tallahassee, Florida

cc: Carl Rachlin

John D. Due, Jr.
CORE-SEDF
Tallahassee, Florida

WEEKLY REPORT
March 28th thru April 3rd

Sunday-March 28

Spent the day writing the monthrly report

Monday -March 29

Monday morning I went to see Judge Crow on the Grady Case and persuaded him to allow Grady to be released on bond until the September Term. Also had to explain non-appearance the previous Monday. Grady has contacts for a Summer Project in Camilla, Georgia, if CORE decides to expand into Grady and Decatur Counties. No Rachlin Case

The afternoon was spent at Harris Mortgages. The mortgagee agreed to except payments toward the note. No Rachlin Case.

Tuesday-March 30

Spent the whole night working on a Writ of Habeus Corpus becasue of an imprisonment because of debt. The next morning, I found that I had received false information. The party is on the chain gang because of disposing of personal property under a lien. No Rachlin Case.

Wednesday-March 31

Morning spent in office work. Afternoon spent in seeking ways to defeat over-due mortgages in the Reed case. Total obligations of about $8300.00. No Rachlin case. Evening spent attending a meeting of the Tallahassee Civil Liberties Union and joining three committees all of which relate to the Spring Session of the Florida Legislature. Tallahassee CLU and many other groups are interested in legal action against the city for the closing of the swimming pools. Refered the question to Carl by phone.

Thursday-April 1

Office work filled the morning and afternoon. In the evening, on behalf of Spiver Gordon, I went to the meeting of the Business and Civic League, an all Negro group seeking status. Previously, it had not given support to the voters education project, and is now tending to oppose CIG and CORE's cooperative efforts. I spoke on the need of unity in the community-response was fair.

Friday-April 2

Morning and thru mid-afternoon was spent doing office work. Later I drive to Gainesville for three purposes: (1) On behalf of Spiver Gordon, to seek contact with the Southern Representatives of the National Students for recruitment for the Southern Program, (2) To contact the new president of the Law Students for Civil Rights Research for recruitment for the summer, and(3) To contact Steve McVoy of the Freedom TV and receive complaints against the U. S. Employment Service. See copy of complaints and job application form in my file.

Saturday-April 3

I drove to Jacksonville, hoping to see officers of Jacksonville CORE-but they were either in Selma or Savannah investigating whether or not to become a SNCC affiliate.

Went to see Rutledge Pearson, personal friend, President of State Conference of NAACP,-participated in a demonstration at City Hall- and offered my services as a cooperating CORE attorney in Tallahassee to assist in checking the Florida Legislature, and the new bills to be introduced.

FINIS

# # # #

April 6, 1965

Dear Carl,

The attached is the application and complaint referred to in my weekly report dated March 28, April 3.

John, Jr

John Due, Jr.

APR 9 1965

COMPLETE ALL ITEMS BELOW. Record your longest and most recent jobs. Note space for Military Service

Name of Firm: Asbury Inn Resturant
City: Asbury Park, N.J.-Ocean Ave. Kind of business: Sel. Ave
Length of job: summer date ended: 63-64 Rate of pay: [illegible]
What was your job called? Cooking
Why did you leave? went back to school in the Fall
Duties: Cooking

Name of Firm: Westren Union Telegram co.
City: Gainesville, Fla. Kind of business
Length of job: [illegible] date ended: Still there [illegible] Rate of pay: 1.40 per hr.
What was your job called? Clean up Man
Why did you leave? Part time
Duties: Clean up man

Name of Firm
City Kind of business
Length of job date ended Rate of pay
What was your job called?
Why did you leave?
Duties

Name of Firm
City Kind of business
Length of job date ended Rate of pay
What was your job called?
Why did you leave?
Duties

MILITARY SERVICE:
Date entered released
Describe your duties

Other work experience

Print Last Name: Williams First Name: Ruben Middle
Address: 318 S.W. 7th Terrace
City: Gainesville Zone State: Florida
Phone No.: NO
Social Security Number Date of Birth Height Weight

Married Single ✓ Widowed Divorced Separated
Number of children under 18: NO Ages of children
Circle Highest Grade COMPLETED 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College 1 [✓ 2] 3 4 5 6 7 Degree: A.A Major: Food Service
Name of College Minor

List other training. Include Military	School	Course	Length	Date Completed

Spare time activities

Check (✓) if you have: Use of Car ✓ Truck Uniforms
Driver's license ✓ Chauffeur's license
Tools Occupation License Occupation

If Union Member: List Trade and the Local No.
City State

Do you have a physical disability or limitation. Yes No ✓
Describe briefly

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE TO RIGHT OF THIS LINE

FV A | Age B | C | DO D | E | Hos F | Pref G | He H | SLC I | VPC J | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5

Titles Codes

Miscellaneous Information for L. O. use (Job restrictions, work preferences, etc.)

TESTED Dates

In area since H O
Permanent Seasonal Temporary
Skills, Knowledges, Abilities (Include machines or equipment operated)

ES 511 (Rev. 8-62) Florida Industrial Commission—Florida State Employment Service

Sunday April 4

Returned from Jacksonville, cleaned up odds and ends from previous week.

Monday April 5

Morning spent in court on McNealy case, trial set for April 13. evening-attended the commissioners meeting in Quincy-made several suggestions for changes in Articles of Incorporation for the Gadsden County Community Action program-changes were adopted

Tuesday April 6

Morning saw Mr. Wm. Hill-private case- explained to Mr. Hill that other matters namely Civil Rights, would prevent me from working on his case immediately. Mr. Hill claimed he had two civil judgements rendered in his favor in the civil court in Miami, on both occasions his attorneys kept a dispreportionate amount as their fee and expenses. Wanted me to try to find out why.

Afternoon was spent at the library

Evening I worked on my personal income tas

Wednesday April 7

Morning-prepared the enclosed petition for presentation to the State Legislature.

Afternoon spent in library

Evening- attended a meeting of Tallahassee citizens, with whom Le Faucette has been working-I explained incorporation preceedure and gave advice pertaining to a housing problen(slum lord) they have been working on.

Thursday April 8

Office work

Friday April 9

Office work

Saturday April 10

Found an apartment-ttok automobile for repair.

Addendum:

(1) work with ACLU's "watch dog" committee on the Florida legislature

(2) work on the Florida petition introduced to Florida legislature

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 150 Nassau St., Rm. 1312
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx New York, N.Y. 10038

April 8, 1965

Mr. John Due
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Due:

Enclosed is your check representing payment for services rendered, two weeks ending April 9, in the amount of $212.34.

Also enclosed is a check for $300.00 for the purpose of opening up a bank account.

Please excuse the delay. We have just established a new check-signing system.

Sincerely,

Linda Umans
Secretary

P.S. Please send on Le Faucette's W-4 form so we can start salary payments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION
Box 591
Quincy, Florida

April 15, 1965

Lenzy Reed, Jr.
Route 2, Box 190
Grand Ridge, Florida

Dear Mr. Reed:

Your application for Farmers Home Administration services has been carefully considered by the Calhoun Committee of the Farmers Home Administration. Based upon the information available the Committee was unable to take favorable action.

In the opinion of the Committee, you have no assurance that you will be able to complete a crop on the farm that you intend to farm due to the pending foreclosure on the farm. Also you are not sure you will be able to keep your equipment due to a payment due.

If you have any questions concerning this action or desire further information, I shall be glad to discuss it with you.

My office day is wednesday morning from 8:30 AM to 10:30 AM.

Yours very truly,

Wallace W. McCormick
County Supervisor

C: [illegible]

[1965, Apr. 15]

[illegible]

BLOUNTSTOWN, FLA. [illegible] 19 59

[illegible] & int on 12-28-60 & $1300.00 & int. annually until paid in full after date, We, (I) promise to pay

W. T. McClellan

or order the sum of Sixty Five Hundred & 00/100--- DOLLARS

for value received, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from [illegible] until paid.

PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF BLOUNTSTOWN, BLOUNTSTOWN, FLORIDA

[illegible]

WITNESS:

1.

2.

No. P.O.

Lizzy Reed (SEAL)

Willie Mae Reed (SEAL)

(SEAL)

Exhibit 1

$ [illegible].00

BLOUNTSTOWN, FLA December 31 1960

December 31, 1961 after date, We, (I) promise to pay

Harvey McCrean

or order the sum of **One Thousand Four Hundred and 00/100-- DOLLARS

for value received, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from [illegible] until paid.

PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF BLOUNTSTOWN, BLOUNTSTOWN, FLORIDA

[illegible]

WITNESS:

1.

2. James A [illegible]

No. P.O.

Lizzy Reed (SEAL)

Willie Mae Reed (SEAL)

(SEAL)

Exhibit 3

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND

540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

April 17, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
CORE-SEDF
150 Nassau Street
New York 38, New York

2

As of Monday, April 12th, the Lewis State Bank had still not received any communication from SEDF with regard to our opening an account in the name of CORE-SEDF. Therefore the three hundred ($300.00), which you sent, was deposited in the temporary account which we have been using as an office account.

Because we have encountered some difficulty in cashing CORE checks, I set up a petty cash fund, of one hundred dollars ($100.00), all expenses paid from this fund will, of course, be accounted for in our reports.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

cc: Carl Rachlin

Carl

April 17, 1965

Mr. Steve Antler
156 5th Avenue
New York 10, New York

Re: Law Students for Civil Rights Research Council

Dear Steve,

I will need a minimum of three law students for the Florida Law Program and a maximum of five. We have two offices here in North Florida, a main office in Tallahassee and a secondary office in Quincy, Florida. I could use at least two for the Tallahassee office and one for the Quincy office. I could also use at least two for the Gainesville CORE summer project.

It might be of interest to you that the Florida Legal Project is in the development stage in the following areas: swimming pools, educational facilities, employment, including State Employment, U. S. office employment, labor unions, minimum wage, public accommodations, public facilities, housing, and the war on poverty, assisting small businesses, helping to initiate producing cooperatives, and shaping community action programs in various counties. As you can see this is a , big program.

I had a wonderful experience with law students last summer having worked in Jackson, Mississippi, Merridian, St Augustine, and of course as much as I could in Quincy, Florida. We would prefer using Florida law students, mainly on the grounds that it is they who shall remain in Florida to carry on what we are trying to do. Miss Beverly Gervatts is, as you know chairman of a large group of law students which we could use in North Florida.

Ira Simmons, whom I am thinking of using as a clerk, is not at this time officially associated with the Law Students for Civil Rights Reserach, however he is an experienced task force worker for CORE, having been active in CORE for the last four years. He has first hand knowledge of the many cases and complaints which I presently am involved with. He would be most valuable since as you know the work law students do in the South is only incidentally involved in writing abstract legal memoranda.

Yours truly,

John D. Due Jr.

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

cc: Carl Rachlin
Beverly Gervatts
Ira Simmons

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND
540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

April 17, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
Chief Counsel, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl,

I am very sorry that you did not receive a copy of our weekly report for last week. On April the 11th the week saw me in the Florida A & M Hospital from Monday through Thursday, in a complete state of mental and physical exhaustion. As you know the SEDF has refused to grant me insurance, or I should say, you have refused to grant me insurance so I imagine I will have to bare the expense of the hospital bill myself. Is that correct? I shall have to slow down, I am not yet well or rested. One of the little things that contributed to my non-well being is your refusal and Marvin's refusal to reimburse me for my personal expenses, to the consequence that I have not been able to pay my income tax for this year. Ordinarly I would borrow money but I have already borrowed to my limit. I have not been able to receive the assistance I had expected, as far as legal research is concerned, mainly because I had hoped to procure this on a volunteer basis. My neighborhood lawyer concept, solving everybody's problem has really pulled me thin, as I mentioned to you on the telephone.

On a positive note, since I left the hospital I have assisted a few people to prepare their income tax. Friday, I had an appointment with Judge Kelly, a circuit court judge, who is brother to J. Q. Kelly, a client and friend of CORE. I readily agreed that attorney Dexter Douglas, a white attorney, should handle J. Q.'s appeal denovo in the circuit court. Friday afternoon I had a long conference with Le Faucette, who in my stead attended the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights conference, on Compliance of Title VI, in Atlanta, Georgia. She was able to confer with Bruce Rogow, who is quite concerned about my health, we might be able to get him over here for a week to help out a bit. And hopefully if he can overcome, as I had to, the Mississippi bug, we may be able to interest him in remaining longer. He has many valuable contacts, having attended school here in Florida, which will be an asset to us. I have prepared an outline for a legal program which will indicate to him our problems and will of course be of benefit to you. Saturday I shall dictate letters. Sunday I shall rest. Hopefully you will have all these things on your desk by Monday morning. I would appreciate your doing all you can to enable us to procure Ira Simmons as a law clerk.

I shall call Gainesville today and shall ready a complaint to be filed with HEW seeking an investigation into the policy and practices of the State Employment Service. I shall also send a hot letter to the Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz for the white wash of the problems of the migrant workers in South Florida, a copy of this will be sent to the National Sharecroppers Fund, and Richard Haley who has a special interest in South Florida's migrant workers.

Yours truly,

John D Due

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

cc: Marvin Rich

April 17, 1965

Mr. Roy Rhodes
City Attorney
City of Tallahassee
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Rhodes,

I would appreciate very much, if at the earliest opportunity I might confer with you regarding the swimming pools of the city of Tallahassee. I am in the process of studying whether or not the swimming pools were closed merely to avoid operating them on a desegregated basis.

This letter is an offer to discuss a meaningful and substantial solution and to avoid litigation.

Yours truly,

John D. Due Jr.

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

cc: Arvah Hopkins, city manager
Sam E. Teague, Jr., Mayor
Carl Rachlin

I Swimming Pools Tallahassee

Search and investigation is necessary tofind the Negro parties who tried to use the swimming pools last summer in June, and the particular action taken by the Tallahassee City Commission. We have two white plaintifs,, but only one Negro plainif .. Rev. C. K. Steele of SCLC. Of the white plaintifs, Mrs. Phifer, has promissed to research the back issues of the newspapers for the newspaper account of the story. At this time she has not done this yet. I have also to discuss with Rev. Speed, President of the local NAACP, to find out what thier interest is so that we can better coordinate our efforts together. Spiver is going to hold a first meeting of Tallahassee CORE Monday night, CORE not having had meetings for a very long time and it is hoped that out of this meeting we can make the swimming pool project more of a CORE project.

II Desegregation of Educational Facilities

a) Regarding Monticello, Jefferson County, we now have photocopied the Jefferson County Plan. I called our task force worker in Monticello regarding discrimination as to commodities and only incidentially asked for information regarding our school desegregation process and learned that he has now acquired retainers: this being the first time that we learned that we do have retainers. Spiver and I shall hold a meeting early next week, April 26-30, regarding the desegregation suit with our plaintifs and other interested parties. Negro pupils in Chattahoochee, Florida are bussed all the way to Quincy in order to go to school. We may have a suit very soon regarding these Chattahoochee pupils. We have not yet prepared a memo attacking all the Title VI desegregation plans, but in preparation for the Monticello meeting a one page memo will be completed.

b) Regarding Suwannee County, Liveoak, I shall send Sidney Daniels, a former CORE task force worker as my investigator. He shall spend one week in the area. The situation there is that a white high school was destroyed by a flood from the hurricane last fall. A large grant has been received from the Federal Government to build a new high school and we believe that Washington has accepted the Suwannee County continued segregation plan. If this is the case and if we do have plaintiffs we should demand an administrative hearing in Washington D. C. immediately. Unfortunately my newspaper clipping is behind again and we need this research done.

III Desegregation of Employment

Regarding State Employment, Stu Wechsler task force worker will investigate the Chattanoochee hospitals and the Gadsden hospitals. Regarding the U. S. Employment Service I have not as of yet received a report from Gainesville CORE. As you can imagine their work has been interrupted by the Selma situation. A test case was to report either Sumday or Monday. Regarding working conditions of agricultural workers, I intend to use Sidney Danials who sahll apply to work on Tommy Smiths plantation, a large tobacco farm in Quincy.

IV Public Accomodations

This the area which I had delegated to law students to assist me, but their finals interrupted their work. I have been promissed Friday that a law student from FAMU, Douglas Jones, will come over to assist me. He is a member of FAMU Law Students for Civil Rights Research Committee. What we need to do is process the complaints in order to draw them up into a complaint which will cover several counties. What do you think about this Carl?

V Public Facilities

We prepared a letter for Spiver Gordon, over his signature, to all the communities asking and demanding that they desegregate their recreational facilities. I have also dictated a letter to HEW regarding their requirements as to hospitals receiving Federal Assistance in this area. The President of the NAACP has already demanded that the HEW make an investigation. I shall send you a copy of our letter when it is written. Regarding areas such as welfare services and etc., as I acquire more volunteer typists, we will have more time for Le to investigate in these areas. We have one person we can trust, who works for the State Welfare Dept., who may be able to get us some information.

VI Housing

We have written letters and are acquiring information.

VII War on Poverty

For three days I have been involved in Taylor County. It seems that a Negro group was not getting cooperation from the County School Board as regards to Operation Head Start, I have therefore drawn up the Articles of Incorporation and I therefore will have organized our first community action committee. The Taylor County Community Improvement Club Inc. Spiver is interested very much in a CORE sponsored community action program in the Calhoun, Liberty, Gulf, Franklin, and Wakulla Counties. The defficulty is it is very hard to find indiginious leaders who are competent to carry on as officers.

Leon County has applied for applied for a project Head start through the County School Board. Asyou know the deadline was April the 15th. Lawyers of the local CAP program will be allowed because there is no local CAP School Board to operate Head Start. We are therefore in the process of contracting leaders in the community to demand of Washington that at least an advisory committee be recognized as a watch dog committee to insure that the program will be administered as required under Title VI, of the Civil Rights Law.

VIII Field Reports

Particia was able to go to Miami to investigate discrimination regarding school desegregation under the Anti-poverty Law, and Urban Renewal. She was also to see how we can assist Miami CORE. A copy of her report is included in this weekly report. I was in Gainesville on behalf of CORE-SEDF, to participate in a symposium regarding Florida university students involvement in civil rights and community action. A copy of this symposium is included in this report. While there I dictated the Articles of Incorporation for the Free Florida University on behalf of Freedom Forum, a quasi-front of Gainesville CORE. I also was able to interest the wife of a faculty member to assist me in newspaper clipping, Mrs. Beverly Jones. Gainesville CORE has many problems in their work in community action, but Gainesville is three hours away which presents a drain on my physical resources. It is very important that we acquire a law student in that area. P. S. Regarding the state-wide suit I am preparing a letter to be sent to all of the County School Board Superintendants, demanding a copy of their school desegregation plan. Do you think it is wise that I do this on behalf of a particular person in each county? I'm sure that I can receive cooperation from Rutledge Pearson, State President of the Florida NAACP.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

April 19, 1965

Mr. George Lewis
Lewis State Bank
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Lewis:

The Board of Directors of the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund at its last meeting, March 10, 1965 at the offices of Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison and Tucker, 430 Park Avenue, New York City adopted the following resolution: "Attorney John Due is authorized to open a bank account in the name of CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund at the Lewis State Bank in Tallahassee, Florida. He shall be authorized to draw checks up to $300.00 on that account."

Thank you so much for your attention and concern.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
cc: John Due, Esq.

April 19, 1965

Mr. John D. Due
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

Sorry to hear that you are ill.

Our auditor will be in the office on Thursday and will audit your account. I'll send you more information on this. Pay checks will go to you air mail so don't worry too much.

Let me know how things are going.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl. (cc of letter
to Lewis State Bk)

April 21, 1965

Mr. Leroy Clark
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund
10 Columbus Circle Suite 2030
New York 19, New York

Dear Leroy,

As I said Monday, we invite you to consider 540½ West Brevard Street, Tallahassee, as your North Florida legal home.

I talked with Carl and we shall cooperate, with Carl's consent, for each case, on a case by case basis; I,- representing myself as above, or as a CORE cooperating attorney. As regarding preparation, investigation, and as the attorney's role in community action in Civil Rights, I need no such prior permission. My program has been determined that I assist the CORE Florida Staff in community organization which involves working with all groups and individuals with a common purpose.

We therefore are readying offices for your use and other groups to use. I, of course, am more than willing to help your effort.

If you choose to use Ira Simmons, as I suggested, in your work regarding Title ~~IV of~~ VII the Civil Rights Act, he shall also be able to use our offices, desks, and files. His expenses at Howard Law School have been great and he does need the opportunity to earn more than the subsistance provided for Law Students for Civil Rights Research. He would be a good worker, in that he has worked as a CORE task force worker in the North Florida counties, he has many contacts, and is sufficiently militant for your purposes.

I would appreciate very much, your sending me the information you have regarding school desegregation cases in Florida and the other matters we discussed. I have been permitted to photocopy the desegregation plans to comply with Title VI, of Wakulla, Taylor, Madison, and Suwannee counties.

Also I probably need the docket of all the Florida cases that affect CORE and the other cases in the North Florida area.

I have no federal library yet-do you think you can get Jack to send books at least on a loan basis?

Yours truly,

John D Due Jr

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

cc: Carl Rachlin
Marvin Rich
Bruce Rogow
Ira Simmons

The Lewis State Bank *Florida's Oldest*
1856 SECOND CENTURY OF SERVICE . . . TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

GEORGE LEWIS II
PRESIDENT

April 21, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich, Executive Director
Core Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Rich:

Your letter of April 19th authorizing Attorney John Due to open a bank account in the name of Core Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund has been received.

The account has been opened this afternoon and we shall be glad of any opportunity to help your Florida Counsel.

Very truly yours,

Geo. Lewis II
President

GLII: bmc

cc: Mr. John D. Due, Jr.
540 1/2 West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

April 21, 1965

Miss Le Ann Faucette
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Miss Faucettee:

Enclosed please find check in the amount of $40.98 representing salary for two weeks ending April 23. If there is any discussion about the amount or the pay-period covered, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Linda Umans

lu
encl.

APR 23 1965

April 22, 1965

John Due, Esq.
540½ W. Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Mr. Spiver Gordon
Route 3, Box 428 F
Quincy, Florida

Dear John and Spiver:

John and I talked yesterday about a swimming pool case in Tallahassee. John tells me he is ready to proceed and I said "fine".

As to a pupil placement case, John has a draft of a complaint done hastily by me and which probably needs correction, but if you are agreed John can proceed promptly there also.

These are the kinds of matters that are included in our budget and if they fit in with our program should go into action promptly.

I also enclose a copy of a letter to David Norman Chattahoochee movie as per Stu Wechsles report.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

enclosure

cc: Mr. Marvin Rich
Mr. Richard Haley

April 22, 1965

Mr. John D. Due
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Due:

Enclosed please find check in the amount of $312.34 representing salary for two weeks ending April 23rd.

Sincerely,

Linda Umans

lu
encl.

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND
540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

April 23, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE-SEDF
150 Nassau Street Room 1312
New York 38, New York

Dear Marvin,

In order to apply for a non-profit postage permit, we need to submit with our application, either a copy of our charter, constitution, by-laws, income tax exemption, bullitin, program or other similar evidence to establish eligibility. Will you therefore foreward one or more of the above items.

John has asked me to tell you that my date of employment was March 22, 1965.

I just received my check, and was wondering why the deductions were greater than when I was on CORE staff, could you explain.

because you asked for no deductions

Mr. Bill Robinson, of Bill's Pure Oil Station, Quincy, has asked whether or not his bill could be placed on first priority. Since National CORE and/or NFCEP presently have a large bill with Mr. Robinson already, we strongly agree that his bill should receive first priority. As on March 29, we owed him $27.69.

John just added, unless it is a moot question, we still haven't received any expense reimbursement.

We made several phone calls between February 20, and March when we procured a telephone in our office. Please write a check for North Florida Citizenship Education Project for phone calls made on behalf of CORE-SEDF to the amount of $25.25 dollars, for phone calls made as per telephone slips as paid by NFCEP included in their bill of April, 1965, and paid by them as that amount.

Yours truly,

LF

Le Faucette

cc: Carl Rachlin

MARSHALL, BRATTER, GREENE, ALLISON & TUCKER

MEMORANDUM

DATE April 23, 1965

TO: CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

FROM: Michael S. Barron

SUBJECT:

This memorandum is in response to your request for guidelines to be followed by lawyers representing SEDF so that they will know what activities are permissible within your corporate charter and within the rules which must be observed if SEDF is to retain its tax-exempt status.

The income tax regulations permit SEDF to "defend human and civil rights secured by law". The charter limits this to costs "wherein questions and issues pertaining to civil rights and civil liberties arise." Thus, SEDF is permitted to assist in the defense of any person accused of crime if the prosecution raises issues of civil rights or civil liberties. Since the right to a fair trial, and the right to counsel, are human and civil rights secured by law, so long as either of these is called into question, it is difficult to envision any situation wherein it would be improper for an SEDF lawyer to assist or represent a person accused of crime.

In addition to representation at trial, SEDF lawyers may, in cases described above, represent or aid persons in any and all ways in which it is customary for a lawyer to aid a criminally accused. This would include representation beginning at the time of arrest and would also include help in securing bail.

The question of whether SEDF assets may be used as bail is a far more difficult question. It is my feeling that this should not be done except in rare and unusual cases where there can be no question but that the amount of bail set, or other circumstances involving the bail, have deprived the accused of his civil rights or civil liberties.

In the area of civil litigation the sphere of permissible activity is also quite broad where the litigation seeks specific relief, as opposed to money damages. Thus, it is permissible for SEDF to sponsor and subsidize litigation aimed at enforcing civil rights now provided by law.

When a private litigant seeks money damages for the infringement of his civil rights or civil liberties, it is questionable whether SEDF may use its own funds in a law suit aimed at securing a private monetary benefit for an individual. It is my feeling that this should not be done, unless the plaintiff assigns to SKDF all rights to the money recovered, except $1. I have excepted the nominal amount of $1 so that the plaintiff would remain a party at interest in the controversy, and retain his standing to sue.

Aside from legal fees involved in the types of proceedings described above, the foregoing statements would cover all other expenses incident to the litigation including filing fees, stenographic fees, necessary travel and meal expenses for attorneys.

Under many circumstances, it is customary to compensate a witness for loss of wages while he is away from his job to testify. Such payments should be avoided by SKDF if possible, but such payments are likely to be so small as not to jeopardize SKDF's exempt status.

The trip to Miami was a thre-fold one, however, it was impossible with the little time available to really investigate and confer with persons involved in school desegregation in Dade County and the Urban Renewal Board. Consequently, most of my time was devoted to Miami CORE and the Economic Opportunity Program, Inc. of Dade County.

The Economic Opportunity Program, Inc. (EOPI) was created in October, 1964 as the Community Action Organization to stimulate, coordinate and plan the War on Poverty in Dade County. EOPI is governed by a 29 member Board of Directors (six are Negroes) which has the responsibility for overall determination of policy. The Board was formed by sending letters to some community organizations asking them to appoint a person from their group to serve on the Board. However, it is not clear to me the guidlines for deciding what organizations were asked to send representatives. For example, Miami CORE was not asked to send a person but the Urban League was. Fifteen organizations sent persons to serve on the Board, and of this number, only the Urban League appointed a Negro. (For further information on the other fourteen organizations, see page four description of Board membership.)

Five Negroes, along with eight whites and one Puerto Rican, were elected to the Board. However, as the Board stands, the poor people are not represented. There is also an eithteen-member technical advisory committee composed of the administrative directors of the major public and voluntary agencies of the community, and their job is to assist the Board.

The Executive Director of EOPI in Dade County is Richard Weatherley, and his address is: 395 N. W. First Street-Miami, Florida 33128. I talked with him for almost two hours and was very impressed with his insight on the relationship of civil rights groups to the EOPI. I asked him if he realized that his Board and Advisory Committee were not representative of the poor. He said that he realized that Negroes are not synonymous with poor, and that plans are being made to include persons actually benefiting from the program to make up an advosory committee.

The program will be divided into five areas, and the areas are predominately Negro areas. The five areas will be throughly canvassed, trying to inform the people about the program and organizing them. Then, each area will be asked to submit one or two persons to serve on the advisory committee, which will give a total of eleven persons including the one person the Board will appoint to serve from one of the areas. Thereby, hoping to really form a group representative of the people, and this includes poor whites, Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans.

There are three other full time persons: William Winn, a Negro, on the administrative staff, who serves as Neighborhood Service Coordinator.

Winn seems to think that Negroes in Jacksonville are misinformed about the EOPI in Jacksonville. He said that he thought it was wasted energy for the NAACP to protest the appointment of the three Negroes by Mayor Ritter. Instead, he thought it would have been much wiser to form some group so they would be eligible to receive some funds. He said their fear of misuse of funds was groundless because that particular committee would not administer the funds. Winn worked in Jacksonville with the Mayor and others to help get the program underway.

Shirley Zoloth CORE is another administrator and there is a Negro receptionist. Weatherley informed me that others (whites) were more qualified for the job, but he wanted a Negro, so he engaged in compensatory hiring.

Wednesday night, my first evening in Miami, was spent at a CORE meeting. The meeting started at or around nine o'clock with nineteen persons present. I was surprised to learn that the chapter has a new president. His name is Peter Christiansen and his address is: P. O. Box 6096 Station B-Miami, Florida-HI 8-4104. He is white and rather young. I also learned that Donald Wheeler Jones is the President of the NAACP he is a Negro Attorney and rather young. I was told by Christiansen and Bill Winn that the two groups are working very close since the change in leadership. A. D. Moore was in the hospital and Dr. John Brown was out of town, but Winn informed me that a feud has been going on between the two and it has harmed the stability of the group. I was also told by two CORE members that there are two factions one for Brown and one for Moore, and each group was trying to get the CORE group to give a testimonial for their "leader."

Christiansen expressed a desire to coordinate a voter registration drive between CORE and the NAACP this summer if "they approve the program." The three goals of Miami CORE are: (1) Voter registration (2) Housing (3) Police Brutality-they are asking for a Civilian Police Review Board for Dade County.

A problem frequently mentioned in Miami CORE was the seemingly sexual and racial stimulation for participating. Some members think the Negroes (primarily men) are just interested in having affairs with the white women and vice-versa. One new CORE member reportedly quit because he said this seemed to be the main objective of a majority of the members. Many of the leaders have been accused in CORE and also the President of the NAACP. My only comment is that I hope personal affairs should not be detrimental to the group involved.

I would suggest that a field secretary visit the Miami chapter just to keep in touch with them. I would also suggest a state-wide CORE conference.

SUBMITTED BY PARTICIA DUE
APRIL 24, 1965
FIELD TRIP MADE APRIL 21-3

N.F.C.E.P.-CORE
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
April 26, 1965

Mr. David Norman, Esq.
Department Of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Norman:

We request your attention to a matter concerning the Greyhound Bus Station in Chattahoochee, Florida.

The station is operated by a Mrs. Byrd, who on several occasions have refused service to Negroes. We feel this to be a clear violation of the I.C.C. ruling in regard to interstate travel and surely it is a violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Law.

If you are in need of added information concerning this matter, I am at your service.

Yours for ACTION NOW!!

Spiver W. Gordon,
Field Secretary, CORE

Enclosure:

cc: Greyhound Lines
Interstate Commerce Commission
Attorney John Due
Attorney Carl Rachlin
Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. L. L. Mitchell

SWG/mcg

John Due
Western
Fla

April 26, 1965

John Due, Esq.
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

Thank you for the copy of your letter of April 21st to Leroy Clark.

Obviously they should feel free to use whatever facilities we have. Please keep in mind, however, if you should ever assist, cooperate or work with them in any matter, court or otherwise, your appearance is on behalf of CORE.

We must all cooperate, but we must keep our separate identity. This is how we raise money to maintain your office or any installation. What is more, based upon past history, the Legal Defense Fund does not share credit with anyone. Thus if they want your cooperation in any matter, it must be on a credit-sharing basis. I don't want to be sticky about this, but I am very anxious for the success of your project. This means we must do things in the name of CORE so that we can go to the public and show we deserve its support. This is what Legal Defense Fund does, and I think we should also.

Do you have any plans on litigation that we have not discussed? We have talked about swimming pools in Tallahassee and pupil placement. How are they coming?

If there are any other things you have in mind, let me know promptly. I can get you help in preparing papers, briefs, etc. Just let me know.

Regards to all.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Spiver Gordon
Richard Haley
Marvin Rich

[CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.]

April 26, 1965

Mr. Edwin M. Ramsey
Florida Industrial Commission
Unemployment Compensation Division
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Re: STA: 4-6-65 ES/lw

Dear Mr. Ramsey:

We are a nonprofit charitable and educational organization, and as such, we are not subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. I understand from your letter of April 6, 1965 that we are therefore not subject to the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law.

As you requested, I am enclosing a copy of your Form UC-1.

Very truly yours,

[enclosed, Rich to Ramsey, 1965, April 26]

Form Fla. U. C.-1 (Rev. 6-64)

FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION DIVISION

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Do Not Write in This Space

Index Card Prepared ____________

L ________ NL ________ Susp. ________

Date Eff. ____________

Date Est. ____________

Examination Date ____________

Avg. No. Employees ____________

Date Inactive ____________

Acct. No. ____________

REPORT TO DETERMINE STATUS

You are required to file this report not later than 30 days following the end of the calendar quarter in which you commenced to employ persons in Florida, or when otherwise required by the Commission.

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS

FILL IN WITH TYPEWRITER OR PRINT IN INK — ALL QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED

1. NAME ____________ 1(A) ____________ Employers Federal Identification Number

TRADE NAME ____________

2. ADDRESSES:

(a.) Mailing ____________ (Street Address or P. O. Box No.) (City) (Zone) (State) (Zip Number)

(b.) Location of Business ____________ (No. & Street) (City) (State)

3. Check type of organization (If "other" specify "Estate," etc.

☐ Individual ☐ Corporation ☐ Partnership ☒ Other

If Individual, enter your Personal Social Security No. ____________

Date of incorporation: 1962. State in which incorporated. New York Membership Corporation (Name of State)

Name and address of resident agent ____________ (Name) (Address) (If incorporated in a state other than Florida.)

NAME (OFFICER, PARTNER OR OWNER)	HOME ADDRESS	TITLE

4. On what date did you first employ any person in Florida? Feb 22, 1965

5. Are you liable for tax levied under provisions of The Federal Unemployment Tax Act? Yes (__) No (X).
If the answer is yes, list years subject: 19____, 19____, 19____, 19____, 19____, 19____, 19____, 19____, 19____, 19____.

6. State whether you have employed persons outside of Florida. Yes (✓) No (__). If yes, state where, how many and when NYC, four, currently

7. PLACE OF BUSINESS — NATURE OF BUSINESS CONDUCTED IN FLORIDA

City and County	Principal Type of Activity (For example: Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Public Utility, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Finance, Service, Etc.)	Principal Products or Service (Be Specific)	Greatest Number of Employees in any Week by Units	REMARKS (Give any additional pertinent information)
A	B	C	D	E
	nonprofit charitable and educational			We are exempt from Federal unemployment tax.

8. FLORIDA PAYROLLS	Calendar Quarter Ending March 31	Calendar Quarter Ending June 30	Calendar Quarter Ending Sept. 30	Calendar Quarter Ending Dec. 31
Preceding Year 19__	$	$	$	$
Current Year 19 65	$ 625.00	$	$	$

RECORD OF FLORIDA EMPLOYMENT

9. Greatest number of persons performing services on a single day of each calendar week.

For Calendar Year 19 65

CALENDAR WEEKS

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Jan.	—	—	—	—		July					
Feb.			1	1		Aug.	—				
Mar.	1	1	1	2		Sept.					
Apr.	2	2	2	2		Oct.					
May						Nov.					
June						Dec.					

For Calendar Year 19__

CALENDAR WEEKS

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Jan.						July					
Feb.						Aug.					
Mar.						Sept.					
Apr.						Oct.					
May						Nov.					
June						Dec.					

10. If a corporation, give names of officers included in Item 9 above—If none explain.

The people listed in item 9 are employees and not officers.

11. Have you had any persons in your employ in Florida, who have not been included in the above schedule? Yes (__) No (X).

12. Did you acquire any of the organization, trade or business, or substantially all the assets of another employing unit? Yes (__) No (X). If answer is yes, state:

(1) Date acquired ________, 19____; (2) How acquired? ________ (Purchase, Inheritance, Lease, etc.)

(3) From whom acquired? ________ (Name) ________ (Present Address)

(4) Is predecessor still in business? Yes (__) No (__).

(5) Details ________

13. List the names and addresses of employing units with whom you contracted, or had under contract, for the performance of services in the State of Florida that were part of your usual trade, occupation, profession, or business. Give years and calendar quarters in which the employment occurred and details, using separate sheet if needed.

14. If you believe you are not liable for payment of contributions under the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law, state your reason: (If more space is needed, attach supplemental sheet.)

We are not subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act

15. Do you wish to elect to extend the coverage of the Law to your workers who are not covered either because they work in exempt employment or because you are not liable for contributions? Yes (__) No (X). If answer is yes, proper forms will be furnished by this agency. **(Such election would require liability for a period of at least 1 complete calendar year.)**

BE SURE THAT ALL QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED BEFORE SIGNING

Pursuant to Section 443.12 (7), Florida Statutes, the undersigned hereby affirms that the information given above is true and correct and is given for the purpose of determining status under said Law and that he is authorized to execute this report on behalf of the employing unit named.

Signed ________ (Business Name)

Date M

By Marvin Rich

Title ________

Witness ________

[illegible]

April 27, 1965

John D. Due, Jr.
CORE
540½ West Brevard St.
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John,

I'm glad that you had good experiences with the law students from our program last summer and that you plan to use our students this coming summer. I know you have a lot of work and I have been planning to assign some students to work for you. The Council has been rather opposed to individual lawyers recruiting their own clerks who then become part of the program and must be paid from our limited financial resources. We want all of the summer interns to be processed through our local groups and not to be solicited in an ad hoc fashion. The burden of administering and coordinating our program is difficult enough, but it would become impossible if individuals apply directly to attorneys.

However, I think you are correct that having some students from the University of Florida would be very helpful. At the present time, I have not received any applications from that school, but I would certainly accept at least one person who was recommended by the local group to work in your office. The question of whether we could, in good conscience, pay for Ira Simmons would depend on learning more about his present circumstances (i.e. what law school he attends, his possible future participation in Council work, etc.) I have assigned to you two excellent law students through our regular procedure. They are: Bruce Grinnell and Ted Striggles, and a letter confirming their placement is enclosed. They should be getting in touch with you telling you when they will arrive and I hope that you will be able to arrange some living accomodations for them. Mr. Grinnell is married and his wife will be with him and I'm sure she can help with the CORE project.

I am sure that between your local arrangements and our nation-wide planning, that at least three law students will be available to assist you this summer. Good luck in your endeavors.

Best,

Steven Antler
Director

SA:pag

cc: Beverly Gurevitz
√Carl Rachlin

April 28, 1965

Mr. John D. Due
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

I would like to know a little more about the proposed newsletter. I've been thinking about it and wondering just what its content would be and how it would fit into the overall program. It is important to have some kind of prospectus before we go ahead. I'm not vetoing the suggestion--but rather asking for more details.

I don't really know why you tell me that Le Faucette was hired on March 22. I assumed she was paid from your funds down there as indicated by your financial reports to me before she was paid from here.

I have no bill from Bill's Pure Oil Station for your expenses. Perhaps CORE has one for the task force workers.

I will have a check made out for $25.25 to the North Florida Citizenship Education Project to cover phone calls made between February 20 and March. This may take a few days but it should be forwarded quickly.

Thanks for sending me your report. I was interested in reading it and getting a feeling for what you're doing. On the whole I'm quite pleased. There could be a little more detail though. For example, in the paragraph on Housing you say: "We have written letters and are acquiring information." Letters to whom? I don't need to know the names of everyone you wrote to but I do want to have some idea of the area of concern. Are you involved in housing code enforcement, urban renewal, public housing construction, or what?

I was glad to see the report from Pat. Nannette Sachs asked her some weeks ago to send a report of her experiences in the Women's House of Detention to James Wechsler at the New York Post, 75 West Street, N.Y. She never did it. It is important. This is a continuing problem in N.Y.C. and every case where present is very important.

Best of luck.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu

cc CARL RACHLIN

April 28, 1965

Miss Le Faucette
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Le:

I answered many of the items in your letter in mmy letter to John Due.

About your check. This is probably the result of your not claiming any exemptions (even one fof yourself) on the W-4 form you sent us. Most of the task force members chaim their own personal exemption and receive $44.89 every two weeks. We can do it any way you like but we have to follow your instructions.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu

Rout 3- Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

April 29, 1965

United States Commissioner of Education
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Alan Lesser

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Howard Academy Parent Teachers Association and the Congress of Racial Equality, we request your attention to a situation regarding non-compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Law by the county school board in Jefferson County.

We protest the following: (1) the Pupil Assignment Plan submitted by the Jefferson County School Board is no desegration plan, in that it continues the initial assignment of teachers and students on a segregated basis. (2) the school officials of Jefferson County have not publicized or informed community groups, particularly Negro civic groups and more particularly the Negro parents of Howard Academy. Because of failure to inform such publics, there has been no opportunity for Negro parents to discuss the Pupil Assignment Plan as stated in Section 3 of that Plan. (3) the Pupil Assignment Plan allows only one week in April for parents to request transfer of their children, the parents were only given, the weekend before this, a letter indicating their right to transfer and many have been informed that only one day, Monday, was the day to exercise their request for transfer or reassignment. (4) under the Plan parents are required to come to the school which their children are attending to personally apply for transfer, between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. The parents of the Negro race are not, for the most part, of the leisure class, but working people and therefore this presents an undue hardship, which threatens their job security.

We strongly request therefore that the Pupil Assignment Plan by Jefferson County not be accepted in any manner, as compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Law.

Yours for action,

Reverend Sylvester Stuart,
President of Howard Academy
Parent Teachers Association

Spiver W. Gordon, Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality

lf

cc: John D. Due, Jr.
Carl Rachlin
Richard Haley

SAMUEL S. PERELSON
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10016

532-5888

April 30, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

Pursuant to your request, I have prepared a summary of the various vouchers and expense data submitted by Mr. John D. Due, Jr.

My task was complicated because Mr. Due included many personal and extraneous items in his accountings. Examples of these items are: bank loan, loan from Carl Rocklin, deposits of personal funds, personal withdrawals, etc.

There are a number of points I would like to bring to your attention for discussion with Mr. Due and/or myself.

a. The checking account should be used only for the business of CORE SEDF. No personal transactions, if at all possible, should pass through. I would assume Mr. Due would require a separate checking account for his personal needs.

b. Either you or someone else in the New York office should be an alternate signatory on this account. I am not suggesting co-signators; that would be impractical.

c. The expense reports submitted reflected a $3.00 per diem food allowance. As you know, this is not CORE policy.

d. A telephone bill for $144.40 was not submitted.

e. An invoice was submitted from Capital Office Equipment Co., Inc. for $67.01 without any detailed itemization or description of the individual items purchased.

f. I am enclosing a copy of model disbursements journal. This is a record of the checks disbursed. Such a sheet should be prepared monthly and submitted by Florida along with the appropriate substantiation (paid invoices, etc.)

g. By the way, you should arrange to have the monthly bank statement mailed directly to the New York office.

Marvin, if you have any questions, please feel free to call upon me.

Cordially,

Sam

SAMUEL S. PERELSON
Certified Public Accountant

rcp

MAY 4 1965

April 30, 1965

Mr. Steven Antler, Director
Law Students for Civil Rights
Research Council
156 5th Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Steve,

Thank you very much for the assignment of the two law students Bruce Grinnell and Ted Striggles. I am in the process of seeking housing for them. As soon as they get in touch with me I will indicate to them that I hope that they will be able to bring an automobile with them.

I also agree that it is very improtant that individual lawyers should not recruit their own clerks, but that it should be done through your office in coordanation with the local Law Students for Civil Rights Research Councils. Regarding Ira Simmons, it would be advisable that you should not consider him at all recruited or working with me. I only expressed my interest and therefore it is up to him to write you. Although it may have appreared that I have been making local arrangements, this is not at all the case as regarding the Law Students for Civil Rights Council as an entity. All recruitments shall be through your office.

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

cc: Beverly Gurevitz
    Carl Rachlin

CORE-SEDF
540½ West Brevard
Tallahassee, Florida

April 30, 1965

I **Swimming Pools Tallahassee**

Researching the newspapers I found that in the Tallahassee Democrat on July 5 1964 they reported that Negroes attempted to use the swimming pools on Saturday and the Mayor and City Manager closed the pools indefinitely.

Another question is whether or not to make this an omnibus suit against all the public facilities in the city of Tallahassee. For instance, should we include the golf course. At the present time it is believed that the city of Tallahassee has leased the golf course to private owners, which of course, they deny admission and participation to Negroes. I am tending toward the omnibus suit on the grounds that we can surely win with the golf course. I had met Thursday with the Social Action Committee of Tallahassee Council on Human Relations. One of the leaders of this committee was Mrs. St Angelo, (white) who no longer seems favorable to being a plaintiff. The next night I met with another possible plaintiff, Mrs Phifer, (white). Her husband is quite reluctant that his wife and family be a plaintiff in the suit. Also I had asked the local President of the NAACP whether or not he would like to be a plaintiff. He said that they (the NAACP) are planning to do the same thing. (an omnibus suit against the public facilities of the city of Tallahassee. At the present time it seems that the only litigants we have are Rev. C. K. Steele, almost an outsider in the community, he being an SCLC man, Spiver Gordon and a University student. Spiver is still interested however, in the suit if he really does have community support. Except for the expenses the complaint shall be ready Wednesday.

II **Desegregation of Educational Facilities**

Wednesday or Thursday I prepared a letter of protest for CORE and the Howard Academy Parent Teachers Association; Howard Academy being the non-accredited Negro school in the city of Monticello. This was probably wasn't picked up by the wire services. (letter enclosed) I have not as of yet received the retainers from the plaintiffs in Monticello. The task force worker in Monticello kept the retainers so that he could get in touch with the people, so that I could meet with them last week. He then determined that it was impractical to have a meeting but he failed to return the retainers to me. I hope to get these retainers so that I can send a letter to each of these people so that we can have a meeting some time in the very near future. Regarding a desegregation suit, I think we must be very careful. At the present time we can get a much better desegregation plan required by Mr. Kepple and the HEW than we can get a court decree from the local segregationist federal judge. As you know a court decree is acceptable by HEW even if the court decree is much less than the desegregation plans being accepted by Mr. Kepple. I therefore think that one of the best things we may do for the segregationists is to get a court decree. Because on the phone I have not been given permission to get any insurance on the car, which I am using totally on SEDF business I'm holding off on sending Sidney Danials to Suwannee County.

III War on Poverty

I am writing Tom Morgan of OEO and acquiring information from National Sharecroppers Fund, American Friends Service Committee and the Community Service Foundation, relating to low cost housing. Le Faucette has brought to my attention a group here in Tallahassee, with whom she has been working, who are very much in need of low cost housing. There is no public housing program in Tallahassee.

Jac Wasserman called Wednesday asking me to go into south Florida. Wirtz has been insisting that growers use domestic labor. The growers are advertising for labor at the wages of $1.15 per hour and are guaranteeing adequate housing. Jac wanted me to determine whether or not housing is adequate and whether or not the people in these areas are getting $1.15 per hour. I was ready to send Le Faucette, since she has had experience with the agricultural workers in California, but of course I had to call Fay Bennett. I had to call her because we needed an advance and I was not willing to get into the same situation as I got into before with the National Council of Agricultural Life and Labor when I went down there at a great expense and wasn't reimbursed for a long time. (to much like CORE) Fay decided that it would be better to use people from the state advisory committee to investigate the situation. I told her that I had no trust in the people on the advisory committee. But never-the less she thought I should meet them. Well anyway, no one went down there. How all this is relevant is, that in a conversation with Richard Haley back in January, I advised him as to ways for CORE to expand into southeast Alabama, where there are no SNCC or SCLC people and into southwest Georgia, Decator and Grady County's at least or in those counties where there are no SNCC people. He said that he would first be interested in expanding into Florida, specifically south Florida. Anticipating that there might be a CORE program for south Florida, I have been interested in this area. The exploitation of the agricultural workers is becoming more and more a public issue which I think CORE should concern itself with. I believe that also CORE should now stand with Labor on Proposition 14-B. If Proposition 14-B is revoked, CORE might be able to assist Labor to organize the agricultural workers which they have not been able to do before because of the restrictive State Right to Work Laws.

Monday I shall be in Panama City for the Regional Conference of the Economic Opportunity Law. Thursday I shall be in Gainesville. This weekend Spiver and I ~~had~~ have planned a regional workshop for the benefit of the CORE staff workers and the indiginous people in the region. As a result of this workshop we hope that a more organized legal program can be planned for the months of May and June.

FIELD REPROT OF MIAMI TRIP

The trip to Miami was a thre-fold one, however, it was impossible with the little time available to really investigate and confer with persons involved in school desegregation in Dade County and the Urban Renewal Board. Consequently, most of my time was devoted to Miami CORE and the Economic Opportunity Program, Inc. of Dade County.

The Economic Opportunity Program, Inc. (EOPI) was created in October, 1964 as the Community Action Organization to stimulate, coordinate and plan the War on Poverty in Dade County. EOPI is governed by a 29 member Board of Directors (six are Negroes) which has the responsibility for overall determination of policy. The Board was formed by sending letters to some community organizations asking them to appoint a person from their group to serve on the Board. However, it is not clear to me the guidlines for deciding what organizations were asked to send representatives. For example, Miami CORE was not asked to send a person but the Urban League was. Fifteen organizations sent persons to serve on the Board, and of this number, only the Urban League appointed a Negro. (For further information on the other fourteen organizations, see page four description of Board membership.)

Five Negroes, along with eight whites and one Puerto Rican, were elected to the Board. However, as the Board stands, the poor people are not represented. There is also an eithteen-member technical advisory committee composed of the administrative directors of the major public and voluntary agencies of the community, and their job is to assist the Board.

The Executive Director of EOPI in Dade County is Richard Weatherley, and his address is: 395 N. W. First Street-Miami, Florida 33128. I talked with him for almost two hours and was very impressed with his insight on the relationship of civil rights groups to the EOPI. I asked him if he realized that his Board and Advisory Committee were not representative of the poor. He said that he realized that Negroes are not synonymous with poor, and that plans are being made to include persons actually benefiting from the program to make up an advosory committee.

The program will be divided into five areas, and the areas are predominately Negro areas. The five areas will be throughly canvassed, trying to inform the people about the program and organizing them. Then, each area will be asked to submit one or two persons to serve on the advisory committee, which will give a total of eleven persons including the one person the Board will appoint to serve from one of the areas. Thereby, hoping to really form a group representative of the people, and this includes poor whites, Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans.

There are three other full time persons: William Winn, a Negro, on the administrative staff, who serves as Neighborhood Service Coordinator.

Winn seems to think that Negroes in Jacksonville are misinformed about the EOPI in Jacksonville. He said that he thought it was wasted energy for the NAACP to protest the appointment of the three Negroes by Mayor Ritter. Instead, he thought it would have been much wiser to form some group so they would be eligible to receive some funds. He said their fear of misuse of funds was groundless because that particular committee would not administer the funds. Winn worked in Jacksonville with the Mayor and others to help get the program underway.

Shirley Zoloth is another administrator and there is a Negro receptionist. Weatherley informed me that others (whites) were more qualified for the job, but he wanted a Negro, so he engaged in compensatory hiring.

Wednesday night, my first evening in Miami, was spent at a CORE meeting. The meeting started at or around nine o'clock with nineteen persons present. I was surprised to learn that the chapter has a new president. His name is Peter Christiansen and his address is: P. O. Box 6096 Station B-Miami, Florida-HI 8-4104. He is white and rather young. I also learned that Donald Wheeler Jones is the President of the NAACP he is a Negro Attorney and rather young. I was told by Christiansen and Bill Winn that the two groups are working very close since the change in leadership. A. D. Moore was in the hospital and Dr. John Brown was out of town, but Winn informed me that a feud has been going on between the two and it has harmed the stability of the group. I was also told by two CORE members that there are two factions one for Brown and one for Moore, and each group was trying to get the CORE group to give a testimonial for their "leader."

Christiansen expressed a desire to coordinate a voter registration drive between CORE and the NAACP this summer if "they approve the program." The three goals of Miami CORE are: (1) Voter registration (2) Housing (3) Police Brutality-they are asking for a Civilian Police Review Board for Dade County.

A problem frequently mentioned in Miami CORE was the seemingly sexual and racial stimulation for participating. Some members think the Negroes (primarily men) are just interested in having affairs with the white women and vice-versa. One new CORE member reportedly quit because he said this seemed to be the main objective of a majority of the members. Many of the leaders have been accused in CORE and also the President of the NAACP. My only comment is that I hope personal affairs should not be detrimental to the group involved.

I would suggest that a field secretary visit the Miami chapter just to keep in touch with them. I would also suggest a state-wide CORE conference.

SUBMITTED BY PARTICIA DUE
APRIL 24, 1965
FIELD TRIP MADE APRIL 21-3

[1965] [April?]

SYMPOSIUM**********SPONSORED**********BY

FREEDOM PARTY
University of Florida

in conjunction with

SOUTHERN PROJECT,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Today there is a growing need for an open discussion of the problems of our nation and region in direct relation to the role of the university student as a member of a college community and as a citizen. Students throughout the country are beginning to participate in the development of social, political, and economic changes. Florida students have a role to play in their college community as well as a role as citizens of a complex world. Students throughout the state are searching for ways to express their ideas surrounding the need for change and want to talk to other students who have been successful as well as unsuccessful in their work to bring about changes. The Freedom Party at the University of Florida, a campus political party directly involved in a discussion of the university structure as well as aiding in solving community problems, is sponsoring an all-day symposium at the University of Florida, Florida Union Auditorium, April 24, 1965. This symposium will deal with the following areas of question:

1) "Role of the Student Within the University." There will be a panel discussion on three pertinent aspects in question on arriving at the role of the student within the university.

(a) Theory of the Free Community of Scholars: A discussion of the ideas of students within a community devoted to learning and education, as well as the free and unrestricted use of quest for learning and search for knowledge.

(b) Academic Freedom: A discussion of the supression of expression of ideas and an outline of the need for unrestricted academic quest including methods of approach.

(c) Student-Faculty-Administration Relationships: There is a definite need for greater understanding on the part of the three different groups within the university. This will be a presentation of the necessity for greater understanding for the position within the university which each group maintains and the necessity for change within the present structure.

2) "Role of Student Outside the University." Introduction of panel and brief description of the responsibilities of a student towards social, political, and economic issues.

(a) Civil Rights in North Florida: An outline of the intimidation and terror relayed to the Negro in north Florida and present areas of concentrated activity and emphasis.

(b) Problems in Education and Housing: An authority will discuss the inadequacies within the present public school system and discrimination, poverty, and graft in the areas of housing so prevelant throughout Florida.

(c) Mental Health Institution and Juvenile Court Problems: A survey of the conditions in mental health institutions and a discussion of problems encountered by citizens concerned with seeing practical and just conditions brought to Florida's Juvenile courts.

(d) Poverty Programs: A discussion of the poor in the state and conditions the poor live under. This will include a description of the plight of the migrant laborer in Florida as well as the film, "The Hidden Face of Poverty."

3) Discussion of student participation to alleviate social and political problems: This panel session will describe the manner in which students have been involved in community action projects and proposals for the organizing and operation of new groups.

4) Panel summation and floor discussion: Practical suggestions for continuing the dialogue on participating campuses, including a discussion of the necessity for a state wide emphases of particular programs of an organization.

SCHEDULE

9:30 - 9:45	Introduction and outline of day's events and program
9:45 -11:00	"Role of the Student within the University" (panel discussion with audience participation) (a) Theory of the free community of scholars (b) Academic Freedom (c) Student-Faculty-Administration Relationship
11:15 -12:15	Concurrent workshops: implementation & practicality of university reform
12:30 - 1:30	Lunch
1:30 - 3:00	"Role of the Student Outside the University" (Panel discussion) (a) Civil Rights in North Florida (b) Problems in Education and Housing (c) Mental Health Institution and Juvenile Court Problems (d) Poverty Programs (including emphasis on migrant labor)
3:00 - 3:30	Audience discussion
3:45 - 5:00	Discussion of student participation to alleviate social and political problems (a) Tutorial Programs (b) Freedom Forum - University of Florida (c) Southern Student Organizing Committee (d) Peace Issues (e) Two additional participants discussing programs instituted elsewhere in the South
5:00 - 6:00	Supper
6:15 - 8:00	Panel summation, floor discussion, and major speaker

NAME____

ADDRESS____

PHONE____________

How many will be coming from your school?______________
(Please enclose these names)

Do you represent any campus group?____ If so, name______________

Return to:

Freedom Forum
1639 NW First Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND

540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

May 4, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
CORE-SEDF
150 Nassau Street Room 1312
New York 38, New York

Dear Marvin,

Carl Rachlin said that it might be possible for you to pay my hospital bill, since I have no insurance. Enclosed are photocopies of the doctor and hospital bills.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

enclosure

May 5, 1965

Mr. John D. Due
540½ West BrevardSStreet
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

Enclosed is our check for $310.77. Also enclosed is a summary of the account. You will note that this indicates that we have advanced to you $623.00 and that you have spent $633.77. I hope that we will be able to keep up in the future. I have also enclosed a copy of the auditor's report to you. I think most of the points are self-explanatory. However, the $3.00 per diem for food which you put down may require some additional information. We will pay up to $3.00 a day for you while you are travelling. However, this is a maximum and should only be applied to travelling time.

I am enclosing a copy of the model disbursement journal for your use. I hope you can get it to us. Also, would you arrange to make me an alternate signatory on your bank account. I know they'll have to send signature cards up here.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

P.S. Also enclosed is your salary check ($212.34) for 2 weeks ending May 7.

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND

540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

May 5, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
CORE-SEDF
150 Nassau Street Room 1312
New York 38, New York

Dear Marvin,

(Enclosed is the prospectus for The Southern Newsletter. I so not intend to publish such a newsletter in the immediate future but I need at the present time evidence to show our tax exempt status, such as the ruling from the Internal Revenue. I need to have thim in my files in any case. I wish you would take care of that as requested by Le. This newsletter will only be published if I am able to get more people to help me to do it. I do not intend to put much time into this myself.)

As soon as a check is made out to NFCEP for the phone calls please inform me.

(Marvin, John has asked me to complete the remainder of this letter.)

As for our notifying you as to the day I was hired, I call your attention to your letter of April 5, 1965, in which you say, " Some items can and should be done from New York. Thus Le Faucette will be paid from New York just as you are..." Our interpretation of this paragraph is that check #104, March 25, 1965, marked salary, and other checks marked salary advance should be paid back to the office by New York.

On April 13, 1965, I sent the receipts for gasoline purchased from Bill's Pure Oil Station. If they have been misplaced I will obtain duplicates. The total amount due as of March 29, was $27.69. The present amount due is $149.61.

The following are items to which we would like to call to your immediate attention:

Name	Amount due	Remarks
John Due	$192.61	itemization forewarded previously
	37.30	" "
	73.85	" "
	100.00	April 4-deposit
	403.76	
	129.91	reimbursement for 4/2 deposit & partial reimbursement of above
	$237.85	total amount due John Due
Carl Rachlin	$100.00	total amount due Carl Rachlin
Le Faucette	63.25	itemization forewarded previously
	4.38	" "
	67.63	
	53.09	partial reimbursement of above
	$[illegible]	
	$14.54	total amount due Le Faucette
University Homes Inc. (rent)	$80.00	due the first of every month, pursuant to the enclosed lease
City of Tallahassee (utilities)	$ 6.53	Note: the remaining charges are from an old account owed by John, please disregard
Grand Total	$474.92	

Approximately $272.93 will bring our bank balance to $300.00 dollars. I say approximately, because not having received the bank statement for last month I do not know what the service charge will be. You have already received the receipts for the checks through #129.

If all bills are paid by New York, the anticipated expenses from our CORE-SEDF account are as follows:

$10-15	Postage
25.00	Miscelaneous travel
67.00	Reimburse petty cash (April)
$107.00	Total

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr., LF
Le Faucette

John D. Due, Jr,
and Le Faucette

JDD/lf

enclosure
cc: Carl Rachlin

P.S.

NOT INDICATED ARE ANTICIPATED EXPENSES
(1) PAID BY NEW YORK
(2) LEGAL EXPENSES,

THEREFORE, $193.00, ($300 less $107.00) will be allocated to anticipated May legal expenses for: (1) Filing and service, summons for the swimming suit case

(2) Filing, service, summons For ONE OTHER CASE.

D

May 5, 1965

Mr. Leroy Clark
NAACP Legal Defense and
Educational Fund
10 Columbus Circle Suite 2030
New York 19, New York

Dear Leroy,

Thank you very much for the receipt of the materials from your office, such as your civil rights docket, including the major school desegregation cases, the removal cases, and all the civil rights litigation. I also anticipate the receipt of the cases which your office handled for CORE last summer, and which you expect us to now assume.

I shall keep you posted as things proceed.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

P. S. I also acknowledge receipt of the Monroe and Alachua County suits.

cc: Carl Rachlin
    Marvin Rich

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND
540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

MAY 10 1965

May 5, 1965

Memo
To: Carl Rachlin

From : John Due

Mrs. Madison Jones, my newspaper clipper in Gainesville, Florida has clipped out a story relating to denial of equal opportunity to Negroes in the prison system. Enclosed is a photocopy of the newspaper item.

In a suit to desegregate the prison system we of course need plaintiffs. I would appreciate very much if either you or the Law Students for Civil Rights Research would write me a memorandum on whether or not we can file a suit on behalf of tax payers, or file a suit on behalf of discharged Negro prisioners. In other words who do we need to have as plaintiffs? It is impossible or very inconvenient to try to use prisoners who are already incarcerated.

Yours truly,

John D Due, Jr, lf

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

cc: Richard Haley
    Spiver Gordon
    Marvin Rich
    Steve Antler

enclosure

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.

150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10038

MAY 7 1965

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ANDREW NORMAN, *President*

ADELE ADDISON
JOHN ALLISON
SHELLEY APPLETON
JAMES BALDWIN
KATRINA MCCORMICK BARNES
CHARLOTTE DEVREE
WILLIAM ELLIS
THE REV. FREDERICK JAMES
HENRY MORGENTHAU, III
DR. WILLIAM STUART NELSON
ELAINE SLATER
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
PEARL L. WILLEN

MARVIN RICH
Executive Director

NANNETTE SACHS
MARTHA ANN SINGER
Staff Assistants

May 6, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Carl:

Here's a memo prepared by Michael Barron. It's terribly important that you go over it carefully and see if it meets with your approval. It seems to me that it's very broad except for the bail bond section.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

Contributions are exempted from income taxes

From: Sidney Daniels

To: John D. Due, Jr. Florida Counsel

Date: May 7, 1965

SUWANNEE HIGH SCHOOL

Bids for the construction of the new Suwannee High School were opened on March 26. R. B. Gay Construction Co. of Jacksonville, Florida submitted the lowest bid of $359,883-$378,039. School Board Members immediately accepted Gay's bid but were refrained from signing contracts until all funds for the project were available.

Initially, Washington-OEP delayed the funds (174,000) awaiting the approval of Suwannee's School Desegregation Plan, but reversed it's decision after a six (6) man delegation from Suwannee County invaded the Capitol with the blessings of Smathers, Holland and Fuqua-Florida Congressman.

Members of Delegation:

L. M. Crew	Charimen of School Board
Henry M. Folsom	Superintendent
Clarence H. Ratliff	Chmn. School Board Advisory Committee
A. Jack Phillips	V-Chmn. School Board Advisory Committee
Henry M. Hark	Chmn. Advisory Sub-committee on Financing
Louie C. Wadsworth	Chmn. Advisory Sub-committee on Physical plant

This delegation contended that the OEP grant approved in November was a solemn obligation and commitment of the Federal Government to the State and that subsequent civil rights legislation or school integration had no part in the approval of disapproval of the application for funds.

OEP Director, Buford Ellington agreed with the delegation but advised his hands were tied by commissioner of education, Kepell. When the delegation went before Kepell, he readily agreed that Suwannee County was the victim of red tape and bureaucracy and promised to work out means for speeding up the grant. What-

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST
AVAILABLE.

From: Sidney Daniels

To: John D. Due, Jr. Florida Counsel

Date: May 7, 1965

SUWANNEE HIGH SCHOOL

Bids for the construction of the new Suwannee High School were opened on March 26. R. B. Gay Construction Co. of Jacksonville, Florida submitted the lowest bid of $359,883-$378,039. School Board Members immediately accepted Gay's bid but were refrained from signing contracts until all funds for the project were available.

Initially, Washington-OEP delayed the funds (174,000) awaiting the approval of Suwannee's School Desegregation Plan, but reversed it's decision after a six (6) man delegation from Suwannee County invaded the Capitol with the blessings of Smathers, Holland and Fuqua-Florida Congressman.

Members of Delegation:

L. N. Craw	Charimen of School Board
Henry M. Folsum	Superintendent
Clarence R. Ratliff	Chmn. School Board Advisory Committee
A. Jack Phillips	V-Chmn. School Board Advisory Committee
Henry M. Park	Chmn. Advisory Sub-committee on Financing
Louie C. Wadsworth	Chmn. Advisory Sub-committee on Physical plant

This delegation contended that the OEP grant approved in November was a solemn obligation and commitment of the Federal Government to the State and that subsequent civil rights legislation or school integration had no part in the approval of disapproval of the application for funds.

OEP Director, Buford Ellington agreed with the delegation but advised his hands were tied by commissioner of education, Keppel. When the delegation went before Keppel, he readily agreed that Suwannee County was the victim of red tape and bureaucracy and promised to work out means for speeding up the grant. Whatever these means were, they were successful. The School Board authorized it's chairman and superintendent to sign contracts in a meeting on April 13.

Before going to Washington, the same committee visited the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Tallahassee. Superintendent Bailey suggested special legislation by the Suwannee County Legislature. A coalition was formed between Superintendent Bailey, Representative Leon N. McDonald and Senator Houston W. Roberts. As a result, House Bill Number 5 was introduced in the House Wednesday April 7th, by McDonald although this is a general law, it has population clauses that applies only to Suwannee County, and will authorize the School Board to borrow money if needed to build the structure. Final passage and subsequent signing of the Bill by the Governor, took place a week later.

With the signing of the contract on April 13, construction is now under way on the new Suwannee High School. The structure will be situated about one mile south of the city limits in a predominately white neighborhood-Pine View.

May 8, 1965

Mr. T. W. Striggles
Hastings 26A (Harvard)
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Striggles,

I was very pleased to learn that you have been assigned here and plan to arrive on or about June 20. If, for any reason, I am not in the office when you arrive you may contact the following people: Mrs. George Lewis, II, Tallahassee, 385-1835; Mrs. James Shaw, 385-3352; Quincy CORE, 627-8458 or 627-3171.

Plans are being made to provide you and Bruce Grinnell (the other student assigned here) with housing at a minimal cost or hopefully at no cost to you.

As for the city, let me first say that it will be very hot and wet, our rainy season begins in June. Tallahassee is by southern standards an urban city. My secretary tells me that it might be compared with Bakersfield or Richmond California. On the surface it is not a stronghold of the arch segregationist as is, for example, Merridian Mississippi. It is however a southern city and strives to maintain the status quo.

It would be premature to try to outline the work you will be doing here. Much will depend upon the direction taken by CORE and other civil rights groups who will be active this summer. Our prime function here is to assist and advise the local groups, and/or the CORE staff. As soon as it is prepared, I will send you a copy of our report, which will give you some idea of the way we will operate.

You did not mention your means of transportation. If you have a car I urge you to bring it, we have a large area to cover and transportation is often a problem.

I look foreward to seeing you in June.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

cc: Steve Antler
Marvin Righ
Carl Rachlin

To: Carl Rachlin

From: John D. Due, Jr. Florida Counsel

Subject: Weekly Report - week ending May 8, 1965

I *Public Facilities*

I dicided to expand the swimming pool case into an omnibus suit including all of the public facilities in Tallahassee which discriminate. Not only is the *Tonkins vs. City of Greensboro* against us where a city pool is *already closed*; the rule here is that a court has jurisdiction only if discrimination occures in the *operation* of a public facility. It would save time and litigation expenses to have an omnibus suit and of course, the model successful omnibus suit regard gg public facilities, is a Florida case, *Hampton vs. City of Jacksonville*. This is the explanation for the delay in filing of the suit.

Florida Field Secretary, Spiver Gordon, has reported discrimination in the use of the restrooms in Tallahassee City Hall, after another test there has been a conflict, so testing has to be pursued to find whether or not there is discrimination.

The other "facilities" discriminating are the golf courses. The dodge here has been a sale or a lease to a private corporation. Of course no one can play golf unless one is a member, and of course they refuse membership to Negroes. We are in the process of gathering information about the lease and about the nature of the corporation to which the golf course has been transfered.

Tallahassee Memorial Hospital also is believed to discriminate. I have not made up my mind as to whether or not to join the case against the Tallahassee Memorial Hospital with our public facilities omnibus suit. What do you think, Carl? Ann Fagan

Ginger suggests that it may be wiser to bring one suit seeking desegregation of all publicly owned recreational and cultural facilities and to bring seperate suits where there is discrimination in hospitals and governmental practices. Tallahassee Memorial Hospital has failed to sign a Title VI Compliance Pledge, claiming that they no longer receive Federal funds. Spiver Gordon is to have an interview with the Superintendent of the hospital, (he has already tried on two occasions to obtain an interview) in order to find whether or not the hospital intends to desist from their policy of discrimination or to find whether or not they admit they discriminate. On the question of a suit against public facilities, I confered with Dennis Roberts, an attorney in C. B. King's office, and received in the mail upon my request a copy of Earl Johnson's hospital complaint.
Addendum: Because of the complicated issues-Carl proposes that we not have an omnibus suit(5-10-65) but initiate "one" suit.

II School Desegregation
Thursday night I picked up Sidney Daniels, a former CORE task force worker who did some investigation for me in Live Oak, Suwannee County. In the last two reports I have referred to the situation in Suwannee. But in summary, because the all white high school in Live Oak, Suwannee County was destroyed by the flood from hurricane Dora, the President of the Untied States promised money to build a new high school. In April the newspapers reported that Suwannee County was angry because the Office of Education had held up funds on grounds of HEW not having accepted the Live Oak Compliance Plan. Soon after, we read how, after intervention by the Govener, the two Senators, Congressmen, and the Superintendent of Education etc., the county was receiving its money. We then went to the State

Office of Education and photocopied the Suwannee County Desegregation Plan and desegregation plans from other counties. We soon saw that the Suwannee County Plan was nothing but a "free choice" plan, which continued the initial policy of segregation of the schools. It therefore appeared that the Office of Education had accepted this plan. I called the office of Frances Kepple, United States Commissioner of Education, for an appointment in Washington, D. C. for Reverend J. W. Jenkins, President of the Live Oak NAACP. By the way Reverend J. W. Jenkins is a very active, militant Negro gentleman, who is 85 years old. I was not able to speak with Mr. Kepple, but was able to speak with Mr. Lesser, Director over schools and desegregation. He alleged that the Office of Education had nothing to do with the funds received by Suwannee County. He claimed that this was the jurisdiction of the Office of Emergency Planning, a seperate agency. I therefore called both the regional office and the Washington, D. C. Office of Emergency Planning. I spoke to Mr. Mordicai Merker, legal counsel to the Office of Emergency Planning. He admitted that it is true that OEP did have jurisdiction over the money. When I asked him who held up the money, it being therefore reported that the Office of Education held up the money, he alleged that it was Congress that held up the money. He also claimed that the money has been sent to the county. I stated to him that Reverend Jenkins wanted to protest and to return the money to the Federal Government. Merker is to call regarding the appointment on Monday. I shall write a letter of protest on behalf of CORE and Live Oak NAACP protesting the desegregation plan.

Friday I received the retainers from the Negro parents in Jefferson County who want my assistance. I shall write a letter to them setting up a meeting early next week. This will be my first meeting with these plaintiffs regarding school desegregation.

Commentary: The fifth circuit has not yet declared the so-called 'free choice' pupil assignemnt plans to be illegal. The Legal Defense Fund has several on appeal. Despite the fact that the local Federal Judges are choosing 'free choice' school decrees, claiming that other wise it would be forced integregation, it might be wise to file a suit. By the time the case came to a hearing the fifth circuit may require rules at least as stringent as the Office of Education.

Regarding Liberty County, representatives from this area, at the Ninth Congressional CORE meeting, are also greatly concerned with school desegregation. Very few Negroes live in Liberty County. The all-Negro, Bethume High School has only 100 students, whereas there are four large white high schools in Liberty County. Of course, the Negro high school has inadequate facilities, and doesn't even have a science department. Beyond discrimination, there is common knowlege that teachers, in order to be hired, have to kick back their salary to certain people on the School Board. Spiver Gordon is going to arrange for me to meet with the Negro Liberty County PTA early next week.

In Jefferson County, after my interview we may file a complaint to desegregate the schools there.

Regarding Liverty County, because the Negro community is small, CORE, when it has a larger task force in this area, will carry on a massive application for transfer drive.

III Public Accomodations

Thursday morning I was informed that the Chattahoochee bus no longer discriminate, and further stating that the test team which came in refused to order anything, again refused service. When I complete work on the Public Facilities Suit in Tallahassee I will then begin to put the Public Accomodations complaints including the Chattahoochee Bus Station, all in one civil rights public accommodations suit. What do you think about this Carl?

IV Discrimination in Employment

I have read in the newspaper how representatives of the Merit Employment Service, (the State Civil Service) have been to Negro high schools on Career Days, but there remains a question of discrimination in public employment here in Florida. Therefore, one of the reasons I went to Gainesville Thursday afternoon is to meet with Gainesville CORE who had been running a test project on employment at the local U. S. Employment Offices. See complaint and report in my first weekly report pertaining to Gainesville CORE. Unfortunately, though hopefully only temporarly, they have terminated their active projects.

V Gainesville CORE Commentary

The people in Gainesville CORE have gone in two seperate directions. One group, headed by former CORE task force worker Steve McVey have been involved in organizing a non-CORE tutorial type community center. The other, headed by Judy Benninger, also a former CORE task force worker, are university oriented and are involved in the peace movement and the free speech movement. I believe this seperation is only temporary, and they can be brought back together in a much more affective CORE movement, at least by next month when more task force workers are available to work in this area. Because it is a drain on my physical resources to run back and forth to Gainesville, Judy is arranging that I might be able to have a sub-office in the

Freedom Forum, it may also be used by volunteer law students or lawyers who desire to assist me.

The problem in Gainesville is of course discrimination in employment, and typical northern type problems of discrimination towards Negroes at the University. There is also much need for organizing corporations and cooperatives for poverty people, as well as the need for a community lawyer.

At the CORE regional meeting, Reverend Steele, Tallahassee SCLC, stated that he believes that there is discrimination by the welfare department, although they signed a compliance with Title VI. This of course has to be investigated.

VI War on Poverty

Sunday, Sidney Daniels and I spent the day in Panama City attending a meeting of the Division of Economic Opportunity, Office of the Govenor. This was the first of regional conferences held throughout the state of Florida. Dr. Sam Hand who is State Director of the Division of Economic Opportunity now has an integrated staff. I also observed that Mr. Earl Godwine the Southeast Regional Director of CAP also has an integrated staff.

Available now, from OEO is a Community Action Program Guide, which was distributed at this meeting, it provides instructions for developing, conducting and administrating programs.

The poverty meeting was held at the city auditorium and it was well integrated, but very poorly representative of the poor community or of civil rights organizations. Most of the people who were there were State or Federal employees, such as Federal extention agencies, or Welfare Department people. It was emphasized over and over again, the necessity that policy making positions should be broadly representative, and should include the people to be served. This was especially emphasized by Mr. Lester Fox of Mr. Redwine's staff.

Returning to Tallahassee, Sidney and I stopped in Gulf County, we met with of his home town people, and discussed the initial steps toward a region-wide CAP.

Gulf County is only known for the St. Joe Paper Company. The St. Joe Paper Company is a company which is owned by the Delaware-Dupont family. This company and family ownes almost all of North Florida. At the CORE regional meeting, Saturday, people from Liberty County complained how the St. Joe Paper Company has been trespassing and unmagnamiously paying the land taxes. of the Negro land owners. Newspaper reporter, Robert Sherrill has already exposed one angle. He wrote an article showing the ridiculously low tax assessments the paper company has been required to pay on the land they own (or steal). I hope to procure more law students at least for a short period of time in order to study official records showing land transfers to the St. Joe Paper Company. How about it Antler?

Thursday I took Mr. Lindsy Reed to Gainesville in order to appeal the denial of his application for a loan from the Farm Homes Administration. As stated in my second report, a party loaned Mr. Reed's father, $6500 dollars at a high rate of interest 10%. His father, without an education and also because of illness, payed a large sum of this money back, but failed to get a receipt for any payments. Default is now claimed and the party to whom all these mortgages have been transfered to, is now threatening to foreclose. Mr. Reed has been attempting to get two things from FHA; one, a real estate loan which can satisfy all of the real estate obligations, two, an operating loan, in order to put in fertalizer, fencing and etc. He has been refused a real estate loan by the committee on the alleged grounds that he could not make the farm pay. Of course without this real estate loan he can not procure an operating loan. State people therefore informed us that we had to go back to the local county committee of FHA for their review. Mr. Lindsy Reed is to meet with them Wednesday. Seeming to be a hopeless case, I shall call Jac Wasserman of the National Sharecroppers Fund for further information or advise. It is becoming more and more certain that local FHA agents, local FHA committees, in conspiracy with twilight zone money lenders, are discriminating and removing poverty Negro farm owners.

VII Future Plans

Monday morning, I am going to work with the Suwannee County situation.

Tuesday night I shall be in Monticello and shall meet with my school desegregation plaintiffs in Jefferson.

Wednesday night I shall meet with the local branch of NAACP in Madison and with a CORE task force worker regarding OEO, Titles II, III, IV, and VII of the Civil Rights Law.

Thursday night I shall meet with Spiver Gordon in Perry, Taylor County pertaining to the CAP and school desegregation.

I hope also to have completed the investigation for the public facilities suit so that I can begin to work on the public accommodation complaints.

QUESTIONS WHICH
NEED IMMEDIATE
LEGAL MEMORANDA

1. Swimming Pools and other public facilities

a. Does it make any difference whether pools are a government function or a corporate function?

b. Under Florida Law, are swimming pools a government function?

c. What is the test for a non-bonafide sale by the city, of its golf course, to a corporation.

d. What is the recent authority involving the leasing of public facilities to a private corporation.

2. School Desegregation

a. How to restrain expenditure of funds received from the Office of Emergency Planning to build a public school when School Board practises a policy of racial discrimination (Live Oak-Suwannee County)

b. Are the funds released to the Office of Emergency planning without any conditions, so that Washington can not terminate their expenditures? (Live Oak-Suwannee County)

c. Can we receive any kind of administrative action or court action to stop the expenditure of funds in Live Oak-Suwannee County.

J. D. - file

May 11, 1965

John D. Due, Jr. Esq.
540½ W. Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

I was out of town most of last week, and to add to this the further complication that I do not have a secretary, all of which has prevented me from responding to your recent reports and letters more promptly. I found them quite interesting and I see that you are involved in many potential actions.

May I suggest to you that we move along on one rapidly. For example, assuming that Spiver and the local people he works with are interested in the swimming pool case, then let us move there without trying to think in terms of an omnibus suit. While the issues there are a little tricky, they are in my view, not so complicated as to prevent a victory.

In any event, for people in the field and we should discuss the kind of legal action they want, but once that is decided, it is the question for you and me to decide whether it is feasible or not.

I am enclosing for your benefit a memorandum that was prepared by students at Columbia University Law School under the aegis of Professor Marvin Frankel as a result of classes I conducted in his seminar.

One of them is particularly relevant in light of your interest in a possible jail action. I think you will find this memo useful for several kinds of action involving segregated facilities and it directs itself to the Florida Statutes and procedures.

I also enclose a memorandum for statewide school de-segregation in Florida which you may find helpful for similar reasons. Please let me know what the local people want done immediately (assuming there is something legally possible) and I will do everything possible to assist you.

It was good talking to you on the telephone yesterday and it is my full intention to come to Florida soon and work with you in the field.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin

CR:YS
CC: Marvin Rich
Richard Haley - Spiver Gordon

May 12, 1965

Mr. William L. Taylor
Director Designate
United States Civil Rights Commission
Washington, D. C.

We strongly request that there be an investigation by the United States Civil Rights Commission or the Florida Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission, concerning violation of civil rights of Negroes and poverty people in North Florida.

We have complaints relating to discrimination and denial of economic opportunity regarding public facilities, regarding school desegregation, regarding public accommodations, regarding discrimination in employment, and regarding enforcement and administration of Federal Laws such as the Economic Opportunity Law and other welfare laws. Appreciate very much that you hold a meeting at the earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

Spiver W. Gordon
Florida Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality

Reverend Daniel L. Speed
president Tallahassee NAACP

by John D. Due, Jr.
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

cc: Paul L. Walker
Samuel J. Simmons
Louis Mitchell
Carl Rachlin
Leslie Dunbar

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND
540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

MAY 17 1965

May 12, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl,

I have tried unsuccessfully to obtain copies of the complaints relating to the Chattahoochee Case. Therefore I would appreciate your sending them to me.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

cc: Spiver Gordon
    Richard Haley

May 12, 1965

Mr. John D. Due
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

It was good to get your report. It was addressed to the other office and so it took several days to reach me. The inside address was right; the envelope was wrong.

I was particularly pleased to hear about the workshop which you planned. By now it should have come off and I would like to have a report on content, number and character of participants, their responses and your personal evaluation. This kind of information can be quite valuable in planning our future programs.

On the swimming pool suit. I think it is probably more important to get the suit filed than to get the best possible group of plaintiffs. I understand your reasons for wanting to get a broad and representative group of plaintiffs, but there are obvious difficulties in this and the tendency for them to pull out is obvious. Get the suit filed in any case. Also, you should talk to Ed Hollander about publicizing the suit but in so doing, it is important to be identified as the Florida Counsel for the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

I don't have a definite answer for you about the car. I will write in a day or two. It is clear that we will assume responsibility for the expenses of the car when used on business. The question is on whether it should be done on a mileage basis, on a credit card plus rental basis, or on a flat rental. I will let you know promptly.

We cannot pay your hospital and doctor's bill. Sorry.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu

May 13, 1965

John Due, Esq.
540½ W. Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear John:

I have a copy of your letter to Henry Schwarzschild. I enclose the memorandum to Schwarzschild and memo to you from Sidney Daniels which I gathered from your note you wanted returned.

It so happens that I had spoken to Schwarzschild about this and related matters a few days ago because we had a big meeting with Richard Haley in New Orleans together with the local lawyers there and of course northern Florida was discussed at some length. I know Henry will try to get some help for you as soon as possible in addition to the law students who will be coming to work with you. I suggest for the future that requests of this kind be made, as in fact you did here, to me. Otherwise, we will become disjointed and the people we will be dealing with will become confused as to the nature of the request.

I re-read the Tonkins case. You asked me what would be the test of bonafide sale to a private corporation. While each case in a matter of this kind depends upon the individual facts, general guide lines would be as follows:

1. What is the price allegedly paid by the new corporation?
2. What are the terms of payment? Are they so long drawn out as to make the sale of the property in effect a gift?
3. In the sale by the city to a private corporation, does the city put a clause in the contract saying that the property shall be open to all residents of the area?
4. Were there any discussions or indications that this property was to be sold prior to complaints about discriminatory use of the swimming pools?
5. Who are the buyers of this property? What, if any, relation do they have with the city of Tallahassee or with persons who are part of the so-called power structure of the city of Tallahassee?

I do not think it is relevant as to whether the swimming pool is a governmental or a corporate function of a city. The fact is the city was engaging in this activity and is bound accordingly by the rules of the 14th amendment.

I previously sent you a memorandum which I hope will take up some of the questions raised by you on school desegregation problems. Of course, a golf course is in the same position as a swimming pool and the same rules would apply. I didn't realize, however, that the city had in fact sold any of these facilities. Please keep in mind that the Tonkins case is a 4th Circuit case and Florida is in the 5th Circuit and if you can bring it before Judge Simpson, you will have a better chance even on essentially the same facts.

With regard to the Office of Emergency Planning funds being used to build a segregated school, I recommend that this is a matter to be taken up directly and immediately with the Office of Emergency Planning. And if they do not investigate and stop the improper use of these funds, we go shortly immediately thereafter to Vice President Humphrey and if still no assistance, perhaps an action in the Federal Court in the District of Columbia or in your area would be in order. My first step would be to OEP.

Keep in mind that any property owned or managed by a division of the State such as the city comes under Title 3 of the Act and complaints should be made in accordance with the terms of Title 3. This would be true of the rest rooms in City Hall, a publicly owned golf course, swimming pool, etc. I still believe that you should pick one and beat it on the head instead of waiting to collect all the information for an omnibus case.

For example, it may take too long in fact to prove that the Tallahassee Memorial Hospital discriminates since your memo states they are "believed to discriminate" which means to me that either it is not clear or you do not have sufficient information. While the information is being gathered to bring a Hill-Burton case against the hospital or a Title 3 case, whichever is appropriate, you could be bringing an action involving the swimming pool or rest room. Has anyone demanded that the rest rooms be de-segregated? If not, it should be done forthwith.

With regard to employment problems, obviously tehese are of great importance and Spiver and his task force as well as perhaps some of the students who will be working with you ought to be out gathering specific information about factories, plants, offices, etc. which do discriminate. So on July 2nd, complaints can be filed with the new head of this division, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

By the way, it might even be more interesting to show discrimination in employment in the city of Tallahassee offices or in the offices of the State of Florida in Tallahassee. Are there any tests being made in this regard?

John, I know how the demands from many sources must be heavy upon you. Please, for your own sake, as well as that of CORE, do not spread yourself so thin in trying to help everybody who needs help that things actually do not get into action. Unfortunately, people will take advantage of your time because you are a nice fellow and make yourself available at every request. But this does not help them, CORE, or you if it prevents you from proceeding with specific projects that are in the wind.

I look forward to seeing you soon and I hope to spend some time with you in the very near future.

With best regards,

Yours very truly,

Carl Rachlin

CR:YS
Enc.

CC: Marvin Rich
Richard Haley
Spiver Gordon
Henry Schwarzschild

Northern Florida

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.
Ninth Floor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010

(212) YU 9-7530

President
LEO PFEFFER
Special Counsel
American Jewish Congress

Vice-Presidents
JOHN M. PRATT
Counsel, Commission on Religion and Race
National Council of the Churches of Christ

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel
Congress of Racial Equality

Secretary
MELVIN L. WULF
Legal Director
American Civil Liberties Union

Treasurer
EDWIN J. LUKAS
National Affairs Director
American Jewish Committee

ROBERT L. CARTER
General Counsel
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

The Rev. ROBERT F. DRINAN, S.J.
Dean
Boston College Law School

JACK GREENBERG
Director-Counsel
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund

CLARENCE B. JONES
Counsel to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

HOWARD MOORE, JR.
Counsel
Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee

Executive Secretary
HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

Mississippi Field Office
603 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202
(601) 948-4191
ALVIN J. BRONSTEIN
Staff Counsel

May 13, 1965

John D. Due Jr., Esq.
CORE-SEDF
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

Thank you for your memorandum on the North Florida summer project. I quite appreciate your call for help, and it is of course precisely this sort of help which LCDC wants to provide -- within the limits of its resources. I have not as yet read your report -- it just arrived this morning -- but I shall in a day or so.

In any case, I want you to know that I am in intense discussion with Carl Rachlin and Marv Rich on the South Carolina and northern Florida problems, as far as legal help is concerned. I can't promise anything definite right at this moment, but only because I simply don't know how the money will hold out. But we'll sure as hell try. Obviously, Marv and Carl will keep you posted on these developments as they relate to the Tallahassee operation.

Please give my best to Pat and to the CORE gang down there. And tell Stu Wexler, if he's around, that some of the best legal minds in the country worked on his appeal to the 5th Circuit; the printing of the brief cost $250 alone... He can see a copy of his appellant's brief -- we printed 40 copies, so he ought to send me $6.25 (I'm kidding!).

Cordially,

Henry

Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Secretary

HS:c
CC: Carl Rachlin, Esq., CORE
Mr. Marvin Rich, CORE-SEDF

38

May 14, 1965

To: His Excellency Hayden Burns
Governor of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

Mr. Shelton Granger
Deputy Assistant Secretary
United States Department of Health
Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

Dr. W.D. Rogers
Division of Mental Health
State of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

Dr. J.B. O'Connor, Superintendant
Florida State Hospital
Chattahoochee, Florida

From: John D. Due, Jr., Florida Counsel of the
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund,
on behalf of the Chattahoochee Hospital Improvement
Association.

The Chattahoochee Hospital Improvement Association, protests the employment practices, the activities and programs of the state owned and federally assisted facility, the Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Gadsden County, on the following grounds:

(1) the Florida State Hospital as an employer discriminates because of race against individuals with respect to compensation, terms, condition, or privileges of employment, and has a policy and practice of limiting, segregating, and classifying employees which tends to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise affect status as an employee.

(2) the Florida State Hospital, as a public facility, discriminates against patients because of their race, in the manner of treatment, privileges, and manner of care.

We therefore pray that such policies and practices of racial discrimination and segregation immediately terminate, or any Federal Assistance immediately cease.

John D. Due, Jr., Florida Counsel
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

JDD/lf

May 16, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl,

Enclosed is a draft of the swimming pool suit. Please make any corrections, additions, etc., and telephone them to us first thing Monday.

The estimated cost for filing and Marshalls fee is $92.64. Since we have only recently received our March expense reimbursement, our budget will not allow an expenditure of that amount at this time. Therefore will you please telegraph at least that amount, so that we may file this suit on Monday.

Also enclosed is a copy of the proposed contract relating to this case. Let us know if it meets with your approval.

Yours truly,

Le Faucette

enclosure

CONTRACT BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND CLIENT

It is hereby agreed between the party of the first part, indicated below as signees under the category client, and party of the second part to wit Attorney John D. Due, Jr.; that (1) the party of the first part retains the party of the second part on their behalf against the City of Tallahassee to protect and defend their civil rights, with power to the said John D. Due, Jr. to associate with Attorney Carl Rachlin and other attorneys as he may see fit; (2) that damages received from the action against the City of Tallahassee pursuant to the protection and defense of their civil rights be divided equally between the Congress of Racial Equality and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; (3) that reasonable attorneys fees recovered from the action against the City of Tallahassee for the attorney John D. Due, Jr. be donated to the CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund to which and evermore the said John D. Due, Jr. claims only title to as a trustee on behalf of the CORE Scholarship Education and Defense Fund.

Party of the first part	Party of the second part
______________________ client	______________________ attorney
______________________ client	
______________________ client	
______________________ client	
______________________ client	

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
TALLAHASSEE DIVISION

ROCHELLE STEELE, DARRYL STEELE, both minors
by Reverend C. K. Steele, their
father and next friend,

and
SADIE ESTELLE GORDON,

Individually and as representatives
of a class

Plaintiffs

vs.

GEORGE B. TAFT, Mayor of the City of
Tallahassee, and Commissioner
of the City of Tallahassee, State
of Florida

and
ARVAH HOPKINS, City Manager, City of
Tallahassee, State of Florida

and
HUGH WILLIAMS, Commissioner of the City
of Tallahassee;
JOE CORDELL, Commissioner of the City
of Tallahassee;
DAVID ATKINSON, Commissioner of the City
of Tallahassee;
WILLIAM H. CATES, Commissioner of the City
of Tallahassee, State of Florida

and
FRANK STOUTAMIRE, Chief of Police of the City
of Tallahassee, State of Florida

and
RECREATION BOARD, City of Tallahassee;
JAMES HARDAWAY, RECREATION DIRECTOR, City of
Tallahassee;
LESLIE ABSTEIN, ROY BERRYM, DR. T. J. BIXLER,
W. P. STILL, and BILLY OWENS, members
of the RECREATION BOARD, City of
Tallahassee
MAX HUMPHREY, Chairman, Park Board of the City
of Tallahassee
MRS. D. FRED MC MULLEN, and MRS. ERNEST W. CARSON,
members of the Park Board, City of
Tallahassee, State of Florida

and
WADE WEHUNT, Department Head, Swimming Pools,
an employee of the CIVIL DEFENSE
DEPARTMENT, City of Tallahassee,
State of Florida

Defendants

CIVIL CAUSE

NO.________

COMPLAINT

I

Jurisdiction of this court is invoked under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Title 28, United States Code, § 1331 (a), 1343 (3), and

1343 (4), 1357, 2201, 2202, 2281, 2284, Title 42, United States Code, 8 1981, 1983, 1985 (3) and 1988.

II

The matter in controversy exceeds the sum of ten thousand dollars, exclusive of interests and costs.

III

Plaintiff brings this action on his behalf and on behalf of others similarly situated pursuant to rule 23 (a) (3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Proceedure. There are common questions of law and fact affecting the right of other Negro persons who are deprived of or threatened with the loss of their right of the equal protection of the laws, on account of their race and color by being denied equal utilization of public facilities which are owned, operated, or managed by or on behalf of the state or subdivision thereof, who are so numerous as to make it impractical to bring them all before this court. A common relief is sought. The interest of said class are adequatley represented by the plaintiffs.

IV

This is a proceeding for an injunction restraining defendants from continuing or maintaining, any policy, practice, custom, custom and usage of withholding, denying, attempting to withhold or deny, or depriving or attempting to deprive, otherwise interfering, with the rights of the plaintiffs and others similarly situated, of equal utilization of a public facility which is owned, operated, or managed by the City of Tallahassee, State of Florida, to wit: recreational facilities comprising three swimming pools; without discrimination or segregation on the grounds of race or color.

The plaintiffs are of the Negro race, residing in the City of Tallahassee, State of Florida, and are citizens of the United States. Plaintiff Sadie Estelle Gordon is of full age; plaintiffs Rochelle Steele and Darryl Steele, are infants under the age of twenty-one, who are suing by their next friend, Reverend C. K. Steele.

VI

Defendant George B. Taft is the Mayor of the City of Tallahassee and has general supervision of the Police Department, and defendant Frank Stoutamire, is Chief of Police, of the City of Tallahassee, and they are charged with the enforcement of the state laws of Florida and the City Ordinances of the City of Tallahassee. Defendants are sued in their official capacity.

VII

Defendant Arvah Hopkins is the City Manager of the City of Tallahassee and is the chief administrative officer of Tallahassee. He holds office at the pleasure of the City Commission and acts as administrative leader under the direction and supervision of the City Commission. He is in charge of the Recreation Department, Swimming Pools Department, and Parks Departments. It is the City Managers duty to keep the City Commission fully advised as to the financial condition and needs of the city and to submit for its consideration an annual budget. The said defendant is sued in his official capacity.

VIII

Defendants Hugh Williams, Joe Cordell, David Atkinson, and William H. Cates, are Commissioners of the City of Tallahassee and are charged with the enforcement of the laws of the State of Florida and serve the legislative function of municipal government. Said defendants are sued in their official capacities.

IX

Defendant Recreation Board, is a public body created and existing under the laws of the State of Florida and Code of the City of Tallahassee, for the purpose of maintaining public recreational facilities in the City of Tallahassee. JAMES HARDAWAY, is RECREATION DIRECTOR; LESLIE ABERSTEIN, ROY BERRYM, DR. J. T. BIXLER, W. P. STILL, and BILLY OWENS, are members of the RECREATION BOARD. Said defendants are sued in their official capacity. The Recreation Director and members of the Recreation Board are shown on the face of the complaint and are sued in their official capacity.

X

Defendant Park Board of the City of Tallahassee, is a public board created, or regulated and controlled, and existing under the laws of the State of Florida and Code of the City of Tallahassee, for the purpose of providing and maintaining park facilities in the City of Tallahassee. The members of the Park Board are shown on the face of the complaint and are sued in their official capacity.

XI

Defendant Wade Wehunt, is Department Head of the Swimming Pools Department, and also is associated with the Civil Defense Department of the City of Tallahassee and an essential purpose of the Swimming Pools has been to participate each year in a nationally recognized Water Safty Program including swimming and life saving instructions. The defendant is sued in the official capacity he has with the City of Tallahassee.

XII

On information and belief, aforesaid swimming pools were constructed, supported and maintained by public funds, and are essential for the health, education, safty and welfare of the citizens of Tallahassee.

XIII

Heretofore the City of Tallahassee owned and operated, and presently owns and operates numerous recreational facilities, located within the City of Tallahassee, for the general use of the City of Tallahassee and that among the aforedescribed recreational

Park, and Robinson Trueblood, the first two of which were solely for the use of white persons; Negroes not being permitted by the City of Tallahassee, the defendants, their agents, representatives and employees, to use same.

XIV

The City of Tallahassee and the aforesaid defendants, while acting under color of law in their official capacities have and are enforcing a policy, practice and custom of discrimination against plaintiffs, because of race, in the utilization of swimming pools and have deprived the plaintiffs of privileges and immunities granted to every citizen including the plaintiffs, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and by reason of Section 1342 of Title 28 of the United States Code, and Section 1983 of Title 42 of the United States Code as herein more fully appears.

XV

That heretofore the City of Tallahassee in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and Section 1983 of Title 42 of the United States Code, deprived the Negro citizens of the City of Tallahassee of equal protection of the laws and discriminated illegally against them by denying them the right, as a class, and individually to use certain of the recreational facilities, more particularly the aforesaid swimming pools designated for white persons only.

XVI

That on or about the Forth day of July, 1965, a group of Negroes attempted to utilize Levy Park Pool, one of the above swimming pools; immediately, that same afternoon, City Manager Arvah Hopkins ordered all three swimming pools closed.

XVII

That said closing of the aforesaid swimming pools was solely for the purpose of depriving the plaintiffs and the class they represent as aforesaid, of equal rights and equal protection of the laws and privileges and immunities; that the object of the closing of the pools was not a constitutional one but was done purposely and deliberately on the grounds of race and opposition to desegregation; that the object and effect of the closing of the swimming pools is to deny equal utilization of the recreational facilities of the three swimming pools; that unless the defendants, their agents, representatives, or other persons acting in their behalf and name or on their behalf whether directly or indirectly are restrained and enjoined from continuing their acts of discrimination against plaintiffs and the class they represent as described aforesaid, in closing the said swimming pools, and unless defendants are directed and ordered to reopen said pools to be used by persons entitled thereto regardless of race, color, and without discrimination; plaintiffs and the class they represent, shall be deprived illegally of equal protection of the laws and privileges and immunities, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the statutes thereunder.

XVIII

The plaintiffs and those similarly situated have suffered damages by reason of action of said defendants and will have suffered irreparable damages unless defendants are enjoined from continuing such damages; and the plaintiffs have undergone and will continue to undergo unnecessary expenses and legal fees of the amount approximating the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) because of the illegal acts of the defendants as described above.

XIX

The plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs demand judgement: 1. Declaring the practice, policy and acts of the City of Tallahassee and their defendants as above recited to be unconstitutional. 2. That the defendants, their agents, representatives employees and all people acting in their behalf, either directly or indirectly, be ordered and directed to re-open the said pools on a non-discriminatory basis without regard to race, color or creed. 3. Pending the trial of this action, temporarily enjoining the City of Tallahassee and said defendants from: (a) selling or offering to sell the swimming pools of the City of Tallahassee; (b) permitting or granting the right to any party, person, or group of persons to utilize the swimming pools of the City of Tallahassee with the result of discrimination against persons because of their race or color. 4. Awarding plaintiffs judgement for the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00) damages, compensatory and punitive, as well as this litigation, including reasonable attorneys fees, plus the cost of this action. 5. Awarding plaintiffs such other and further relief as may be just.

Respectifully submitted,

John D. Dur, Jr.
540½ West Brevard Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Carl Rachlin
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

TALLAHASSEE DIVISION

ROCHELLE STEELE, DARRYL STEELE, both minors by Reverend
C. K. Steele, their father and next friend,

and

SADIE ESTELLE GORDON,

Individually and as representatives of a class

Plaintiffs

CIVIL CAUSE

NO._______

VS.

GEORGE B. TAFT, Mayor of the City of Tallahassee, and
Commissioner of the City of Tallahassee,
State of Florida

and

ARVAH HOPKINS, City Manager, City of Tallahassee,
State of Florida

and

HUGH WILLIAMS, Commissioner of the City of Tallahassee;
JOE CORDELL, Commissioner of the City of Tallahassee;
DAVID ATKINSON, Commissioner of the City of Tallahassee;
WILLIAM H. CATES, Commissioner of the City of Tallahassee,
State of Florida

and

FRANK STOUTAMIRE, Chief of Police of the City of Tallahassee,
State of Florida

and

RECREATION BOARD, City of Tallahassee; JAMES HARDAWAY,
RECREATION DIRECTOR, City of Tallahassee;
LESLIE ABSTEIN, ROY BERRYM, DR. T. J. BIXLER, W. P.
STILL, and BILLY OWENS, members of the
RECREATION BOARD, City of Tallahassee
MAX HUMPHREY, Chairman, Park Board of the City of
Tallahassee
MRS. D. FRED MC MULLEN, and MRS. ERNEST W. CARSON, members of
the Park Board, City of Tallahassee, State of Florida

COMPLAINT

and

WADE WEHUNT, Department Head, Swimming Pools, an employee
of the CIVIL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT, City of Tallahassee,
State of Florida

Defendants

SHOW CAUSE ORDER

Good cause appearing therefor and upon the verified complaint filed herein;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT the defendants herein, through their counsel, appear before this Court on the ________ day of________________, 1965, at the hour of ________o'clock, ____________M. of the said day, at the United States Courtroom, ________________, Florida, to show cause, if any they have, why a temporary or permanent injunction should not issue against them as prayed for herein.

Done this ________day of _______,1965 at ______, Florida.

TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

WHEREAS, in the above named cause it has been made to appear by the verified complaint filed herein, which was on this ____________________ day of ____________, 1965, presented to the Honorable ______________________________, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida that restraining order preliminary to hearing upon motion for a preliminary injunction should issue because immediate and irreparable injury, loss or damage will result tothe plaintiffs in that they are being denied rights to full and equal enjoyment of the services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accomodations of the defendant, City of Tallahassee Swimming Pools.

NOW THEREFORE, on motion of the plaintiffs verified complaint filed dherin, their agents, successors, deputies, servants and employees, and all persons acting by, through, or under them, or either of them, or by or through their order, be and they are hereby restrained until _________ ____________________________ from (a) selling or offering to sell the swimming pools of the City of Tallahassee; (b) permitting or granting the right to any party, person, or groups of persons to utilize the Swimming Pools of the City of Tallahassee with the result of discrimination against persons because of their race or color.

VERIFICATION

FLORIDA, LEON COUNTY:

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me the undersigned authority, and after being duly sworn deposes and says that he is the plaintiff in the above and foregoing complaint and that the facts alleged therein are true.

____

Subscribed and sworn before me, this ____________ day of ______________, 1965.

____

Notary Public

[illegible]

May 17, 1965

Mr. John D. Due, Jr.
540½ W. Brevard St.
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear John:

I have your letter of the 12th which I received this morning asking for copies of the complaints in the Chattahoochee case.

Pardon my ignorance, but I will be pleased to get them for you if you will tell me what is the subject matter of the Chattahoochee case.

My memory is weak today after a short bout with the grippe.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Rachlin

CR:YS

May 17, 1965

Ernest D. Jackson, Esq.
410 Broad Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Mr. John Due has recently assumed office as counsel for the Congress of Racial Equality in Florida and I would like to turn over to him all of the cases which involve CORE workers which we sent to you for handling previously.

I am sending him a copy of all the papers which I have on file, but they are somewhat unclear and I would appreciate your sending to him all the files which I forwarded to you. Please indicate to him the status of all the cases as far as you can and give him the benefit of any negotiations that you have had with the prosecutors. So that you will remember all of the cases to which I am referring, I am enclosing a photocopy of the list of defendants.

I think it will be appropriate for you to file a notice of your withdrawal as counsel as soon as you forward the papers to Mr. John Due and let me know so that I can inform Earl Johnson that he should also withdraw as counsel.

Mr. Due's address is 540½ West Brevard Street, Tallahassee, Florida.

Please send us a statement of the appearances or time spent in negotiations so that we may work out some compensation for your work to date. Has anything happened with the bond estreature cases (Barbara Alexander, et al. v. State of Florida)?

Sincerely yours,

Leroy D. Clark

Leroy D. Clark

LDC:nr
Enc.

cc Mr. John D. Due, Jr.

Contributions are deductible for U. S. income tax purposes

[1965, May 17]

WECHSLER	8/7/64	trespass	$100 bond	Gadsden J.P.	T. Simon	remvd-Tlhsee -8/14/64
SCOTT McVOY	"	"	"	"	"	tried anyway-8/15-
A PRESTON	"	"	"	"	"	Preston paid fine; other two -
GOODSON	8/7/64	j.d.-trespass	none	Gadsden Juvnle	"	Carswell 8/17; sua sponte rem
McCRAY	"	"	"	"	"	state ct. same with Juvnle rem
GILLILAN	"	"	"	"	"	appl both remands pending 5th C
GREEN	"	"	"	"	"	of st. prosec. granted by 5th C pending hearing on merits.
SCHLER	8/27/64	trespass	$100 bond	Gadsden J.P.	T. Simon	remvd-Tlhse- 8/28/64

mation on public accommodations testing, madison
, + police harrassment, madison - on file with
m.

[1965, May 17]

.D.C. • TALLAHASSEE - LITIGATION - summer 1964 L.C.D.C. - TALLAHASSEE -LITIGATION - summer 1964

	arrest date	offense	bail	court	file sent to	status
	August 11,1964	altered tags	$ 50 cash	Madison city	no-file; bond receipt to Rev. Jamison, Madison.	trial 10/26/64.
	8/10/64	dis con	none	Madison city	destroyed	guilty; $25/30days 8/17/64
	8/10/64	dis con	none	Madison City	"	" " " "
S	8/10/64	j.d.-dis con	none	Madison Juvenile	destroyed	j.d. -warning- 8/14/64
	8/10/64	j.d.-dis con	none	Madison Juvenile	"	" " "
	8/8/ 64	trespass	$100 bond	Madison City	E. Johnson	removed-Jaksnvle ct -8/7/64 # 64-241-Cr.-J
	8/8/64	trespass	$100 bond	"	"	"
TTY	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"
NGTON ✓	8/2/64	j.d.-trespass	none	Madison Juvnle	E. Johnson	rmvd -Jksnvle ct - 8/7/64 # 64-242-Cr.J
✓	"	"	"	"	"	"
NS ✓	"	"	"	"	"	
✓	7/24/64	reckless driv.	$50 cash			
	6/5/64	reckless driv &	$50 cash	Madison City	E. Johnson	rmvd-Jkmvl-7/27/64 #?
		no tail lhts	$25 cash	Madison City	E. Johnson	rmvd-Jkmvl-8/7/64-# 64-240-Cr.J
✓	7/19/64	allow unauth driv.	?	Leon City	none here	????
	7/19/64	open profanity	?	Madison City	E. Johnson	remvd-Jkmvl- 7/27/64 # ?
SON	"	"	"	"	"	" " " "
R	8/7/64	trespass	$100 bond	Gadsden J.P.	T. Simon	rmvd-Tlhsee -8/14/64 #1022 tried anyway-8/18-$50/30days; Preston paid fine; other two -hab. corpus Carswell 8/17; sua sponte remanded to state ct. same with Juvnle removl # 1021 appl both remands pending 5th Cir. stay of st. prosec. granted by 5th Cir. 8/[illegible] pending hearing on merits.
CVOY	"	"	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	"	"	
	8/7/64	j.d.-trespass	none	Gadsden Juvnle	"	
	"	"	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	"	"	
R	8/27/64	trespass	$100 b	Gadsden J.P.	T. Simon	remvd-Tlhse- 8/28/64 #-civil 1026

public accommodations hearing
ty, la, + po...
d. T. Simon

file

May 20, 1965

Mr. Hosea Williams
SCOPE Director
563 Johnson Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Williams:

You never returned our call! As I told Randolph, on behalf of the Core Scholarship Education and Defense, I shall assist and work with all Brother Civil Right Groups as a Core Co-operating Attorney.

But I can not speak on behalf of Core. I am not a staff person. Those who can are: James Farmer, National Director, Richard Haley, Southern Director, and Spiver Gordon, Florida Field Secretary.

Susan Edwards and her reconnaissance Scope Team invaded our offices Saturday and have occupied our freedom house and they confronted us to test our reactions.

Representing you and S.C.L.C., she stated that SCOPE wanted to work together with Core in North Florida. Representing Core was Spiver Gordon, Florida Core Field Secretary. My status was only to assist, to clarify issues, and problems in my capacity in assisting the Core Secretary in my primary obligation. I therefore offer the following as conclusions and positions from the conference:

1. That there shall be no "COFO" arrangement viz: joint staff policy making body for workers to be responsible only to.

2. Core is willing to work cooperatively with S.C.L.C. but under the following considerations.

   A. That Mr. Hosea Williams, director of SCOPE, in relating to working with Core in North Florida, should contact Mr. Richard Haley, Core Southern Director, 2209 Dryades, New Orleans, Telephone No. 504-523-7625.

   B. That Florida SCOPE volunteers should be under the authority and direction of the Florida Field Secretary, and the local community groups with Core in North Florida project, if there is no permanent S.C.L.C. field secretary available on a day by day ~~consecutive~~ consultive basis.

C. That where a permanent S.C.L.C. field secretary is available on a day by day basis, co-ordination or cooperation shall be on an AD HOC BASIS DEPENDENT upon personal rapport between the S.C.L.C. field secretary and Core field secretary.

D. The matter of publicity from the projects to be resolved between Richard Haley and Mr. Hosea Williams.

Hope to see you soon at Randolph's.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/am

cc: Marvin Rich
James Farmer
Carl Rachlin
Richard Haley
Spiver Gordon
Sandra Edwards
Andrew Young

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

[1965]

Florida
Suwanee County
High School

May 28

Dear Mike

Why you didn't get the papers, I don't know; enclosed is my set.

Thanks for all you're going to do, as well as have done

Regards
Carl

ret'd by Mike Podgus
on 6/17/65 by hand

187

[enclosed, Rachlin to Padnos, 1965, May 28]

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1965
DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

February 5, 1965

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is a comparison analysis of the Suwannee County Board of Public Instruction plan for school desegregation in regards to the five points listed under Section 80.4(c)(2) of INSTRUCTIONS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964: Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs.

1. Attendance Area.
   This county school system has not operated under attendance area rules since 1956. The Board of Public Instruction has had a very liberal attitude in regards to pupils attending the school of their choice.

2. Initial Assignment, Transfer, and Reassignment.
   We believe that the plan we are submitting meets this condition.

   To date (including several years) all requests from parents and pupils for assignment, re-assignment, or transfer to schools of their choice have been granted by the Board of Public Instruction. Our plan re-affirms the Board's intention of continuing this policy and without regard to race, color or national origin of any individual.

3. Plans Based on Freedom of Choice.
   We feel that statement No. 2 given above covers item No. 3 without further elaboration.

4. Timing, Special Educational Problems Incident to Desegregation.
   As a culmination of a series of discussions by the School Board on formulation of plans to desegregate the county schools, a plan to desegregate was adopted on September 24, 1964 (plan submitted).

   Since adopting the plan, the school administration has been evolving means and measures as to how to put it into effect as of September, 1965.

   The county school administration has plans made to meet with the various civic organizations during the months of February and March. Meetings will be held in all school centers with patrons of the school and interested persons. In these meetings the school administration will acquaint the people with their procedures for implementing the Board's desegregation plan.

The county school administration will meet with each school faculty and discuss implementation of the plan.

5. Public Notice.
This item has been met and will be met by these procedures.

(a) The plan has already been published in the local county newspaper. It has been given as a news item on local radio and television programs.

These media will continue to be used from time to time.

(b) As provided in the plan, letters outlining procedures to follow by parents and pupils desiring assignment, reassignment, or transfer will be sent to all parents who have children in school.

This letter is to be sent to parents one week prior to Spring Registration, which will be held during the last full calendar week of April, 1965.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry M. Folsom

Harry M. Folsom, Superintendent
Suwannee County, Board of Public
Instruction, Live Oak, Florida

COPY

RECEIVED
FEB 8 1965
DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

HENRY M. FOLSOM
SUPERINTENDENT

LEROY BOWDOIN
GENERAL SUPERVISOR

ALFRED T. AIRTH
ATTORNEY

W. G. BURCH JR.
FINANCE OFFICER

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
SUWANNEE COUNTY

LIVE OAK, FLORIDA

HENRY VANN, CHM
LIVE OAK, FLA

L. M. CREWS, JR., VICE CHM
LIVE OAK, FLA

OTTO F. DICKMAN
RTE 3, LIVE OAK, FLA

V. V. BRIM
RTE 3, LIVE OAK, FLA

T. R. BARNETT
RTE 1 O'BRIEN, FLA

February 6, 1965

Mr. James T. Campbell, Director
Division of Administration
State Department of Education
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Enclosed you will find 4 copies of Suwannee's plan of integration. You may know that Mr. Lesser of the Department of Education held up our disaster grant for high school until he receives our plan. In telephone conversation with him he asked me to send copy of our plan directly to him. This we have done. I have enclosed four copies to you so if you feel that you should send another copy of our plan along with other counties' plans rather than state that our plan was sent direct, you will have sufficient copies.

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Folsom

Henry M. Folsom
Superintendent

HMF/jh

April 9, 1965

Mr. David Barus, Legal Consultant
Office of Equal Educational Opportunities
U.S. Office of Education, Room No. 4-2-065
Washington, D. C. 20202

Dear Mr. Barus:

I would like to take this opportunity to express appreciation to you for the entire delegation that was in your office April 5, 1965. We felt that you not only understood our problem, but was willing to spend the time necessary to help us solve it.

It was unfortunate that the Emergency grant to repair our High School was held up from the middle of November to the date we were in your office. However, that gave us an opportunity to visit your office and work out our Plan for Compliance with the Civil Rights Act. I can assure you that you have six men in this county now, who are working to change the image of the U.S. Office of Education that had developed here because of the delay in the disaster relief. Our delegation was also impressed with the sincerity of Mr. Keppel.

Enclosed you will find a copy of our plan for desegregation and the Compliance Information concerning the number of schools and number enrolled, etc. We were happy that you agreed to handle our plan because we felt that you would keep it from being unduly delayed.

If there is anything you wish to discuss with me about the plan, please do not hesitate to call me collect as per our conversation.

Thank you for the help you were able and willing to give us on our plan.

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Folsom
Superintendent

cc: Mr. James T. Campbell, State Department of Education, Tallahassee, Florida

enc: 2

HENRY M. FOLSOM
SUPERINTENDENT

LEROY BOWDOIN
GENERAL SUPERVISOR

ALFRED T. AIRTH
ATTORNEY

W. G. BURCH, JR.
FINANCE OFFICER

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
SUWANNEE COUNTY

LIVE OAK, FLORIDA

April 10, 1965

RECEIVED
[illegible]
DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRA

Dr. James T. Campbell
Capitol Building
State Department of Education
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Dr. Campbell:

Enclosed you will find 4 (four) copies of our plan for desegregation of Suwannee County Schools. As per our telephone conversation, I submitted one copy directly to U S Office of Education to Mr. David Barus,Legal Consultant, Office of Equal Education Opportunities, Room 4-2-065. Since we discussed our plan with him in details and noted his suggested changes, we thought it best to get it back directly to him. He agreed to give us speedy action.

I would like to take this opportunity to express again our appreciation to you for taking the time to help with our problem when we were in Tallahassee.

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Folsom
Superintendent

HMF/jh

encl:

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST AVAILABLE.

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
TALLAHASSEE

April 12, 1965

U. S. Commissioner of Education
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Office of Education
Washington, D. C. 20202

Attention: Mr. Allan Lesser

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is a revision of the plan of compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 submitted by the Florida county board of public instruction named below. This should be entered in your files as a supplement to the plan of compliance previously submitted as part of Section D of the Statement of Compliance submitted by the State Board of Education of Florida under date of February 11, 1965.

I understand that this material includes revisions which are satisfactory to your office and that this will make the Suwannee County plan of compliance acceptable to the U. S. Office of Education. The official name and address of Suwannee County is as follows:

Suwannee County
Board of Public Instruction
Henry M. Folsom, County Superintendent
Live Oak, Florida 2 copies

Sincerely yours,

[illegible] T. [illegible]
Director
Division of Administration

JTC:ch
Enclosure
cc: State Superintendent
County Superintendent

May 8, 1965

Mr. David Barus, Legal Consultant
Office of Equal Educational Opportunities
U. S. Office of Education, Room No. 4-2-065
Washington, D. C. 20202

Dear Mr. Barus:

Enclosed you will find a new resolution and our plan of desegregation. I would like to express appreciation to you for your time and efforts in trying to help us when we were in Washington, and for the help you gave me over the telephone in reworking our former plan.

As you can see, the Board adopted the enclosed plan on April 26, 1965. As you already know, we have been working on various parts of this plan to prepare the community, the teachers, and the pupils for implementing our plan. We have also proceeded to send out letters and school preference cards to parents.

I trust that we have met all objections, as presented by the panel, and will appreciate it if you would call me, if there are any questions that we might discuss on the telephone.

I hope you will be able to secure approval of this plan at an early date, so that we may settle down to implementing the program, and making our plans to participate in the various programs of education from your office.

Sincerely yours,

Hmf

Henry M. Folsom
Superintendent

HMF/mm

cc: Dr. James Campbell, State Department of Education, Tallahassee, Florida

enc: 1

HENRY M. FOLSOM
SUPERINTENDENT

LEROY BOWDOIN
GENERAL SUPERVISOR

ALFRED T. AIRTH
ATTORNEY

A. G. BURCH, JR.
FINANCE OFFICER

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
SUWANNEE COUNTY

LIVE OAK, FLORIDA

L. M. CREWS, JR. CHM
LIVE OAK, FLA.

V. V. BRIM, VICE-CHM
RTE. 5, LIVE OAK, FLA

T. R. BARNETT
RTE. 1, O'BRIEN, FLA.

EUSTACE COLLINS
RTE. 3, BOX 301
LIVE OAK, FLA

L. M. GILL
P. O. BOX 336
LIVE OAK, FLA

May 8, 1965

Dr. James T. Campbell, Director
Division of Administration
State Department of Education
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Dr. Campbell:

Enclosed you will find three (3) copies of the Suwannee County Plan for Desegregation. We have mailed, at the same time, a copy of this plan to Mr. David Barus, Legal Consultant, Office of Equal Educational Opportunities, U. S. Office of Education, Room No. 4-2-065, Washington, D. C. 20202.

I hope you will forgive us for continuing to send the copy directly to the U. S. Office of Education, but we feel this is best for us, since we have made personal contact with Mr. Barus, and have requested that he handle our plan when it arrives, and also that we may be able to talk directly to him by telephone.

Please accept our kind personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Folson

Henry M. Folsom
Superintendent

HMF/[illegible]

enc: 3

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1965
DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

[Enclosed, Kachlin to Padnos, 1965, May 28]

SUWANNEE DEMOCRAT, LIVE OAK, FLORIDA

PLAN # I

Resolution

WHEREAS, the Board of Public Instruction of Suwannee County, Florida, did on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1956, by Resolution adopt certain rules and regulations pursuant to Chapter 31380, Laws of Florida, 1956, referred to as the Pupil Assignment Law; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed advisable to supplement said rules and regulations as hereinafter set forth; and

WHEREAS, the rules and regulations as set forth in the following resolution will supercede all other rules and regulations;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF SUWANNEE COUNTY, FLORIDA:

1. Any reassignment of any child now enrolled in the public schools of Suwannee County, Florida, during the school year 1964-65 and any assignment of any child entering said schools during said school year shall be made without regard to race, color or national origin.

2. Any assignment or reassignment of any child entering or enrolled in the public schools of Suwannee County, Florida, for the school year 1956-66 and subsequent years shall be made without regard to race, color or national origin.

3. County-wide registration will be held during the last full calendar week of April, 1965 and during the like week of each year thereafter. All pupils shall register at the school they are presently attending, even though he or she may be promoted to a school of higher classification. Pupils being promoted from an Elementary to a High School will indicate on a school preference card the higher ranking school to which they wish to be assigned for the next school year. During the preceding week, a letter will be sent by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Suwannee County, Florida, (delivery to be [illegible] by giving the letter to [illegible] child enrolled in the Suwannee County Public Schools with

4. The parent or guardian of any pupil desiring reassignment for the school year 1965-66, and subsequent school years, from the school which the child attended during the school year 1964-65, shall complete a Parent School Preference Card and return it to the principal of the school where his or her child, or ward, is at that time enrolled, during registration week as set forth above.

5. Procedures for pre-registration of pupils planning to enroll in the lowest elementary grade (1st grade):

(1) Beginning May 12, 1965, an once a week for three successive weeks the announcement of pre-registration of pupils entering the first grade will be published in the local paper which will have local circulation and in the form prescribed below:

PRE-REGISTRATION OF FIRST GRADE PUPILS FOR FALL 1965

Pre-registration of pupils planning to enroll in the first grade for the fall 1965 semester will take place for a period of five days, from June 7 through June 11, 1965, under policies adopted by the Board of Education. Parents or guardians may register pupils during this period at the school of their choice.

The principal of the school to which application has been made will be responsible for transmission of the Initial Assignment Form to the County School Board for processing. If, for some reason, the Board cannot assign a child to the school to which the parent expressed a preference, the parent will be notified in sufficient time to make another choice of schools. The letter from the Board will give therein reasons why the preference could not be granted.

In event of over-crowding, assignments will be made without regard to race, color or national origin. Those who are rejected because of over-crowding will be notified and permitted to make an effective choice of another school.

The choice is granted to the parent or guardian and the child Teachers, principals and other school personnel are not permitted to advise, recommend or otherwise influence the decision; nor will school personnel either favor or

PUPIL ASSIGNMENT
FORM FOR INITIAL ASSIGNMENT OF [illegible]

This form is to be used by parents [illegible] who are entering a Suwannee County, [illegible] time. The sentence above pertains to [illegible] first grade or to pupils who are transferring into the Suwannee County Public School System from another school system.

This form shall be originated in the office of the principal of the school to which the parent is requesting initial assignment of his child. It shall be the responsibility of the school principal for the proper routing to the Board of Public Instruction for appropriate action.

I hereby request initial assignment of my child to a Suwannee County School.

Name of Child or Pupil desiring initial assignment: ____________
Age of Child or Pupil:——
Birthdate: Month ____ Day ____ Year ____
Name of school system last attended, if any: ____________
Name of school to which initial assignment is requested: ____________
Grade to which initial assignment is requested: ____________

____
Signature of Parent or Guardian

Address: ____________ Telephone No. ____________

Date: ____________

- -

Summary of action taken by the Board of Public Instruction on request for initial assignment of pupil:

____
____
____
____

Date: ____________

____________ ____________
Henry M. Folsom, Superintendent L. M. Chews, Jr., Chairman
Board of Public Instruction Board of Public Instruction
Suwannee County Schools Suwannee County Schools

PUPIL ENROLLMENT AND
PARENT SCHOOL PREFERENCE CARD

This form is to be used by parents in Suwannee County, Florida who presently have children enrolled in the Public School System.

Name of Child ____________
Age of Child (Give birth date) ____________
School now enrolled in ____________
Grade or class now enrolled in ____________

I prefer that my child, or ward, be assigned to ____________ School for the next school year of 1965-66.

I understand that if my child is not assigned to the school to which I expressed a preference, I will be notified in writing of such action by the School Board and reason given therein.

____
Signature of Parent or Guardian

Address: ____________ Telephone No. ____________
Date: ____________

Summary of action taken on school preference by parent by the Suwannee County School Board:

____
____
____
____
____

____________ ____________
(Date) Henry M. Folsom, Superintendent
Board of Public Instruction
Suwannee County Schools

appropriate instructions for delivery to parent or guardian or to the parents or guardians of each child, who, according to the school records, will attend the public schools of Suwannee County, Florida, during the 1965-66 school term and during each school term thereafter), which letter will be substantially in the form below, which form is hereby made a part of this resolution:

Dear Parent or Guardian:

In order to facilitate the fall opening of school, we will have a procedure known as Spring Registration which shall take place in all schools during the last full calendar week of April, 1965. At that time, a combination Pupil Enrollment and School Preference Card will be filled out and signed by the parent. This Pupil Enrollment and School Preference Card shall be returned to the principal of the school which the pupil is attending during the last full week in April.

You are advised that the choice is granted to the parent or guardian and the child. Teachers, principals and other school personnel are not permitted to advise, recommend or otherwise influence the decision. The guidance counselors in the individual schools will advise pupils as to academic courses of study to follow, but will not advise upon choice of schools to attend. School personnel will neither penalize or favor children because of the choice made.

Where no choice is exercised by the parents or guardians within the fixed time, the pupil will be assigned without regard to race, color or national origin to the same school or to the next higher school.

While it is the function of the School Administration to recommend assignments, a parent's preference of schools will be fairly considered. You are herewith advised that you are being afforded a reasonable and conscious opportunity to apply for admission to any school for which your child is eligible without regard to race, color or national origin and to have that choice fairly considered by the Board of Public Instruction.

Should the School Administration recommend assignment of your child to a school other than the one you have requested, you will be notified by letter prior to the fall opening of school. In that event, you have the right to request, in writing, an appearance before the Board of Public Instruction to have your preference further considered. If such a request for hearing is received, you will be notified of the time and place of the hearing.

Application for reassignment may be made at any time when a change of residence address or other material change in circumstances arises."

(End of Letter)

penalize children because of the choice made.

Children not pre-registered in Spring may be registered at the school of their choice on dates of August 16 and 17, 1965, immediately prior to the opening of the Fall 1965 semester, but first preference in choice of schools will be given to those who pre-register in the Spring period.

(2) Annualy after 1965, similar practices will be followed with respect to registering and enrolling pupils for the first time in the lowest elementary grades.

6. Procedures for enrolling transfer students into the Suwannee County Schools for the first time (students who are transferring into the Suwannee County School System from another system):

Transfer students from other school systems will be allowed to make application for school enrollment to the school of their choice. The student and parent will go to the school of their choice and fill out an Initial Pupil Application Form. The principal of the individual school will be responsible for the transmission of this application to the Board of Public Instruction for pupil assignment to a school.

The parent and pupil will be notified within a period of three days as to the action of the School Board on the application for assignment.

7. In the consideration of all applications for assignment or reassignment the Board may consider the capacity and pupil-load of the school to which the applicant seeks transfer, and preference may be given by the Board first to children continuing an existing course of education in the school to which transfer is sought, and thereafter to children who reside nearest to the school to which transfer is sought. The phrase "continuing an existing course of education" shall be interpreted to mean grades 1-6 and/or 7-12.

8. The Board of Public Instruction of Suwannee County, Florida, on all applications for assignments and reassignments of pupils shall consider the achievement score of the applicant for assignment or reassignment, as compared to the achievement scores of the entire class in the school to which he seeks transfer, provided, if said criteria be utilized by the Board the same shall be uniformly applied to all pupils in Suwannee County Public School System seeking assignment or reassignment, and provided further that racial factors do not enter into said assignment or reassignment.

9. The Board of Public Instruction of Suwannee County, Florida, will transport all children who are assigned to an individual school on the same bus or buses that are designated to serve that individual school without regard to race, color or national origin.

10. The faculties of the several schools in Suwannee County will work closely together and meet together in implementing new educational programs and promoting existing programs. Such meetings are to consist of Principals and Supervisors meetings and Professional Departmental meetings of teachers on a county-wide basis without regard to race, color or national origin.

11. This resolution constitutes the Board's plan for desegregation of the Public Schools of Suwannee County, Florida.

12. A copy of these rules and regulations shall be supplied to each principal in the county and the Superintendent shall supply a copy to any person who requests it.

13. These rules and regulations shall be in full force and effect immediately upon adoption by the Board.

This resolution duly adopted unanimously by the Board of Public Instruction of Suwannee County, Florida, in open session this the 8th day of April, 1965 A. D.

L. M. CREWS JR.
Chairman Suwannee County
Board of Public Instruction
HENRY M. FOLSOM
Supt. and Secretary
Suwannee County
Board of Public Instruction

[enclosed, Kachlin to Padnos, 1965, May 28]

PLAN #2

Resolution

WHEREAS, the Board of Public Instruction of Suwannee County, Florida, did on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1956, by Resolution adopt certain rules and regulations pursuant to Chapter 31380, LAws of Florida, 1956, referred to as the Pupil Assignment Law; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed advisable to supplement said rules and regulations as hereinafter set forth; and

WHEREAS, the rules and regulations as set forth in the following resolution will supercede all other rules and regulations;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF SUWANNEE COUNTY, FLORIDA:

1. Any reassignment of any child now enrolled in the public schools of Suwannee County, Florida, during the school year 1964-65 and any assignment of any child entering said schools during said school year shall be made without regard to race, color or national origin.

2. Any assignment or reassignment of any child entering or enrolled in the public schools of Suwannee County, Florida, for the school year 1965-66 and subsequent years shall be made without regard to race, color or national origin.

3. County-wide registration will be held during the first full calendar week of May, 1965 and during the like week of each year thereafter. All pupils shall register at the school they are presently attending, even though he or she may be promoted to a school of higher classification. Pupils being promoted from one grade classification to a higher grade classification, pupils who may be retained in the same grade classification and pupils being promoted from an elementary to a junior high school or from a junior high to a high school, will indicate on a school preference card the school to which they wish to be assigned for the next school year. During the preceding week, a letter will be sent by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Suwannee County, Florida, (delivery to be effected by giving the letter to each child enrolled in the Suwannee County Public Schools, with appropriate instructions for delivery to parent or guardian or to the parents or guardians of each child, who, according to the school records, will attend the public schools of Suwannee County, Florida, during the 1965-66 school term and during each school term thereafter), which letter will be in the form below, which form is hereby made a part of this resolution.

crat newspaper on April [illegible], 1965.

Should the School Administration assign your child to a school other than the one you have requested, because of overcrowding, you will be notified by letter prior to the fall opening of school. In that event, you have the right to request, in writing, an appearance before the Board of Public Instruction to have your preference further considered. If such a request for hearing is received, you will be notified of the time and place of the hearing.

(End of Letter)

4. The parent or guardian of any pupil desiring reassignment for the school year 1965-66 and subsequent school years, from the school which the child attended during the school year 1964-65, shall complete a Parent School Preference Card and return it to the principal of the school where his or her child, or ward, is at that time enrolled, during registration week as set forth above.

Application for reassignment may be made at any time when a change of residence address or other material change in circumstances arises.

5. Procedures for pre-registration of pupils planning to enroll in the lowest elementary grade (1st grade):

(1) Beginning May 12, 1965, and once a week for three successive weeks the announcement of pre-registration of pupils entering the first grade will be published in the local paper which will have local circulation and in the form prescribed below:

PRE-REGISTRATION OF FIRST GRADE PUPILS FOR FALL 1965

Pre-registration of pupils planning to enroll in the first grade for the fall 1965 semester will take place for a period of five days, from June 7 through June 11, 1965, under policies adopted by the Board of Education. Parents or guardians may register pupils during this period at the school of their choice.

The principal of the school to which application has been made will be responsible for transmission of the Initial Assignment Form to the County School Board for processing. If the Board cannot assign a child to the school to which the parent expressed a preference, because of overcrowdedness, the parent will be notified in sufficient time to make another choice of schools.

In event of overcrowding, assignments will be made without regard to race, color or national origin, and priority in assignments will be given to those pupils who live closest to the school. Those who are rejected because of overcrowding will be notified and permitted to make an effective choice of another school.

The choice is granted to the parent or guardian and the child. Teachers, principals and other school personnel are not permitted to advise, recommend or otherwise influence the decision, nor will school personnel either favor or penalize children because of the choice made.

Children not pre-registered in Spring may be registered at the school of their choice on dates of August 16 and 17, 1965, immediately prior to the opening of the Fall 1965 semester, but first preference in choice of [illegible] be given to those [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible]

8. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

Plans and [illegible] will be made for [illegible] [illegible] ing personnel [illegible] [illegible] science teachers, [illegible] programs, attendance officers and remedial teachers.

a. At the [illegible] of the 1965-66 school year, [illegible] teachers will be assigned without regard to race, color, [illegible] or national origin.

b. Beginning as of the present time [illegible] [illegible] ted meeting of [illegible] personnel and administrative personnel will be held.

c. Beginning with the 1966-67 school year, all personnel will be assigned without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy also applies to substitute teacher [illegible] [illegible] administrative staff.

A person is to be [illegible] at county level, with the [illegible] ty of facilitating the [illegible]

10. PREPARATIONS [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Preparations for [illegible] shall be as follows:

A. PERSONNEL

1. Prepare a list of [illegible] [illegible] for teachers who are to have desegregated classes.
   - (1) Participate in a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the University of Florida on problems in school desegregation.
   - (2) Hold meetings for all personnel to orient them to the above plan.
   - (3) Solicit help from professional organizations in assisting [illegible] [illegible] concerning [illegible] as it pertains to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] as: County [illegible] and Teachers Associations; County Principals Association; and [illegible] Florida [illegible] Association.
   - 4) Arrange for teachers to visit other schools which have successful [illegible] gation programs.
   - (5) Establish orientation programs for personnel who shall be directly involved in teaching desegregated classes.

B. STUDENTS

1. Prepare a pamphlet for pupils and their parents that answers questions and [illegible] suggestions for [illegible] tion.
2. Hold meetings with [illegible] and parents at which [illegible] the responsibility for making desegregation work will be discussed.
3. Have all teachers stress social graces and courtesies.
4. Assemble a library of [illegible] pamphlets, magazines, clippings, film and other [illegible] [illegible] directly related to problems on desegregation.
5. Provide summer classes [illegible] remedial reading and other classes which shall be taught by skilled teachers.

C. COMMUNITY

1. Speakers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] upon request.
2. Work with [illegible]

[illegible]

SUWANNEE DEMOCRAT, LIVE OAK, FLORIDA

Dear Parent or Guardian:

In order to facilitate the fall opening of school, we will have a procedure known as Spring Registration which shall take place in all schools during the first week of May, 1965. At that time, a combination Pupil Enrollment and School Preference Card will be filled out and signed by the parent. This Pupil Enrollment and School Preference Card shall be returned to the principal of the school which the pupil is attending during the first week in May, 1965.

You are advised that the choice is granted to the parent or guardian and the child. Teachers, principals and other school personnel are not permitted to advise, recommend or otherwise influence the decision. The guidance counselors in the individual schools will advise pupils as to academic courses of study to follow, but will not advise upon choice of schools to attend. School personnel will neither penalize or favor children because of the choice made.

All parents or guardians of children now attending Suwannee County schools must make a choice of schools and sign and return the attached Pupil Enrollment and School Preference Card to the principal of the school which his or her child is presently attending.

· You are herewith advised that you are being afforded a reasonable and conscious opportunity to apply for admission to any school for which your child is eligible without regard to race, color or national origin and to have the application acted upon according to the plan for desegregation of Suwannee County Schools which was published as school board minutes in the Suwannee Demo-

(2) Annually after 1965, similar practices will be followed with respect to registering and enrolling pupils for the first time in the lowest elementary grade.

6. Procedures for enrolling transfer pupils into the Suwannee County Schools for the first time (pupils who are transferring into the Suwannee County School System from another school system):

Transfer students from other school systems will be allowed to make application for school enrollment to the school of their choice. The student and parent will go to the school of their choice and fill out an Initial Pupil Application Form. The principal of the individual school will be responsible for the transmission of this application to the Board of Public Instruction for pupil assignment to a school.

The parent and pupil will be notified within a three-day period as to the action of the School Board on the application for assignment so that another effective choice may be made, should the original application not be granted because of overcrowding.

7. In the consideration of all applications for assignment or re-assignment the Board will consider the capacity and pupil-load of the school to which the applicant seeks assignment or reassignment, and preference will be given by the Board first to children who reside nearest to the school to which assignment or reassignment is sought, and thereafter to children who are already enrolled in the school.

8. The Board of Public Instruction of Suwannee County, Florida, will transport all children who are assigned to an individual school on the same bus or buses that are designated to serve that individual school without regard to race, color or national origin.

3. Work with county health departments where needed.

11. PRIOR STEPS TOWARD DESEGREGATION

1. Resolution adopted by School Board on [illegible] as a [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible] civic [illegible] desegregation [illegible] solicited.
4. Student bodies in individual schools have been oriented on the general [illegible] desegregation [illegible].
5. Have discontinued use of teacher application forms which [illegible].
6. Both resolutions as referred to above (1) (2) have been published in the local newspaper.

12. This resolution constitutes the Board's plan for desegregation of the Public Schools of Suwannee County, Florida.

13. A copy of these rules and regulations shall be supplied to each principal in the county and the Superintendent shall supply a copy to any person who requests it.

14. These rules and regulations shall be in full force and effect immediately upon adoption by the Board.

This resolution duly adopted by the Board of Public Instruction of Suwannee County, Florida, in open session this the 20th day of April, 1965 A. D.

Henry M. Folsom, Superintendent and Secretary
Suwannee County Board
of Public Instruction

L. M. Crews Jr., Chairman
Suwannee County Board of
Public Instruction

[Enclosed, Kachlin to Padnos, 1965, May 28].

PLAN #3

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Board of Public Instruction of Suwannee County, Florida, did on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1956, by Resolution adopt certain rules and regulations pursuant to Chapter 31380, Laws of Florida, 1956, referred to as the Pupil Assignment Law; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed advisable to supplement said rules and regulations as hereinafter set forth; and

WHEREAS, the rules and regulations as set forth in the following resolution will supersede all other rules and regulations;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF SUWANNEE COUNTY, FLORIDA:

1. Any reassignment of any child now enrolled in the public schools of Suwannee County, Florida, during the school year 1964-65 and any assignment of any child entering said schools during said school year shall be made without regard to race, color or national origin.

2. Any assignment or reassignment of any child entering or enrolled in the public schools of Suwannee County, Florida, for the school year 1965-66 and subsequent years shall be made without regard to race, color or national origin.

3. County-wide registration will be held during the first full calendar week of May, 1965 and during the like week of each year thereafter. All pupils shall register at the school they are presently attending, even though he or she may be promoted to a school of higher classification. Pupils being promoted from one grade classification to a higher grade classification, pupils who may be retained in the same grade classification and pupils being promoted from an elementary to a junior high school or from a junior high to a senior high school, will indicate on a school preference card the school to which they wish to be assigned for the next school year. During the preceding week, a letter will be sent by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Suwannee County, Florida, (delivery to be effected by giving the letter to each child enrolled in the Suwannee County Public Schools, with appropriate instructions for delivery to parent or guardian or to the parents or guardians of each child, who, according to the school records, will attend the public schools of Suwannee County, Florida, during the 1965-66 school term and during each school term thereafter), which letter will be in the form below, which form is hereby made a part of this resolution:

   Dear Parent or Guardian:

   In order to facilitate the fall opening of school, we will have a procedure known as Spring Registration which shall take place in all schools during the first week of May, 1965. At that time, a combination Pupil Enrollment and School Preference Card will be filled out and signed by the parent. This Pupil Enrollment and School Preference Card shall be returned to the principal of the school which the pupil is attending during the first week in May, 1965.

You are advised that the choice is granted to the parent or guardian and the child. Teachers, principals and other school personnel are not permitted to advise, recommend or otherwise influence the decision. The guidance counselors in the individual schools will advise pupils as to academic courses of study to follow, but will not advise upon choice of schools to attend. School personnel will neither penalize or favor children because of the choice made.

All parents or guardians of children now attending Suwannee County schools must make a choice of schools and sign and return the attached Pupil Enrollment and School Preference Card to the principal of the school which his or her child is presently attending.

You are herewith advised that you are being afforded a reasonable and conscious opportunity to apply for admission to any school for which your child is eligible without regard to race, color or national origin and to have the application acted upon according to the plan for desegregation of Suwannee County Schools which was published as school board minutes in the Suwannee Democrat newspaper on April 29, 1965.

Should the School Administration assign your child to a school other than the one you have requested, because of overcrowding, you will be notified by letter prior to the fall opening of school. In that event, you have the right to request, in writing, an appearance before the Board of Public Instruction to have your preference further considered. If such a request for hearing is received, you will be notified of the time and place of the hearing.

(End of letter)

4. The parent or guardian of any pupil desiring reassignment for the school year 1965-66 and subsequent school years, from the school which the child attended during the school year 1964-65, shall complete a Parent School Preference Card and return it to the principal of the school where his or her child, or ward, is at that time enrolled, during registration week as set forth above.

   Application for reassignment may be made at any time when a change of residence address or other material change in circumstances arises.

5. Procedures for pre-registration of pupils planning to enroll in the lowest elementary grade (1st grade):

   (1) Beginning May 12, 1965, and once a week for three successive weeks the announcement of pre-registration of pupils entering the first grade will be published in the local paper which will have local circulation and in the form prescribed below:

   Pre-Registration of First Grade Pupils for Fall 1965

   Pre-registration of pupils planning to enroll in the first grade for the fall 1965 semester will take place for a period of five days, from June 7 through June 11, 1965, under policies adopted by the Board of Education. Parents or guardians may register pupils during this period at the school of their choice.

The principal of the school to which application has been made will be responsible for transmission of the Initial Assignment Form to the County School Board for processing. If the Board cannot assign a child to the school to which the parent expressed a preference, because of overcrowdedness, the parent will be notified in sufficient time to make another choice of schools.

In event of overcrowding, assignments will be made without regard to race, color or national origin, and priority in assignments will be given to those pupils who live closest to the school. Those who are rejected because of overcrowding will be notified and permitted to make an effective choice of another school.

The choice is granted to the parent or guardian and the child. Teachers, principals and other school personnel are not permitted to advise, recommend or otherwise influence the decision; nor will school personnel either favor or penalize children because of the choice made.

Children not pre-registered in Spring may be registered at the school of their choice on dates of August 16 and 17, 1965, immediately prior to the opening of the Fall 1965 semester, but first preference in choice of schools will be given to those who pre-register in the Spring period.

(2) Annually after 1965, similar practices will be followed with respect to registering and enrolling pupils for the first time in the lowest elementary grade.

6. Procedures for enrolling transfer pupils into the Suwannee County Schools for the first time (pupils who are transferring into the Suwannee County School System from another school system);

Transfer students from other school systems will be allowed to make application for school enrollment to the school of their choice. The student and parent will go to the school of their choice and fill out an Initial Pupil Application Form. The principal of the individual school will be responsible for the transmission of this application to the Board of Public Instruction for pupil assignment to a school.

The parent and pupil will be notified within a three-day period as to the action of the School Board on the application so that another effective choice may be made, should the original application not be granted because of overcrowding.

7. In the consideration of all applications for assignment or reassignment the Board will consider the capacity and pupil-load of the school to which the applicant seeks assignment or reassignment, and preference will be given by the Board first to children who reside nearest to the school to which assignment or reassignment is sought, and thereafter to children who are already enrolled in the school.

8. The Board of Public Instruction of Suwannee County, Florida, will transport all children who are assigned to an individual school on the same bus or buses that are designated to serve that individual school without regard to race, color or national origin.

9. Instructional Personnel

Plans and preparations will be made for reassignment of traveling personnel which includes resource teachers, exceptional child program, attendance officers and remedial teachers.

a. At the beginning of the 1965-66 school year, these teachers will be assigned without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

b. Beginning as of the present time, county-wide desegregated meetings of instructional personnel and administrative personnel will be held.

c. Beginning with the 1966-67 school year, all personnel will be assigned without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy also applies to substitute teacher rolls and administrative staff.

A person is to be appointed at county level, with the responsibility of facilitating the implementation of this entire program.

10. Preparations for Desegregation

Preparations for desegregation shall be as follows:

A. Personnel

1. Prepare a list of practical suggestions for teachers who are to have desegregated classes.

(1) Participate in a three-weeks' Summer Institute at the University of Florida on problems in school desegregation.

(2) Hold meeting for all personnel to orient them to the above plan.

(3) Solicit help from professional organizations in assisting in problems concerning desegregation as it pertains to teachers and administrators, such as: County Education and Teachers' Associations; County Principals' Association; and the Florida Education Association.

(4) Arrange for teachers to visit other schools which have successful desegregation programs.

(5) Establish orientation programs for personnel who shall be directly involved in teaching desegregated classes.

B. Students

1. Prepare a pamphlet for pupils and their parents that answers questions and offers suggestions for desegregation.

2. Hold meetings with pupils and parents at which time the responsibility for making desegregation work will be discussed.

3. Have all teachers stress social graces and courtesies.

4. Assemble a library of books, pamphlets, magazines, clippings, film and other materials directly related to problems on desegregation.

5. Provide Summer classes in remedial reading and other classes which shall be taught by skilled teachers.

C. Community

1. Speakers will be available upon request.

2. Work with all community agencies toward developing an understanding of school desegregation, such as: Churches; P.T.A.; law enforcement agencies; elected officials; county social agencies and others.

3. Work with county health department where needed.

11. Prior Steps Toward Desegregation

1. Resolution adopted by School Board on September 24, 1964, as a start toward desegregation.

2. Resolution of September 24, 1964, was reworked and adopted as a new plan of desegregation on April 8, 1965.

3. Talks have been made to civic clubs, etc. about plans for desegregation and their support solicited.

4. Student bodies in individual schools have been orientated on the general aspects of the desegregation procedures.

5. Have discontinued use of teacher application forms which mentioned race and color.

6. Both resolutions as referred to above (1) (2) have been published in the local newspaper.

12. This resolution constitutes the Board's plan for desegregation of the Public Schools of Suwannee County, Florida.

13. A copy of these rules and regulations shall be supplied to each principal in the county and the Superintendent shall supply a copy to any person who requests it.

14. These rules and regulations shall be in full force and effect immediately upon adoption by the Board.

This resolution duly adopted by the Board of Public Instruction of Suwannee County, Florida, in open session this the 26th day of April, 1965 A. D.

Henry M. Nelson, Superintendent and
Secretary Suwannee County Board of
Public Instruction

L. M. Crews, Jr., Chairman
Suwannee County Board of
Public Instruction

This information is furnished as an aid in reporting information generally helpful in appraising the sufficiency of plans for desegregation of schools in Suwannee County, Florida.

I. Racial characteristics of school population:

A. By race, the school-age population residing within the school district of Suwannee County and attending school is:

White 2,916
Negro 1,279

B. Negroes presently attending White schools 0

C. Whites presently attending Negro schools 0

II. Racial characteristics of county schools. (Some schools have combinations of grade levels. These grade levels have been separated for each appropriate level as listed below):

A. Number of elementary schools (grades 1 through 3) in which the pupils are all White .. 1
All Negro 0
Integrated 0

B. Number of elementary schools (grades 1 through 6) in which the pupils are all White 4
All Negro 2
Integrated 0

C. Number of elementary schools (grades 4 through 6) in which the pupils are all White 1
All Negro 0
Integrated 0

D. Number of junior high schools (grades 7 through 8) in which the pupils are all White 4
All Negro 2
Integrated 0

E. Number of senior high schools (grades 9 through 12) in which the pupils are all White 2
All Negro 2
Integrated 0

III. Racial characteristics of teaching and administrative staffs (does not include maintenance, custodians, bus drivers, etc.):

A. By race, the number of teachers in the county school district is:
White - 132; Negro - 54

B. By race, the number of non-instructional staff members not directly involved in teaching:
White - 10*; Negro - 3**; other - 0.

C. Elementary schools that have teaching staffs which are:
All White - 6; All Negro - 2; Integrated - 0

D. Junior high schools which have teaching staffs which are:
All White - 4; All Negro - 2; Integrated - 0

E. Senior high schools which have faculties which are:
All White - 2; All Negro - 2; Integrated - 0

* - Includes supervisors and principals
**- Includes supervisors and principals

Prospectus-first draft

It is indeed significant that it was in 1865 when written expressions of Freedom were established in fact, and in 1965 the same expressions of Freedom need again to be established in fact. The need is present, based upon Southern History. 1865 marked the beginning of the Southern Counter-Revolution, using for the first time massive false propaganda, racism, which effectively reverted freedom and liberty to mean slavery and the exploitation of man. It was not until 1954 that the legal consequences of this doctrine was stopped, and 1964, which marked its overthrow, through the techniques of Ghandian non-violent direct action. But 1965 marks a most important phase. The impending victory shall be reverted, as the surrender at Appamattox was made meaningless unless we engage in further action-Collective Action of Reconciliation.

I propose the establishment of a newsletter-initially covering the area concerning the Florida Counsel-for the purpose of initiating collective action of reconciliation. The method is to educate as to the uses of community action-invloving all races and all peoples. The newsletter is to argue at all times that each person shall not be denied the opportunity to participate fully in developing his community, in which both races live. Its contents shall include news of civil rights and civil liberties, and community action in which both races should be participating, i.e. Anti-Poverty-Agricultural Workers. Most particularly, it shall include the news of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project and news of the Florida Counsel. It shall serve as a medium of communication concerning programs and meetings, in order to unite the total community.

As a medium of education, it shall be somewhat similar to the non-profit Miami Peace Newsletter, published by the American Friends Service Committee. It is indeed relevant to the over-all program of the Florida Counsel because of his work in community action and civil rights.